

Basis for Greenhouse Gas Reporting

This index outlines Henry Schein's approach to measuring, calculating, and disclosing our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across relevant Scope 1, 2, and 3 categories, as reported in our 2025 CARES Report. We have aligned our GHG reporting with the World Resources Institute (WRI)/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD); "The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard" (GHG Protocol); WRI/WBCSD "GHG Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance"; and WRI/WBCSD "GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard."

In 2025, we implemented a sustainability platform, Watershed, to help us update our methodology for calculating our operational GHG footprint. Watershed's calculation methodologies and emissions factor sets undergo updates, incorporating refreshed data, improved granularity of measurement approaches, and custom methodologies for customers. Updates to their data are third-party verified and ensured biannually. As a result, some data presented in this report may not be directly comparable to previously reported figures, and certain metrics have been restated.

We have established comprehensive science-based emissions reduction targets across Scopes 1, 2, and 3, all of which have been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). We have selected 2022 as our baseline for both near-term and Net Zero targets, with our GHG inventory having been completed in alignment with the GHG Protocol. Since implementing Watershed, we have applied its calculation methodologies to all emissions inventories from 2022 on, resulting in changes to our previously reported emissions. We have restated our baseline emissions and subsequently updated our 2022 inventory with SBTi to reflect this methodological update and maintain consistency and transparency. Following the update to our baseline emissions, the following aspects remain unchanged: base year, target ambition, target method, and target year.

To improve our Scope 3 calculation accuracy, we have updated our spend-based emissions factors to more regionally specific data, resulting in higher reported emissions across all inventories from 2022 onward.

Our organizational boundary is set using the Operational Control approach, as we believe this approach gives us the best opportunity to mitigate emissions caused by activities and operations controlled by Henry Schein. Our operational boundary is set by mapping the relevant emission-causing activities in Scope 1, 2, and 3 categories globally. Scope 1 and 2 emissions cover 100% of our facilities — with emissions for the facilities above our 5,000 sq. ft. threshold calculated using actual activity data, and emissions for the facilities under the threshold estimated based on size and activity/building type. Scope 2 is reported using both location-based and market-based methodologies. We incorporate renewable energy certificate (REC) purchases into our Scope 2 calculations by uploading them into Watershed either as total megawatt-hours (MWh) procured or as a facility-level renewable energy percentage, depending on how the REC is structured. Watershed then applies market-based emissions factors to quantify the associated avoided emissions. For Scope 3, relevant categories are included as listed below, taking into account only direct suppliers and customers for up- and down-stream supply chain activities, respectively.

When Henry Schein completes an acquisition, newly acquired facilities are added into Watershed with a start date reflecting the official acquisition date. When a facility closes, the final lease termination date is entered into Watershed as the end date. Watershed will prorate those facilities based on the start and end date.

Index begins on next page

Emissions Category	Related Emission-Causing Activity and Relevant Facility/Region	Methodology	Emission Factors
SCOPE 1 EMISSIONS			
Stationary Combustion: Generation of electricity, heat, or steam	Burning fossil fuels for onsite energy generation for heating in all facilities and refrigerant use — relevant for all facilities globally.	We collect primary utility data from our facilities to calculate emissions. For facilities where primary data is not available, we estimate utility consumption based on benchmark values for fuel consumption per unit of floor area, considering building type and location. Data for facilities under our 5,000 sq. ft. reporting threshold is estimated. We account for CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O emissions from fossil fuel use in our inventory.	US EPA Emission Factors Hub, 2025 Australia National GHG Factors 2025 New Zealand MfE 2025 (2024) DEFRA 2025 — Bioenergy, Biofuel
Mobile Combustion: Transportation of materials, products, waste, and employees	Use of fuel in combustion-engine vehicles that make up our Henry Schein-controlled fleet of service technicians, sales professionals, and executive cars, globally.	We collect fuel usage data where possible. If fuel data is not available, we estimate emissions based on the number of vehicles, vehicle type, distance traveled, and location. For those countries where kilometers driven data was not available, we estimated kilometers driven by calculating an average kilometer rate using our reported actual kilometers driven as a basis.	US EPA Emission Factors Hub, 2025 Australia National GHG Factors 2025 New Zealand MfE 2025 (2024) DEFRA 2025 — Bioenergy, Biofuel
Fugitive Emissions: Release of intentional and unintentional emissions during the use of refrigeration and air conditioning	Emissions linked to the use of refrigerants in our facilities, globally.	We collect primary utility data from our facilities to calculate emissions. For facilities where primary data is not available, we estimate utility consumption based on benchmark values for fuel consumption per unit of floor area, considering building type and location. Data for facilities under our 5,000 sq. ft. reporting threshold is estimated.	IPCC CARB Refrigerants and AR6 GWP CARB Refrigerants, Refrigerant Blends

Emissions Category	Related Emission-Causing Activity and Relevant Facility/Region	Methodology	Emission Factors
SCOPE 2 EMISSIONS			
Purchase of electricity and heating	Use of externally supplied electricity in our facilities for lighting, HVAC, and to power conveyor equipment, as well as our hybrid and electric fleet, among others. Relevant for all facilities globally. For several facilities, district heating was purchased, which is also included in this category.	We collect primary electricity data from our facilities to calculate emissions. For facilities where primary data is not available, we estimate utility consumption based on floor area and building type. Data for facilities under our 5,000 sq. ft. reporting threshold is estimated. We account for CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O emissions from electricity in our inventory.	Location-based: For the U.S.: US EPA Emission Factors Hub, 2024 (eGRID), Electricity For non-U.S.: IEA 2025 (2023), Emission Factors for Electricity Ecoinvent 3.11 Australia National GHG Factors 2024 & 2025 Canada National Inventory 2026 (2024) DEFRA 2025 New Zealand MfE 2025 (2024) Johansen & Werner, 2022 —District Heat Market-based: For U.S.: EPA Green-e® Residual Mix Emissions Rates 2025 (2023 Data) For non-U.S.: IEA European Residual Mixes 2025 (2024) Ecoinvent 3.11 IEA 2025 (2023), Emission Factors for Electricity Australia National GHG Factors 2024 & 2025 Canada National Inventory 2026 (2024) DEFRA 2025 New Zealand MfE 2025 (2024) Johansen & Werner, 2022 — District Heat

Emissions Category	Related Emission-Causing Activity and Relevant Facility/Region	Methodology	Emission Factors
SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS			
1- Purchased goods and services	Global procurement, tier 1 suppliers of medical and dental supplies and equipment from our branded manufacturing suppliers, raw material purchases related to manufacturing facilities, and indirect operational expenditures for materials and services such as office supplies, consulting services, maintenance, and other purchased services.	We used a combination of supplier-specific footprint data, along with spend-based methodology for our purchased goods and services. Our automated system mapped product categories and suppliers to appropriate emission factors. We include all purchased goods and services, including inventory, but excluding capital goods, which are captured below (Category 2).	CEDA 2025 CDP (publishing year 2024, reporting year 2023) CDP (publishing year 2025, reporting year 2024) Ecoinvent 3.11
2- Capital goods	Global procurement, tier 1 suppliers of fixed assets and plant, property, and equipment (PP&E).	We used a spend-based methodology and allocated appropriate spend-based emission factors to a breakdown of our fixed asset additions for each reporting year, according to industry category, such as computer hardware and software, building and facility improvement, furniture, and other long-lived assets. Our automated system mapped each capital good category to appropriate emission factors.	CEDA 2025
3- Fuel- and energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2	Purchase of fuel (for heating facilities) and electricity (for use in facilities) for relevant facilities reported in Scope 1 and 2 categories.	Our automated system calculated the indirect energy- and fuel-related emissions linked to transmission and distribution losses (T&D) from electricity generation, and fossil fuel consumption using national and regional emission factor databases.	US EPA Emission Factors Hub, 2025 (Green-E Residuals) IEA 2025 (2023) – Electricity & WTT IEA European Residual Mixes 2025 (2024) DEFRA 2025 Australia National GHG Factors 2024 & 2025 Canada National Inventory 2026 (2024) New Zealand MfE 2025 (2024) Ecoinvent 3.11

Emissions Category	Related Emission-Causing Activity and Relevant Facility/Region	Methodology	Emission Factors
4-Upstream transportation and distribution	Global inbound and outbound freight for transporting products to our distribution centers and our customers, paid for and controlled by Henry Schein.	Our transport and logistics activities are performed by third parties that are responsible for moving most of our purchased products between suppliers, distribution centers, and our operated facilities. We pay for and control all outbound transport and distribution, and a portion of inbound transport and distribution (varying by region). For the emissions that we pay for and control (Category 4), we have primary transport emissions reports from third parties. Transport partners use methodologies aligned with the GHG Protocol, and include Well-to-Wheel emissions. For inbound emissions that we do not pay for/control, we used a spend-based methodology to estimate emissions for which we don't receive third-party reports.	Supplier-specific emissions reports
5- Waste generated in operations	Waste generated in facilities globally — relevant for all facilities globally.	For distribution centers, emissions are calculated using primary waste data by weight, type, and treatment. For facilities where primary waste data is not available, our automated system estimates waste based on building type, size, and activity use assumptions). Emissions are calculated using waste-specific emission factors that account for the waste category (e.g., hazardous/non-hazardous waste), and the applicable treatment or disposal method. Emissions factors include both waste transportation and end-of-life treatment emissions, where reflected in the underlying factor datasets.	US EPA Emission Factors Hub, 2025 DEFRA 2025
6- Business travel	Travel by any Henry Schein employee (or external party for HSI) by private (reimbursed by HSI) or by company-paid means, for business-related purposes, globally.	For a majority of our markets, emissions are calculated using centrally collected travel activity data obtained through our travel booking and management systems, supplemented by emissions data and calculations provided by third-party travel service providers. Emissions are calculated by a spend-based method for employee expense reports and from third-party emission reports for the rest. Primary data and emissions reports from third parties are aligned with the GHG Protocol.	Supplier-specific emissions reports and employee expense reports, mapped to appropriate spend-based emission factors in our automated system. CEDA 2025

Emissions Category	Related Emission-Causing Activity and Relevant Facility/Region	Methodology	Emission Factors
7- Employee commuting	Employee commuting to and from work, globally.	We do not have primary data on the modes of employee commuting, so we have used internally calculated commuting factors assigned to each country. A universal factor for working mode has been calculated internally, based on data available in key countries where we operate. Our automated system assigned country-specific emission factors for employee commuting to each market to calculate employee commuting emissions.	US EPA Emission Factors Hub, 2024 (eGRID), & 2025 IEA 2025 (2023) — Electricity & WTT IEA European Residual Mixes 2025 (2024) DEFRA 2025 Australia National GHG Factors 2024 & 2025 Canada National Inventory 2026 (2024) New Zealand MfE 2025 (2024) NTD Data for Public Transit Blend 2024 Johansen & Werner, 2022 — District Heat
9- Downstream transportation and distribution	Emissions associated with third-party transportation of or sold products to our distribution centers, paid for by third parties.	See also Category 4. Where available, emissions are calculated using primary transportation activity data and emissions reports provided by logistics service providers. For transportation and distribution activities for which primary data is not available, emissions are estimated using spend-based methodologies and regional transportation emission factors. Estimates are developed using transportation and logistics expenditures and extrapolated across reporting regions where necessary.	Supplier-specific emissions reports
11- Use of sold products	Use-phase emissions from our customers' use of products that involve energy consumption, such as electrical equipment, throughout the lifecycle of the product. This is relevant for all global sales of electrical equipment.	Use of sold products emissions is estimated for energy-consuming equipment sold during the reporting year. Lifetime electricity consumption is calculated for representative equipment categories based on rated energy demand, expected annual operating hours, and estimated useful life. Country-specific electricity emission factors are applied to estimate lifetime use-phase emissions. Results from the assessed product sample are extrapolated to the remaining equipment portfolio using product-category-specific sales data and emissions intensity assumptions.	US EPA Emission Factors Hub, 2024 (eGRID) IEA 2025 (2023), WTT

Emissions Category	Related Emission-Causing Activity and Relevant Facility/Region	Methodology	Emission Factors
12- End-of-life treatment of sold products	Emissions linked to the disposal and treatment of sold products globally at the end of their lifetime by our customers.	End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions is calculated based on the estimated quantity and composition of products and packaging sold during the reporting year. Data inputs include material type, product mass, geographic location, and assumed disposal or treatment method. Emissions are calculated by our automated system by multiplying the quantity of each material by the applicable material-specific or mixed-material emission factors associated with the relevant end-of-life treatment pathway.	EPA 2025 DEFRA 2025
Excluded categories	Categories 8 (Upstream leased assets), 10 (Processing of sold products), 13 (Downstream leased assets), 14 (Franchises), and 15 (Investments) are excluded from our inventory as not applicable.	8 — Already captured in Scopes 1 and 2. 10 — Our customers are direct users and consumers of our products and services. No downstream manufacturing companies or retailers further process our goods and services. 13 and 14 — We do not lease owned assets to downstream parties or operate franchises. Our assets are already reported under Scope 1 and 2. 15 — We do not operate investments or provide equity and debt financing. Our revenue-generating activities are already covered under reported emissions in Scopes 1, 2, and 3.	