

Henry Schein, Inc.

Scope 1 and Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Health and Safety Data

**For the Calendar Year Ended
December 31, 2025**

The report accompanying these financial statements was issued by BDO USA, P.C., a Virginia professional service corporation, is the U.S. member of BDO International Limited, a UK company limited by guarantee.





Independent Accountant's Report

Board of Directors
Henry Schein, Inc.
Melville, NY

We have reviewed Henry Schein, Inc. management's assertion that the accompanying Schedule of Scope 1 and Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Health and Safety Data for the calendar year ended December 31, 2025 (the "Subject Matter") is presented in accordance with the criteria set forth in Note 2 and Note 3 (the "Criteria"), respectively.

Henry Schein, Inc.'s management is responsible for its assertion and for the selection of the Criteria, which it has identified as an objective basis against which it assesses and reports on the Subject Matter. Management's responsibility also includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation of the Subject Matter that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on management's assertion based on our review.

Our review was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we plan and perform the review to obtain limited assurance about whether any material modifications should be made to management's assertion in order for it to be fairly stated. The procedures performed in a review vary in nature and timing from, and are substantially less in extent than, an examination, the objective of which is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether management's assertion is fairly stated, in all material respects, in order to express an opinion. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. Because of the limited nature of the engagement, the level of assurance obtained in a review is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had an examination been performed. The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgment and consisted primarily of analytical procedures and inquiries.

We believe that the review evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a reasonable basis for our conclusion.

We are required to be independent and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with relevant ethical requirements related to the engagement.

As described in Note 2 to the accompanying Schedule of Scope 1 and Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas Emission Data for the calendar year ended December 31, 2025, the greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions quantification is subject to significant inherent measurement uncertainty resulting from limitations in the nature of the mathematical models to calculate GHG emissions, and the inability of these models, due to incomplete scientific knowledge and other factors, to accurately measure under all circumstances the relationship between various inputs and the resultant GHG emissions. Tools and data available to provide Greenhouse Gas Emissions information continue to evolve, and there are areas where data must be estimated based on available information. Obtaining sufficient, appropriate evidence to support our conclusion does not reduce the inherent measurement uncertainty in the GHG emissions metrics. The selection by management of different but acceptable measurement techniques could have resulted in materially different GHG emission metrics being reported.



Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to Henry Schein, Inc. management's assertion that the accompanying Schedule of Scope 1 and Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Health and Safety Data for the calendar year ended December 31, 2025 is presented in accordance with the Criteria in order for it to be fairly stated.

BDO USA, P.C.

July 21, 2026

Henry Schein, Inc.
Scope 1 and Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Health and Safety Data
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025

<i>Scope 1 and Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions</i>	<i>Metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent</i>
Scope 1 emissions	37,048
Scope 2 emissions (location-based)	23,074
Scope 2 emissions (market-based)	16,627

<i>Health and Safety</i>	<i>Number of accidents</i>
Lost time accidents	151

See accompanying notes to the Schedule of Scope 1 and Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Health and Safety Data.

Henry Schein, Inc.

Notes to Scope 1 and Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Health and Safety Data

1. The Company

Organization

Henry Schein, Inc. (the “Company,” “we” or “our”) is a solutions company for health care professionals powered by a network of people and technology. We believe we are the world’s largest provider of health care products and services primarily to office-based dental and medical practitioners, as well as alternate sites of care. Our philosophy is grounded in our commitment to help customers operate a more efficient and successful business so the practitioner can provide better clinical care.

Basis of Presentation

The Schedule of Scope 1 and Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Health and Safety Data has been prepared based on a calendar reporting year ending December 31, 2025, and has been presented in accordance with the Criteria in Note 2 and Note 3, respectively. The Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas (“GHG”) emission data includes Henry Schein, Inc. and its in scope subsidiaries. Health and Safety Data, which comprises lost time accidents, are reported for our Distribution Centers (‘DCs’), manufacturing facilities, and certain other facilities.

We are responsible for the completeness, accuracy, and validity of the Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emission data and Health and Safety Data.

2. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The Company calculates its GHG emissions in accordance with the World Resources Institute (“WRI”) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development’s (“WBCSD”) Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised (the “GHG Protocol”).

Organizational and operational boundary

Scope 1 emissions are direct GHG emissions that occur from sources that are controlled or owned by an organization. Scope 2 are indirect GHG emissions associated with the purchase of electricity generated offsite by another party, such a utility company. Total Scope 1 (direct) GHG emissions and Scope 2 (indirect) GHG emissions are reported within the Company’s organizational and operational boundaries. The Company has used the operational control method to set its organizational boundary. The Scope 1 GHG emissions within its operational boundary include its vehicle fleet consumption of fuel, natural gas consumption for heating by its global facilities, and fugitive emissions linked to the use of refrigerants for cooling. The Scope 2 GHG emissions within its operational boundary include the purchase of electricity and heat across its global facilities.

Calculations

GHG emissions for carbon dioxide equivalents are calculated using the methodologies outlined in the GHG Protocol. Carbon dioxide equivalent emissions have been determined based on fuel consumption (or through the proxy of distance driven where fuel consumption data is not available) of the Company’s fleet of vehicles used by service technicians and sales personnel, fugitive emissions attributable to the use of refrigerants, and purchased electricity and natural gas consumption at the global facilities multiplied by relevant published carbon emission factors as summarized in the table below.

The WRI and WBCSD issued additional guidance for Scope 2 emissions in 2015 (in GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, an amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard), which sets forth reporting under both location-based and market-based methodologies. The location-based method applies average emissions factors that correspond to the grid where the consumption occurs, whereas the

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Notes to Scope 1 and Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Health and Safety Data

market-based method applies emissions factors that correspond to energy purchased through contractual instruments such as environmental attribute certificates (EACs). Scope 2 market-based emissions reflect various environmental attributes from EACs such as renewable energy credits (RECs) the Company purchased on the open market.

Indicator	Emission Source	Emissions Factor Utilized
Scope 1 GHG Emissions Attributable to fuel consumption from our Fleet	Combustion engine of vehicles burning fuel to generate power	US EPA Emission Factors Hub, 2025 Australia National GHG Factors 2025 New Zealand MfE 2025 (2024) DEFRA 2025 - Bioenergy, Biofuel
Scope 1 GHG Emissions Attributable to Natural Gas consumption	On-site heat generation equipment	US EPA Emission Factors Hub, 2025 Australia National Greenhouse Accounts Factors 2025 New Zealand MfE 2025 (2024) UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2025 (DEFRA)
Scope 1 GHG Emissions Attributable to use of Refrigerants	On-site use of refrigerants for cooling	IPCC AR6 GWP CARB Refrigerants, Refrigerant Blends
Scope 2 GHG Emissions Attributable to Electricity purchased (location-based)	Grid Electricity	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
Scope 2 GHG Emissions Attributable to Electricity purchased (market-based)	Grid Electricity	For U.S.: EPA Green-e® Residual Mix Emissions Rates 2025 (2023 Data) For non-U.S.: AIB European Residual Mixes 2025 (2024) Ecoinvent 3.11

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		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
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Estimation Uncertainties

GHG emissions quantification is subject to significant inherent measurement uncertainty resulting from limitations in the nature of the mathematical models to calculate GHG emissions, and the inability of these models, due to incomplete scientific knowledge and other factors, to accurately measure under all circumstances the relationship between various inputs and the resultant GHG emissions. Tools and data available to provide GHG emissions information continue to evolve, and there are areas where data must be estimated based on available information. The selection of different but acceptable measurement techniques could have resulted in materially different measurements. The precision of different techniques may also vary.

For facilities where natural gas or electricity consumption data were not available from the utility (which represented approximately 9% of facilities by size with natural gas and electricity consumption), consumption was calculated based on facility size, building type (from Lawrence Berkeley National Lab's Building Performance Database) and building energy use benchmarks from the U.S. government and/or International Energy Agency. For calculations of estimated facilities stationary combustion, building energy use benchmarks were sourced from the US Department of Energy's Building Performance Database (BPD) or International Energy Agency's Energy Efficiency Indicators (IEA) and estimated fuel consumption values were multiplied by the corresponding CO₂e emissions factor based on fuel type. For estimated electricity consumption calculations, median energy intensity by facility kind from the Department of Energy's Building Performance Database, specifically the Electric EUI (Energy Use Intensity) in kWh per square foot per year, was used as a building energy use benchmark and then electricity consumption values were multiplied by the appropriate emissions factor.

For all facilities with refrigerant consumption, fugitive emissions were calculated based on estimates. Default refrigerant types were assigned based on building type and square footage to estimate refrigerant quantities based on the EPA Hydrofluorocarbon Emissions Accounting Tool values.

3. Health and Safety Data - Lost Time Accidents

The Company follows the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Recording and Reporting Occupational Injuries and Illness requirements to record lost time incidents. Company employees and contingent employees are covered by our injury and illness recordkeeping rules. Contingent employees receive work direction from the Company with an employee/supervisor relationship. Lost time accidents are reported for DCs, manufacturing facilities and certain other facilities.

Calculations

Lost time accidents reflect work-related injury or illness that result in time away from work.