



Last Revision Date: January 2026

Pollinator Protector Policy

This Pollinator Protector Policy applies to Dollar Tree, Inc. and its direct and indirect subsidiaries (jointly, "Dollar Tree"), the officers, directors and associates thereof, as well as manufacturers, service providers, contractors, subcontractors, suppliers, partners, and factories (collectively, "Vendors") that do business with Dollar Tree, regardless of geographic location.

Dollar Tree is committed to reducing its environmental impact, and we continue to evolve our practices to be the best corporate citizen for all stakeholders – customers, associates, vendors, shareholders, and our communities. We recognize the vital role pollination plays in the world's biodiverse ecosystems and in agricultural health. In recognition of our responsibility to support our global community, we are working to develop the following risk-mitigating strategies:

- Encourage suppliers to reduce and subsequently phase out pesticides and insecticides that have shown to have significant detrimental effects on pollinator health, including but not limited to the use of nitroguanidine neonicotinoids, glyphosate, and chlorpyrifos;
- Educate suppliers on the benefits of limiting non-essential use of environmentally harmful pesticides and seek to actively partner with suppliers who share this commitment across multiple product categories, including home, garden, and live flower events;
- Promote science-based risk management practices, including Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and regenerative agricultural strategies, to reduce the environmental impact of agricultural pest treatment in favor of adopting least-toxic approaches whenever possible. IPM refers to a series of pest management evaluations, decisions, and controls that aim to reduce chemicals and damage to animals, humans, and the environment by setting action thresholds, monitoring and identifying pests, and implementing low-risk prevention methods and responsible pest control strategies. Examples of IPM strategies include avoiding pesticide use when crops are blooming, applying pesticides to blooming crops only after bees are done foraging for the day (preferably at night), minimizing the use of chemical pesticides through pest monitoring, and avoiding compounds that persist in the environment and pollinators;
- Track and annually assess pesticide use and associated environmental risks in live flower events beginning in 2022, and measurably reduce the use of pesticides of high concern by 2024, which includes the elimination of nitroguanidine neonicotinoids and glyphosate;
- Educating suppliers and consumers on sustainable agriculture strategies, including pollinator health, the harmful impacts of select pesticides, and providing both strategies and resources to avoid the use of regrettable substitutions when phasing out detrimental pesticides such as US EPA's risk mitigation [policy](#) and [University of California's Bee Precaution Pesticide ratings](#) (which includes a list of regrettable substitutions which should be avoided);
- Reiterate to suppliers their obligations to strictly adhere to all local and federal regulations, standards, and guidance, including those pertaining to the use of chemicals on plant products and in agricultural settings.

- Dollar Tree will continue to re-evaluate its ‘Pollinator Protection Policy’ as new scientific evidence becomes available and additional guidance is provided by reputable organizations, such as the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Resources

1. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (2017, January). *U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'S POLICY TO MITIGATE THE ACUTE RISK TO BEES FROM PESTICIDE PRODUCTS*. Office of Pesticide Programs.
2. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Principles. (2019, April 11). Retrieved from <https://www.epa.gov/safepestcontrol/integrated-pest-management-ipm-principles>.
3. “Best Management Practices to Protect Bees from Pesticides - Mitigating Pesticide Hazards - UCIPM.” http://ipm.ucanr.edu/mitigation/protect_beans.html
4. *Neonicotinoids | Pollinator Network @ Cornell*. (n.d.). Pollinator Network @ Cornell. <https://pollinator.cals.cornell.edu/threats-wild-and-managed-bees/pesticides/neonicotinoids/>
5. Congressional Research Service, Johnson, R., & Corn, M. L. (2015, February). *Bee Health: The Role of Pesticides*. <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R43900.pdf>
6. “Bee Precaution Pesticide Ratings / University of California Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program (UC IPM).” www2.ipm.ucanr.edu, www2.ipm.ucanr.edu/beeprecaution/.