Dollar Tree Inc

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

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04/08/2025, 04:58 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☑ USD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Dollar Tree, Inc. is a leading operator of discount variety stores that has served North America for nearly forty years. The company operates more than 16,700 stores across the 48 contiguous states and five Canadian provinces, supported by a coast-to-coast logistics network and over 211,000 associates. With two iconic brands, Dollar Tree and Family Dollar, and a world-renowned merchandising team, the company has transformed its store formats to serve customers in various geographic markets. In 2023, the company achieved several important milestones aimed at positioning the business for growth across both Dollar Tree and Family Dollar segments. The focus is on expanding the multi-price product assortment at Dollar Tree, improving operating performance at Family Dollar, and modernizing the supply chain and technology infrastructure. The actions being taken to optimize the store portfolio are designed to enhance profitability and better serve all key constituents, with a leadership team in place to drive transformational change and deliver long-term improvements in store operations and across the enterprise. Highlights from 2023 include net sales growth of 8.0% to a record 30.6 billion. Dollar Tree, Inc. announced in June its commitment to achieve science-based net-zero emissions by 2050 in support of the Paris Climate Agreement global goal. Advancing the company's current efforts to mitigate its environmental impact, our near-term science-based targets include: • Commit to reduce scope 1 and 2 absolute emissions by 50% by FY2032 based on a FY2023 base year (aligned with a 1.5-degree climate scenario) • Commit to have 67% of suppliers by emissions set or commit to science-based targets by FY2029 • Continue to advance transition to renewable energy sources for our stores, distribution centers, and store support center Meeting a net-zero commitment for the future requires action today. We mapped our greenhouse gas emissions footprint across our value chain to develop a clear understanding of where to focus our efforts, which informs our pathway to

net-zero. We are building on current progress by making our stores and distribution centers more energy efficient, increasing our use of renewable energy, and reducing waste in our operations. More details of our commitment and plan will be included in our 2024 Sustainability and Social Impact Report scheduled for release this summer, and we will disclose annual progress against these targets.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	01/31/2024	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

30600000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US2567461080

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

DLTR

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No
[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☑ Canada

☑ United States of America

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

This year, as part of our Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory exercise, we mapped our Tier 1 suppliers across various departments, including merchandising, service providers, and transportation. This comprehensive exercise has enabled us to identify our key suppliers and develop a targeted supplier engagement strategy to enhance our sustainability efforts.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain	Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)	*We plan to map our plastic value chain in the next few years as part of the EPR packaging reporting exercise*

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Short-, and medium-term time horizons are aligned to our financial planning timelines.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Short-, and medium-term time horizons are aligned to our financial planning timelines.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Our long-term time horizon aligns with the time horizon of our climate strategy: achieving science-based net-zero emissions by 2050
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:
☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:
☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:
☑ Every two years

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :TCFD

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Tornado

☑ Wildfires

☑ Heat waves

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Sea level rise

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

As part of our process to determine climate-related risks and opportunities impacting direct operations, a group of senior leaders from Real Estate, Operations, Property Management, Finance, Legal, Human Resources, Product Procurement, Transportation, Governance, Engineering and Logistics identified the top 8 risks and opportunities facing our business. These risks and opportunities were then analyzed under multiple climate scenarios, one of which was 1.5C-aligned. Each risk was assessed qualitatively using external research to shed light on the potential impacts on Dollar Tree and our preparedness to respond. Analysis results were then shared with and prioritized by leadership based on potential impact and management preparedness. Further, the Chief Sustainability Officer is responsible for our climate and sustainability strategy and oversees its implementation across our business. Climate risk management is a part of our broader climate and sustainability strategy. We selected short-, and medium-term time horizons to align to our financial planning timelines. Our long-term time horizon aligns with the time horizon of our climate strategy

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.7.3) Primary reason for not assessing interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(2.2.7.4) Explain why you do not assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

At Dollar Tree, we recognize the importance of understanding the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. However, the primary reason we have not yet fully assessed these interconnections is due to our focus on other priorities. Our current sustainability efforts are primarily focused on compliance with existing regulations, implementing immediate operational improvements, and defining our decarbonization strategy. While we have made strides in these areas, the intricate analysis required to assess and understand the full spectrum of environmental interconnections is beyond our current capabilities. We hope that, in the near future, we can better understand and manage the interconnections between our environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, ultimately enhancing our sustainability performance.
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(2.3.7) Primary reason for not identifying priority locations

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(2.3.8) Explain why you do not identify priority locations

In the next two years, we plan to conduct a quantitative, TCFD-aligned risk analysis across our facilities. This will enable us to identify locations with higher exposure to climate-related risks.
[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We define a risk that has been classified as a substantive financial or strategic impact based on its likelihood of occurrence, areas of impact, range of magnitude and our readiness to mitigate the risk. If risks and opportunities are identified that may impact the business in the longer term, they may be evaluated and monitored but are not generally considered "substantive" due to the uncertainty associated with the magnitude and duration of their impacts. Dollar Tree has reviewed potential climate-related risks and opportunities for several quantitative factors that may constitute a substantive risk to our business. Note: A topic that is considered to have

"substantive financial or strategic impact on our business" may not necessarily be “material" to investors as defined by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We define an opportunity that has been classified as a substantive financial or strategic impact based on its likelihood of occurrence, areas of impact, range of magnitude and our readiness to capture the opportunity. If risks and opportunities are identified that may impact the business in the longer term, they may be evaluated and monitored but are not generally considered “substantive” due to the uncertainty associated with the magnitude and duration of their impacts. Dollar Tree has reviewed potential climate-related risks and opportunities for several quantitative factors that may constitute a substantive risk to our business. Note: A topic that is considered to have "substantive financial or strategic impact on our business" may not necessarily be “material" to investors as defined by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

	Identification and classification of potential water pollutants
	Select from: ☑ No, we do not identify and classify our potential water pollutants

[Fixed row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

In 2022, we conducted a qualitative climate scenario analysis aligned to the TCFD recommendations to determine which, if any, climate risks might have a potential substantive or strategic financial impact on our business under a low-carbon and a high-carbon future climate scenario. From our analysis, we found that none of the risks had a potential substantive financial or strategic impact on our business. However, we do recognize that we are exposed to climate-related-risks, and these risks are relevant to our business and the retail sector overall. We plan to update our TCFD assessment in 2025. We also plan to update our environmental policies which govern how we manage environmental risk to align with our updated Code and Vendor Code of Conducts.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(3.1.3) Please explain

We have not yet conducted a risk analysis focused on water, as our efforts have been primarily concentrated on climate, which we believe is more material to our organization. However, we recognize the importance of addressing water risks and plan to conduct an analysis in the near future.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(3.1.3) Please explain

We have not yet conducted a comprehensive risk analysis on plastics, as our focus has been on other priorities. However, given the increasing importance of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) packaging requirements, we plan to address this by conducting an analysis next year.
[Fixed row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations
	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Opportunities exist, but none with potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business

(3.6.3) Please explain

In 2022, we conducted a qualitative climate scenario analysis aligned to the TCFD recommendations to determine which, if any, climate opportunities might have a potential substantive or strategic financial impact on our business under a low-carbon and a high-carbon future climate scenario. From our analysis, we did not

identify opportunities with a potential substantive financial or strategic impact based on the likelihood of occurrence, areas of impact, range of magnitude and our readiness to capitalize on the opportunity. We plan to refine our assessment process and will repeat an assessment of opportunities every two years. This year, we also developed our climate transition plan. However, we are aware of the potential opportunities that climate change and the transition to a low carbon economy can create for our business and continue to monitor these opportunities.

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(3.6.3) Please explain

We have not yet explored opportunities related to water, as our efforts have been primarily concentrated on climate, which we believe is more material to our organization. However, we recognize the potential value of addressing water-related opportunities and plan to explore them in the near future.
[Fixed row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

In evaluating candidates for election to the Board, the Nominating and Governance Committee shall take into account the qualifications of the individual candidate as well as the composition of the Board as a whole. Among other things, the Committee shall consider: the need of the Board for directors having relevant knowledge, diversity of background and experience in areas including operations, finance, accounting, technology, marketing, merchandise, human capital management and talent development The Board values diversity, in its broadest sense, reflecting, but not limited to, geography, gender, age, sexual orientation, race, ethnicity, national origin, and life experience and is committed to a policy of inclusiveness. The Nominating and Governance Committee endeavors to include women and minority

candidates in the qualified pool from which Board candidates are chosen and, when nominated and elected, to consider such directors for leadership positions on the Board and its committees.
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

Water

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Dollar Tree does not currently have board-level oversight of water-related issues due to the relative prioritization of other sustainability topics that have a more immediate and material impact on our business operations. That said, we acknowledge the growing importance of water-related concerns and continuously evaluate our governance framework to ensure that emerging issues are addressed in alignment with our long-term sustainability strategy.

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Not an immediate strategic priority
[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**Dollar Tree, Inc. Sustainability and Corporate Social Responsibility Committee Charter

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors plays a crucial role in overseeing environmental and social sustainability, ensuring that the company's strategies and decisions align with its broader vision, including addressing climate change. To enhance this oversight, a dedicated Sustainability and Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (SCSRC) was established in 2022. The SCSRC's responsibilities include advising the Board on environmental, social, and governance (ESG) issues, assessing risks and opportunities related to climate and other CSR matters, and overseeing the company's strategy, policies, initiatives, and performance in these areas. The committee reports to the Board and meets quarterly to discuss and monitor these issues. The SCSRC is composed of at least three members who are knowledgeable in sustainability, environmental, and social matters. Members and the Chairperson are appointed by the Board, based on recommendations from the Nominating and Governance Committee. The Board remains informed about environmental risks to the business and approves the company's environmental and sustainability strategies. This year, the Board approved science-based targets for achieving net-zero emissions by 2050, as well as short-term goals and a decarbonization strategy to achieve these goals. Our short-term goals include: -Reducing Scope 1 and 2 absolute emissions by 50% by FY2032, using FY2023 as the base year, in alignment with a 1.5-degree climate scenario. -Ensuring that 67% of suppliers, by emissions, set or commit to science-aligned targets by FY2029. -Continuing the transition to renewable energy sources for stores, distribution centers, and the store support center.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization’s board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

☑ Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify **:**Masters of Liberal Arts, Sustainability Studies by Harvard Extension School

Additional training

☑ Course certificate (relating to environmental issues), please specify **:**Corporate Sustainability and Innovation by Harvard University and Sustainable Business Strategy by Harvard Online Business School

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

☑ Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify **:**Masters of Liberal Arts, Sustainability Studies by Harvard Extension School

Additional training

☑ Course certificate (relating to environmental issues), please specify **:**Corporate Sustainability and Innovation by Harvard University and Sustainable Business Strategy by Harvard Online Business School

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Operating Officer (COO), Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) and Chief Legal Officer (CLO) are responsible for managing the company's overall sustainability risks and providing periodic reports to the Sustainability and Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (SCSRC) on relevant climate and sustainability risks.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Reports to the Chief Legal Officer (CLO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Operating Officer (COO), Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) and Chief Legal Officer (CLO) are responsible for managing the company's overall sustainability risks and providing periodic reports to the Sustainability and Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (SCSRC) on relevant climate and sustainability risks.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Reports to Chief Legal Officer (CLO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Operating Officer (COO), Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) and Chief Legal Officer (CLO) are responsible for managing the company's overall sustainability risks and providing periodic reports to the Sustainability and Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (SCSRC) on relevant climate and sustainability risks.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Operating Officer (COO), Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) and Chief Legal Officer (CLO) are responsible for managing the company's overall sustainability risks and providing periodic reports to the Sustainability and Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (SCSRC) on relevant climate and sustainability risks.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Operating Officer (COO), Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) and Chief Legal Officer (CLO) are responsible for managing the company's overall sustainability risks and providing periodic reports to the Sustainability and Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (SCSRC) on relevant climate and sustainability risks.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify **:**Chief Legal Officer

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Operating Officer (COO), Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) and Chief Legal Officer (CLO) are responsible for managing the company's overall sustainability risks and providing periodic reports to the Sustainability and Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (SCSRC) on relevant climate and sustainability risks.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue	Please explain
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years	*No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years	*No plan to introduce them in the next two years*

[Fixed row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from:

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Organization-wide, including the operations of our stores and distribution centers. Including our tier 1 suppliers for Scope 3 emission goals.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

2024 Sustainability Report.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Dollar Tree encourages our suppliers of national brand products and private label goods to find safer alternatives to the chemicals listed on our priority chemical list and continue to innovate and provide options for safe, effective products that meet the expectations of our consumers. Dollar Tree has adopted this Policy as part of our commitment to providing our customers with safe, sustainable, exciting and affordable products. We are committed to complying with, as well as going beyond, all applicable federal, state and local laws regarding chemicals in our products. The Company has developed this Policy in concert with our stakeholders and with guidance from internationally accepted health and safety standards.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ No, but we plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Chemical_Policy.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

☑ Other, please specify **:**Clean Energy Buyers Alliance (CEBA) Better Climate Challenge through the Department of Energy

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

TCFD: We initiated our first TCFD assessment in 2022–2023 to assess exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities and plan to update it 2024–2025. Clean Energy Buyers Alliance (CEBA): We are proud to have recently joined the Clean Energy Buyers Alliance (CEBA) to further our commitment to procuring clean energy and supporting the development of new renewable assets. Better Climate Challenge: through the Better Climate Challenge, Dollar Tree partners with the DOE to reduce portfolio-wide GHG emissions (scope 1 & 2) by at least 50% within 10 years. DOE will provide technical assistance and opportunities to learn and share actionable best practices for carbon reduction.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

2024 Sustainability Report.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ No

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

To ensure the successful integration of our climate and environmental strategy, we established an executive Sustainability Committee, to guide the management of our climate and environmental impacts. In 2021 we established the Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee (SCRCS) at the Board level to oversee our climate and environmental strategy. Further, in 2022, we performed a qualitative TCFD-aligned climate scenario analysis, building on our existing understanding of our climate risk and opportunity exposure, and we plan to update it in 2024-2025. We identified initial mitigation strategies that are being implemented to address potential risk exposure and realize the benefits of climate-related opportunities. In addition, we recently developed a climate action plan to reach our goal of Net Zero emissions by 2050. We are actively working to reduce our direct operational emissions while engaging our suppliers on their own emissions reduction and avoidance efforts.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ US Chamber of Commerce

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Dollar Tree's sustainability initiatives reflect an approach that balances environmental responsibility with economic growth, consistent with the USCC's emphasis on integrating sustainability into business practices without compromising economic performance. Dollar Tree's investment in energy-efficient technologies and waste reduction aligns with the USCC's support for technological innovation as a means to improve environmental performance. Both organizations recognize the role of technology in advancing sustainability goals.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

`Numeric input [must be between [0 - 999999999999999]

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify **:**Virginia Chamber of Commerce

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

As stated in Blueprint Virginia 2030, the Virginia Corporate Sustainability and Environmental Executive Committee of the Virginia Chamber supports efforts to empower energy users with detailed information about their usage and emissions footprint and promote rate designs that leverage price signals to encourage more active management of energy consumption. In addition, they promote responsible and geographically diverse in-state deployment of energy resource types required by recent policy changes, including solar, wind, and energy storage.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

`Numeric input [must be between [0 - 999999999999999]

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify **:**Retail Industry Leaders Association

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Dollar Tree's targets for carbon footprint reduction are in line with RILA's goals for the retail industry to enhance energy efficiency and lower greenhouse gas emissions. Dollar Tree actively participates in RILA's working groups and forums, contributing to discussions on sustainability standards and practices. This involvement helps shape industry-wide policies and ensures Dollar Tree's practices are aligned with emerging standards.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

90000

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :National Retail Federation

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Dollar Tree's sustainability initiatives align with several key principles of the National Retail Federation, including sustainable retail practices, consumer engagement, and innovation. Dollar Tree's commitment to transparent and detailed sustainability reporting supports NRF's call for greater accountability in the retail sector. This includes sharing progress on sustainability goals and initiatives that align with NRF's emphasis on responsible retail practices. Dollar Tree actively participates in NRF's sustainability initiatives and working groups, contributing to discussions on best practices and industry standards. This involvement helps ensure that Dollar Tree's practices are in line with NRF's recommendations.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

95000

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2024 Sustainability Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Rich text input [must be under 1500 characters]
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Every two years

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

While water management is undeniably a critical aspect of environmental stewardship, our comprehensive materiality assessment revealed that it is not the most pressing issue for our business at this time. The analysis showed that other sustainability challenges, such as greenhouse gas emissions, present more immediate

risks and opportunities for impact. Although we recognize the importance of water management, our strategy will focus on addressing these top-priority material issues where we can drive the greatest value and progress.
[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :NGFS's Net Zero 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy
☑ Market
☑ Liability
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology
☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Carbon Pricing Implementation: One key assumption is that carbon pricing mechanisms will be implemented in the US. This includes the assumption that regulatory bodies will enforce carbon taxes or similar policies aligned with the Net Zero by 2050 scenario. Market and Regulatory Changes: It is assumed that the market and regulatory environment will shift towards supporting a low-carbon economy. This includes the adoption of policies that incentivize or mandate reductions in carbon emissions. Operational Impact Sensitivity: The scenarios assume that Dollar Tree's operations and supply chain will be sensitive to changes in carbon pricing. This means that carbon taxes could significantly affect operational costs and supply chain logistics. Consistent Scenario Framework: The analysis assumes that the NGFS scenarios framework provides a consistent and reliable basis for modeling future conditions. This includes the validity of the Net Zero by 2050 scenario in predicting future economic and environmental conditions. Adaptation and Mitigation Responses: It is assumed that Dollar Tree will actively respond to the identified risks through adaptation and mitigation strategies. This includes investments in energy efficiency, supply chain adjustments, and other sustainability initiatives. Static vs. Dynamic Analysis: The scenario assumes a degree of static analysis, where historic data is extrapolated into the future. There may be an assumption that past trends and data points are indicative of future conditions, despite potential dynamic changes in the market or regulatory landscape.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Understanding Impact of Transition: The primary rationale is to comprehend the range of potential impacts the transition to a low-carbon economy might have on Dollar Tree's operations. By using the NGFS scenarios framework, Dollar Tree aims to anticipate changes and adapt accordingly. Carbon Pricing: The use of the NGFS's Net Zero by 2050 scenario to model potential carbon prices helps Dollar Tree understand the financial implications of carbon taxes if implemented in the US. This foresight is crucial for strategic planning and financial management. Alignment with Climate Goals: By focusing on the Net Zero scenario, Dollar Tree ensures its analysis aligns with a 1.5 ºC target, consistent with global climate goals. This alignment is important for staying relevant and compliant with future regulatory and market expectations. Risk Analysis Across Timeframes: Analyzing risks in the short, medium, and long term allows Dollar Tree to prepare for immediate, mid-term, and future challenges. This comprehensive approach helps in developing robust strategies that ensure sustainability and resilience over time. Historical Data Integration: Leveraging relevant historical Dollar Tree data ensures that the analysis is grounded in the company's actual operational context. This integration provides a realistic basis for projecting future impacts and risks.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify **:**Nationally Determined Contributions scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In the NGFS Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) scenario for Dollar Tree, the main assumptions include the full implementation of current national climate commitments, moderate carbon pricing, and the continued availability of financial resources for sustainability initiatives. It assumes Dollar Tree will leverage historic data to model potential impacts and invest in energy efficiency and renewable energy to mitigate increased operational costs. There is an assumption that suppliers will collaborate in reducing their emissions and that consumer demand for sustainable products will rise. Uncertainties include the degree of policy enforcement, the pace of technological advancements, and the variability in consumer behavior towards sustainability. Economic conditions, such as potential recessions or booms, add another layer of unpredictability. The ability of suppliers to meet environmental standards and the potential for regulatory changes also contribute to uncertainty. Constraints involve financial limitations for sustainability investments, technological barriers in scaling up low-carbon solutions, and political resistance to stringent climate policies. Additionally, institutional inertia and potential geopolitical tensions can impede international cooperation and the flow of clean technologies. Dollar Tree must navigate these complexities to achieve resilience and continued growth amid the transition to a low-carbon economy.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Less Collective Climate Action: By focusing on the NDC scenario, Dollar Tree aims to understand the impacts in a world where climate action is less coordinated and ambitious. This scenario reflects a more conservative approach to climate policies, which is critical for planning in case global climate initiatives do not progress as aggressively as expected. Risk Analysis Across Timeframes: Analyzing risks in the short (0-5 years), medium (5-10 years), and long term (10-30 years) allows Dollar Tree to prepare for immediate, mid-term, and future challenges, ensuring comprehensive strategic planning. Informed Decision Making: Using the NDC scenario, along with supplemental research and historical Dollar Tree data, provides a grounded and realistic basis for making informed decisions about future investments, operational adjustments, and sustainability initiatives.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 1.9

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy
☑ Market
☑ Liability
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision
☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance
☑ Cost of capital
☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Sustainable Practices Adoption: The scenario assumes that societies worldwide will adopt more sustainable practices and achieve global net zero emissions around 2050. This includes significant changes in policies, technologies, and societal behaviors. Accurate Projections: The analysis assumes that the storm frequency, intensity, and temperature rise projections provided are accurate and reflective of future conditions. These projections are critical for anticipating the physical impacts of climate change. Impact on Operations: There is an assumption that extreme weather events and increased temperatures will have a noticeable impact on Dollar Tree's operations and workforce. This includes potential disruptions in supply chains, increased operational costs, and health-related productivity losses. Relevance of Historic Data: The scenario assumes that historical Dollar Tree data is relevant and can be used to predict future impacts. Regulatory and Market Changes: It is assumed that regulatory and market changes will align with the transition to a low-carbon economy, influencing how extreme weather and temperature changes impact Dollar Tree. This includes anticipated shifts in regulatory requirements and market expectations.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Understanding Physical Climate Impacts: The rationale for using IPCC's Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) 1-1.9, aligned with RCP 1.9, is to understand the physical impacts of climate change under a low-carbon scenario. This scenario assumes significant mitigation efforts and sustainable practices, providing a framework for analyzing future environmental conditions. Storm and Temperature Projections: By leveraging storm frequency and intensity projections, as well as temperature rise projections from SSP 1-1.9, Dollar Tree aims to assess how extreme weather events and increased heat might affect its operations and associates. Understanding these impacts is crucial for developing strategies to enhance resilience. Labor Productivity: Analyzing the projections of extreme heat and their impacts on labor productivity helps Dollar Tree anticipate and mitigate potential decreases in workforce efficiency and health issues related to heat stress. Comprehensive Risk Analysis: Conducting risk analysis in the short (0-5 years), medium (5-10 years), and long term (10-30 years) enables Dollar Tree to prepare for immediate, mid-term, and future challenges. This holistic approach ensures robust planning and adaptive strategies. Data-Driven Decisions: Using these scenarios alongside supplemental research and historical Dollar Tree data allows for informed decision-making. This grounded approach ensures that strategies are based on realistic projections and past experiences.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Fossil Fuel-Driven Growth: The scenario assumes that economic growth continues to be driven primarily by fossil fuels, with little to no significant shift towards sustainable energy sources. This leads to ongoing high greenhouse gas emissions. Accurate Projections: The analysis assumes that the storm frequency, intensity, and temperature rise projections provided are accurate and reflective of future conditions. These projections are crucial for anticipating the physical impacts of climate change. Impact on Operations: There is an assumption that extreme weather events and increased temperatures will have a significant impact on Dollar Tree's operations and workforce. This includes potential disruptions in supply chains, increased operational costs, and health-related productivity losses. Relevance of Historic Data: The scenario assumes that historical Dollar Tree data is relevant and can be used to predict future impacts. Regulatory and Market Changes: It is assumed that regulatory and market changes will be minimal, with limited efforts to curb fossil fuel use and greenhouse gas emissions.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The rationale for using RCP 8.5, is to comprehend the physical impacts of climate change under a high-carbon scenario. This scenario assumes continued economic growth driven by fossil fuels, leading to significant global temperature rises and more severe climate effects. Assessing Extreme Weather and Heat: By leveraging storm frequency and intensity projections, as well as temperature rise projections, Dollar Tree aims to evaluate how extreme weather events and increased heat might affect its operations and associates in a high-carbon future. Evaluating Labor Productivity: Analyzing the impacts of extreme heat on labor productivity under this scenario helps Dollar Tree anticipate and plan for potential decreases in workforce efficiency and health issues related to heat stress. Comprehensive Risk Analysis: Conducting risk analysis in the short (0-5 years), medium (5-10 years), and long term (10-30 years) enables Dollar Tree to prepare for immediate, mid-term, and future challenges. This comprehensive approach ensures robust strategic planning and adaptive measures. Data-Driven Decision Making: Using these scenarios, alongside supplemental research and historical Dollar Tree data, provides a grounded basis for making informed decisions. This approach ensures that strategies are based on realistic projections and past experiences.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Outcomes Dollar Tree's climate risk assessment identified physical risks to its facilities under SSP scenarios, with more pronounced impacts under SSP 5-8.5. Increased frequency and severity of extreme storms could lead to store closures due to blocked access, power outages, damaged infrastructure, property damage from wind and flooding, inventory loss, and associate displacement. Rising temperatures can impact associates' physical and mental well-being, increase absenteeism, and decrease productivity in stores and distribution centers. Transitional risks identified under NGFS scenarios, especially the Net Zero / Divergent Net Zero scenario, include potential cost increases from regulations such as carbon taxes, building efficiency codes, and product-specific regulations. These regulations could also increase supplier costs, potentially passed on to Dollar Tree, which is constrained in raising prices due to its value-based retail model, posing risks to profit margins and product selection. Business Process Influenced Dollar Tree includes extreme weather events in risk assessment and disaster planning for stores and critical infrastructure, using measures like adding dry ice to freezers during anticipated power outages and supporting associates through the Associate Relief Fund. To mitigate extreme heat risks, Dollar Tree has implemented an OSHA-compliant heat safety program at all distribution centers, climate controls in all stores and nine distribution centers, and energy efficiency measures such as cool roofs and low-emissivity windows. To mitigate transition risks we recently committed to achieve science-based net-zero emissions by 2050 in support of the Paris Climate Agreement global goal. Advancing the company's current efforts to mitigate its environmental impact, our near-term science-based targets include: Commit to reduce scope 1 and 2 absolute emissions by 50% by FY2032 based on a FY2023 base year (aligned with a 1.5-degree climate scenario) Commit to have 67% of suppliers by emissions set or commit to science-based targets by FY2029 Continue to advance transition to renewable energy sources for our stores, distribution centers, and store support center We mapped our greenhouse gas emissions footprint across our value chain to develop a clear understanding of where to focus our efforts, which informs our pathway to net-zero.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

While we are deeply committed to sustainability and reducing our environmental impact, we must also consider a variety of factors in our operational and strategic decisions. Here are a few key reasons why we have not explicitly committed to ceasing all spending on activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion: Transition Period: The global economy is still heavily dependent on fossil fuels, and an immediate halt in related activities could disrupt our business operations, supply chains, and the broader economy. We are focused on a gradual transition that allows us to adapt and shift towards more sustainable energy sources without causing significant economic instability. Investing in Innovation: Some of our activities related to fossil fuels involve investing in innovative technologies that aim to reduce emissions and improve energy efficiency. These investments are crucial for developing the next generation of sustainable energy solutions. Stakeholder Responsibilities: We have a responsibility to our stakeholders, including employees, customers, and investors, to ensure the company remains financially viable and can continue to provide value. A sudden withdrawal from fossil fuel-related activities could negatively impact our financial health and, consequently, our ability to invest in sustainable initiatives. Regulatory and Market Dynamics: The regulatory landscape and market dynamics play a significant role in shaping our strategy. We are actively engaged with policymakers and industry partners to support the transition to a low-carbon economy, but we must also navigate existing regulations and market conditions. Comprehensive Approach to Sustainability: Our approach to sustainability is comprehensive and multifaceted. We are investing in renewable energy, enhancing energy efficiency, and working towards reducing our carbon footprint. By balancing our efforts across different areas, we aim to achieve meaningful and lasting progress. We are committed to transparency and continuous improvement in our sustainability practices. While we may not have made an explicit commitment to cease all fossil fuel-related activities, we remain dedicated to advancing our sustainability goals and contributing to a more sustainable future.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Our Climate Transition plan is voted on at the Board Meeting, specifically during the Sustainability and Corporate Social Responsibility Committee meeting

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

As part of Dollar Tree's decarbonization plan, our approach relies on several key assumptions that guide our efforts towards achieving our net-zero goals: Grid Greening: We're assuming that the electrical grid will continue to transition to more renewable energy sources, which will help reduce our Scope 2 emissions over time. Store Growth: Our emissions projections incorporate a store growth rate of 1.9% through 2032. Energy Efficiency Initiatives: We're counting on the successful implementation of energy efficiency measures, such as HVAC upgrades, deployment of an enterprise-wide EMS (Energy Management System), and replacing refrigerants and cooler doors. While we've identified these initiatives as key drivers of emissions reductions, their execution depends on both internal budgetary approvals and external market conditions. Renewable Energy Procurement: Our plan assumes that renewable energy procurement—via power purchase agreements (PPAs) and other renewable energy strategies—will be a major lever in reducing our Scope 2 emissions. We're working on securing agreements that will provide reliable and cost-effective renewable energy to our operations. Supplier Engagement: For Scope 3 emissions, a major assumption is that we will be able to engage our top-emitting suppliers and encourage them to set and meet science-based targets. These assumptions form the backbone of our decarbonization strategy and will guide our efforts to reach net-zero emissions by 2050.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

Over the past year, our efforts have focused on the following areas: • Finalizing our decarbonization strategy across both operational (scope 1 and 2) and value chain (scope 3) emissions • Refreshing and communicating our emissions reduction goals • Building out a renewable energy strategy that supports our net zero roadmap • Laying the foundation to accurately measure these emissions over time by improving emissions calculations methodologies and investing in technologies To advance our commitment to climate action, we recently committed to achieve Net Zero by 2050. In addition to this long-term objective, we have established interim targets that align with the Science Based Targets Initiative's near-term target guidelines. The investments we've made in our decarbonization efforts over the past year will support the achievement of this ambitious target in the future. Our near-term targets include: • Commit to reducing scope 1 and 2 absolute emissions by 50% by FY2032 based on a FY2023 base year (aligned with a 1.5-degree climate scenario) • Commit to having 67% of suppliers by emissions set or commit to science-based targets by FY2029 • Continue to advance the transition to renewable energy sources for our stores, distribution centers, and store support center We have identified five strategic focus areas for emissions reduction, each supported by solid initiatives to lower emissions: Our Operations • Energy Efficiency • Renewable Energy • Waste Reduction and Recycling Our Value Chain • Transportation and Logistics Optimization • Supplier Engagement

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

Dollar Tree_Decarbonization Strategy Final Report_May 2024.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization’s water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

Not measured
[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

Dollar Tree does not have an internal pricing system mainly for the following two reasons: Cost Management: Implementing and maintaining an internal pricing system can be expensive. Dollar Tree operates on a high-volume, low-margin model, so controlling costs is crucial. Operational Complexity: An internal pricing system requires significant resources for development, implementation, and ongoing management. Currently, Dollar Tree is focusing its resources on other climate initiatives, making it challenging to allocate the necessary investment and manpower for such a complex system.
[Fixed row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water ☑ Plastics
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water ☑ Plastics
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Suppliers that account for 67% of our total Scope 3 emissions or 67% of emissions in any specific product or service category are classified as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment. Except for three suppliers, those meeting this threshold contribute at least 100,000 kg of CO2 to our Scope 3 emissions.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

342

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within two years

Plastics

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years
[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We have committed to ensuring that 67% of our suppliers by emissions set or commit to science-based targets by FY2029. To achieve this, we have identified the suppliers that account for 67% of our total Scope 3 emissions. Additionally, we have pinpointed suppliers representing 67% of emissions within each product and service category. We have prioritized these suppliers and have begun our engagement efforts to meet our 2029 goal.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

Plastics

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Regulatory compliance

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

In alignment with upcoming packaging EPR legislation in different states, Dollar Tree has identified the suppliers responsible for the largest portion of our Private and Control brand products. We will engage with these suppliers to assess the materials used and the recyclable content in our products' packaging. This information will help us establish a baseline to a) progress in reducing packaging materials and b) increasing recyclability.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Currently, we haven't established specific climate requirements in our procurement criteria. However, in the next two years, we plan to incorporate carbon emissions and emission reduction goals into our purchasing decisions. We will be adding environmental criteria to our supplier scorecard and plan to include relevant language in our supplier contracts.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

NA
[Fixed row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization’s supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

Financial incentives

☑ Feature environmental performance in supplier awards scheme

Information collection

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

In 2024, we launched our supplier engagement program, targeting suppliers that account for 67% of our Scope 3 emissions and 67% of emissions within each product or service category. We plan to categorize our suppliers into different maturity levels and provide support to those in the early stages. Support includes guidance on calculating GHG footprints, setting targets, and identifying emission reduction initiatives. Currently, 46 of our suppliers representing 26.7% of our supply chain emissions have SBTi validated goals. In addition, in the Transportation sector, we have engaged with over 40 of our suppliers and prioritized carriers with Tier 1 performance in the SmartWay program. As a result, we were awarded the SmartWay Excellence Award for our performance in 2023.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No other supplier engagement

Plastics

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No other supplier engagement

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align your organization’s goals to support customers’ targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

In late 2023, Dollar Tree conducted a comprehensive customer survey with the following objectives: 1. Assess the Importance of Sustainability: To gauge how crucial sustainability is for our customers when selecting products at both Family Dollar and Dollar Tree. 2. Identify Key Categories: To determine which product categories our customers prioritize in terms of sustainability. 3. Understand Sustainability Drivers: To explore the factors driving sustainability preferences in various categories at Family Dollar and Dollar Tree. 4. Define Sustainability: To understand how our shoppers define sustainability and what it means to them in the context of their purchasing decisions. 5. Identify Barriers: To uncover the barriers preventing customers from purchasing sustainable products at our stores.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The customer survey conducted in late 2023 to 1,586 respondents revealed several key insights into the importance of sustainability for our shoppers at Family Dollar and Dollar Tree: 1. Purchase Drivers: While price and quality remain the top drivers, over half of our customers consider sustainability important, and 60% have chosen products specifically because they were more sustainable than similar options. 2. Barriers to Sustainable Purchases: The primary barrier to purchasing sustainable products is the higher cost. However, Family Dollar and Dollar Tree are uniquely positioned to address this issue by offering affordable sustainable options. Although there are some perceptions that lower-cost sustainable items may be of lower quality, the majority of our customers do not share this belief. 3. Health-Related Products: Sustainability is particularly important for products that impact health, such as household cleaning supplies, over-the-counter medications, and food and beverages. Customers look for certifications like Non-GMO, Cruelty-Free, and Organic in these categories. 4. Certification and Value Addition: While customers may not actively seek out sustainable items, offering affordable options with well-known certifications can add significant value and positively influence brand perception. Negative perceptions about lower-cost sustainable items can be mitigated by focusing on trusted certifications (e.g., USDA Organic).

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

To better understand our shareholders' perspectives, we requested engagement meetings with our top 50 shareholders representing 80% of our outstanding shares and met with 20 shareholders representing 48% of our outstanding shares. Through this collaborative exchange, we aim to align our actions closely with shareholder expectations and enhance the overall effectiveness of our sustainability and social impact efforts.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

By directly engaging with shareholders, the company gains a clearer understanding of their priorities and concerns. This allows the company to adjust its strategies and actions to better align with shareholder expectations, particularly in areas such as sustainability and social impact
[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) and an understanding of good market practices in reporting, DTS has chosen to employ the operational control approach. Operational control, as defined by the GHG Protocol, is when "a company has operational control over an operation if the former or one of its subsidiaries has the full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies at the operation. This criterion is consistent with the current accounting and reporting practice of many companies that report on emissions from facilities, which they operate (i.e., for which they hold the operating license). It is expected that except in very rare circumstances, if the company or one of its subsidiaries is the operator of a facility, it will have the full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies and thus has operational control." An example of such an operating policy could be DTS' ability to control the temperature in retail stores or to use and/or install certain technology products to promote greater energy and/or water efficiency. Any facility that meets the GHG Protocol definition of operational control (page 7) is included within the reporting boundary.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

DTS has chosen to employ the operational control approach. Operational control refers to a situation where "a company has full authority to introduce and implement operational policies at a facility it operates, either directly or through one of its subsidiaries." This approach is consistent with common practices across industries for

reporting metrics such as energy consumption, water usage, waste management, and other sustainability factors. For instance, if DTS or one of its subsidiaries operates a facility, it typically has the full authority to implement policies that affect the relevant metrics

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

DTS has chosen to employ the operational control approach. Operational control refers to a situation where "a company has full authority to introduce and implement operational policies at a facility it operates, either directly or through one of its subsidiaries." This approach is consistent with common practices across industries for reporting metrics such as energy consumption, water usage, waste management, and other sustainability factors. For instance, if DTS or one of its subsidiaries operates a facility, it typically has the full authority to implement policies that affect the relevant metrics

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

DTS has chosen to employ the operational control approach. Operational control refers to a situation where "a company has full authority to introduce and implement operational policies at a facility it operates, either directly or through one of its subsidiaries." This approach is consistent with common practices across industries for reporting metrics such as energy consumption, water usage, waste management, and other sustainability factors. For instance, if DTS or one of its subsidiaries operates a facility, it typically has the full authority to implement policies that affect the relevant metrics
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, a change in methodology

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

Changes compared to last year: 1) Emission Factors: We have transitioned to CEDA's emission factors for more comprehensive and accurate Scope 3 calculations. 2) Methodology for Scope 1 Fugitive Emissions: We have transitioned from a screening methodology to a more precise approach by using primary data provided directly by our contractors.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2, market-based
☑ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Because of changes in our methodology, the availability of more robust and comprehensive data, and the inclusion of new Scope 3 categories, Dollar Tree has selected the Fiscal Year 2023 footprint as the baseline for our science-based net-zero emissions by 2050 goal.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:
☑ No
[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	*Dollar Tree is reporting both location-based and market-based Scope 2.*

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

380687

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We include the assessment of GHGs associated with stationary combustion in company owned buildings or facilities, emissions of refrigerants, emissions of company-owned vehicles and aircrafts, as well as the backup generators. For fuel stationary combustion in buildings and facilities, we collect the data on fuel consumption for each building or shared workspace used by the company. The primary data on fuel consumption typically comes from the utility-bills and internal meter readings or landlord provided consumption. If primary activity data is not available, benchmarks for fuel consumption per floor area by building type and fuel type breakdown from Building Performance Database are applied as a secondary activity data to estimate consumption. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant CO2e emission factor (EF) for that fuel. We use US EPA and DEFRA EFs for fuel combustion. Fugitive emissions from refrigerants are measured using the purchase data on refrigerant refills. We use a conservative assumption that all refrigerant refills are due to the refrigerant leakage. If purchase data is not available, refrigerant leakage is estimated based on building floor area using EPA HFC accounting tool. Refrigerant quantities are multiplied by their 100-year GWP from IPCC. Company-owned and company-operated vehicle combustion emissions are evaluated as Scope 1, while company-owned electric vehicle emissions are evaluated in Scope 2. This methodology collects fuel use data or vehicle class, distance traveled, and location data. Emissions are calculated by multiplying fuel use or distance by relevant emission factors coming from US EPA, DEFRA, and ecoinvent. Company-owned and company-operated aircraft emissions are calculated using flight records, aircraft make/model, and fuel consumption data. Emissions are calculated by multiplying fuel consumed by jet fuel emission factors from the US EPA. Backup generators or other stationary sources that are not otherwise used for regular building heating result in Scope 1 combustion emissions. This methodology collects fuel use data and calculate emissions by multiplying fuel consumption by the relevant emission factors for each fuel type from the US EPA EF Hub.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1005512

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Purchased or acquired electricity emissions are evaluated in Scope 2 consistent with GHG Protocol guidance. This methodology collects data on electricity consumption for each building used by the company. If consumption data is not available, benchmarks for electricity consumption per floor area are applied to estimate consumption. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant location-based CO2e EF for electricity generation. Renewable electricity purchases and clean energy programs are also considered in the calculations. Purchased heat, steam, or cooling emissions are evaluated in Scope 2 consistent with GHG Protocol guidance. This methodology collects data on district heat, cooling, and steam consumption for each building used by the company. If consumption data is not available, benchmarks for district heat and steam consumption per floor area by country are applied to estimate consumption. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant CO2e EF for heat and steam generation. Company-owned vehicle combustion emissions are evaluated as Scope 1, while company-owned electric vehicle emissions are evaluated in Scope 2. This methodology collects electricity use data or vehicle class, distance traveled, and location data. Emissions are calculated by multiplying electricity use or distance by relevant emission factors, using representative data where necessary. For location-based electricity emissions factors we use the following sources: eGRID for the US, Canada National Inventory Report (1998-2020) for Canada, Australia National GHG Accounts Factors for Australia, IEA 2022 for all other countries, and ecoinvent 3.9.1. for each country where the grid data is not available from the aforementioned sources.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

968584

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Market-based method of estimating Scope 2 electricity emissions is based on the same principles as the location-based approach, the difference is in the EFs. For market-based electricity EFs we use the following sources: supplier-specific EFs following the data hierarchy in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (Table 6.3), provided that the factors meet the Scope 2 Quality Criteria; Green-e residual EFs for the US grids, European Residual Mixes with CH4 and N2O emissions added from DEFRA for EU-based grids. Market-based emissions factors are default for Scope 2 electricity. Location-based emission factors are used to calculate electricity emissions if no other market-based emission factors are available, following the data hierarchy in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (Table 6.3).

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12713503

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For most purchased goods and services estimates, we calculate emissions using Watershed's CEDA database or EPA Environmentally Extended Economic Input Output (EEIO) emissions factors applied to annual supplier and procurement spend data. Spend is aggregated by each accounting category to get total spend. Each accounting category is mapped to the most accurate EEIO category. We account for the inflation or deflation to convert the EFs to the US dollars value for the year of the activity. We use the industry-level price index data (2012-2021 and 2022) published by the US. Bureau of Economic Analysis to get sector-specific inflation and deflation values. Spend with select vendors are mapped to those vendors' unique revenue intensity estimates when complete and reported to the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP). Total spend is multiplied by the EPA EF for that category or for that vendor to calculate CO2e emissions. To prevent double counting, supplier spend data that is accounted for under alternative scopes are removed from this analysis (e.g. electricity from facilities). For cloud computing emissions, we use either cloud usage data or spend data to estimate electricity consumed and calculate electricity emissions by applying regional EFs. We also use spend data to estimate the indirect emissions associated with the cloud vendor. For some physical goods where we have SKU data, BOMs are used to separate the SKU mass into individual commodities, which are multiplied by the total SKUs purchased to obtain the total mass per commodity per SKU. Mass is aggregated by each commodity to get total mass per commodity, and each commodity is mapped to the most accurate Emissions Factor(s). Emissions factors primarily come from ecoinvent and, in a few cases, publicly available scientific papers. We multiply total mass by the Emissions Factor(s) for that commodity to calculate CO2e emissions. It is noteworthy that the choice of market- vs. location-based electricity emissions will also affect this category in the case of cloud usage and spending. As for Scope 2, market-based emissions are a default.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

529183

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We calculate emissions using Watershed's CEDA database or the EPA Environmentally Extended Economic Input Output (EEIO) emissions factors applied to annual supplier & procurement spend data. We account for the inflation or deflation to convert the EFs to the US dollars value for the year of the activity. We use the industry-level price index data (2012-2021 and 2022) published by the US. Bureau of Economic Analysis to get sector-specific inflation and deflation values. Spend is aggregated by each accounting category to get total spend. Each accounting category is mapped to the most accurate EEIO category. Spend with select vendors is mapped to those vendors' unique revenue intensity estimates when they have submitted complete reports to complete and reported to the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP). Total spend is multiplied by the Emissions Factor for that category or for that vendor to calculate CO2e emissions. To prevent double counting, supplier spend

data that is accounted for under alternative scopes are removed from this analysis. It is noteworthy that the choice of market- vs. location-based electricity emissions will also affect this category in the case of cloud usage and spend. As for Scope 2, market-based emissions are a default.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

369666

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We estimate fuel and energy related activities emissions for three categories: 1) Transmission and Distribution (T&D) - We estimate electricity lost to transmission and distribution. We apply regional grid loss rates from eGRID and Ecoinvent to estimate electricity lost in transmission and distribution, and apply the correct electricity emissions factor to estimate emissions. 2) Natural Gas Leakage - We use fugitive emissions data from chapter 4.2 of the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas inventories. A tier 1 approach was taken to evaluate fugitive emissions from exploration, production, processing, and transmission & storage of natural gas. Tier 1 was chosen as specific supply chain data was unavailable, and fugitive natural gas emissions are typically not significant for Watershed customers. 3) Upstream (well-to-tank or WTT) emissions- We calculate WTT emissions for stationary and mobile combustion, as well as WTT emissions for electricity production and electricity T&D loss. We use DEFRA EFs for WTT emissions. It is noteworthy that the choice of market- vs. location-based emissions in Scope 2 will also affect this category because electricity WTT and T&D loss emissions differ between the two methods. As for Scope 2, market-based emissions are a default.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1091993

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We estimate emissions through two methods: 1) In cases where we only have spend, logistics expenses are aggregated by category to get total spend. Each logistics category is mapped to the most accurate sector category. We multiply total spend by the EF for that category. Spend-based EFs originate from Watershed's CEDA database or the EPA Environmentally Extended Economic Input Output (EEIO) emissions factors applied to annual supplier & procurement spend data. We exclude logistics categories that are accounted for separately. We account for the inflation or deflation to convert the EFs to the US dollars value for the year of the activity. We use the industry-level price index data (2012-2021 and 2022) published by the US. Bureau of Economic Analysis to get sector-specific inflation and deflation values. 2) Where we have available data on delivery distance and mass, we map the delivered goods to metric tons and multiply by distance traveled to get tonnes-km. We then choose the appropriate EF based on transportation method from EPA and DEFRA and multiply by tonnes-KM to get emissions.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

152100

(7.5.3) Methodological details

1) We estimate waste emissions by evaluating the number of employees working from each office location - this is assumed to match the number of employees that are actively commuting each day (see Scope 3.7). We use the CalRecycle benchmarks as an estimate for waste produced per employee per day. We multiply waste produced for each month by emissions factors for landfill and recycling. No waste estimate is included for work from home employees. We use emissions factors from DEFRA for landfill, composting, and recycling. We use emission factors from the USEPA EF Hub for landfill, composting, incineration, and digestion in the US. 2) Where waste other than employee-generated waste is expected to be relevant, we collect information on tonnage of waste disposal by waste type and treatment methods, total tonnage of waste disposal, or spend on waste disposal services.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18754

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We estimate three emissions inputs for business travel. 1) Flights - We calculate the distance traveled by looking at flight routes and calculating the distance between airports. We calculate total emissions using Emissions Factors from DEFRA, grouped by category of flight (e.g. long haul, medium haul, short haul). When origin, destination, and mileage data is not available, we use spend on flights applied to the relevant EEIO emissions factor. 2) Hotels - We calculate the number of nights stayed at a hotel using the check-in and check-out dates, and apply a country specific emission factors (kg CO2e / room per night) from DEFRA. When this data is not available, we use spend on hotels applied to the relevant EEIO emissions factor. 3) For all other types of business travel (e.g. Uber, Trains), we calculate emissions using Watershed's CEDA database or the EPA Environmentally Extended Economic Input Output (EEIO) emissions factors applied to annual spend data. Spend is aggregated by each travel category to get total spend. Each accounting category is mapped to the most accurate EEIO category. For all EEIO EFs, we account for the inflation or deflation to convert the EFs to the US dollars value for the year of the activity. We use the industry-level price index data (2012-2021 and 2022) published by the US. Bureau of Economic Analysis to get sector-specific inflation and deflation values.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

513277

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We estimate emissions in two categories. 1) Commute. We estimate the number of employees commuting in each location by aggregating employees by location. We exclude any remote employees, and exclude any months where employees were working from home due to COVID-19. We use data published by governments to estimate average commute mix and distance for each location, and apply that to the total number of commuting employees in each location to determine miles traveled by car, public transit, walking and biking (Example sources: US Census Bureau for US states, Euro State for select EU cities). We multiply miles by the emissions factor for that commute-method category. For commute, we use EFs from EPA EF Hub for cars and public transit, while for walking and biking, we assume that EFs are 0. 2) Remote work. We estimate that the square footage occupied by a home office is 150 square feet. We use the Department of Energy's Building Performance Database to find benchmarks for electricity consumption per square foot of residential space and natural gas per square foot of residential space. We then multiply energy usage by the corresponding region's electricity and natural gas emissions factors. Since the DoE's data set does not assume homes are being used non-stop during working hours, we adjust these estimates up to correct for this. It is noteworthy that the choice of market- vs. location-based electricity emissions will also affect this category for remote work electricity usage. As for Scope 2, market-based emissions are a default.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

`Numeric input

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

`Numeric input

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

`Numeric input

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7798807

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Direct use stage emissions are calculated for the retail products with direct electricity, fuels, and/ or refrigerants consumption, as well as sold buildings, sold vehicles, sold fuels, and sold refrigerants. For each product type, 3.11. emissions are calculated by multiplying the product lifetime energy consumption [electricity in kWh, fuels in mmBTU] or refrigerant consumption or leakage [kg of refrigerant] by the appropriate EF or GWP. Per-product emissions are multiplied by the total quantity of sold products and summed across the full product inventory. We use the same EF and GWP values as previously defined in Scope 1 and 2. We collect the data on product life time, and energy or refrigerant usage from the customer (ideally from the product LCA, if available). If such data is lacking, we use publicly available sources, including EPA's ENERGY STAR Scope 3 Use of Sold Products tool, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory's (LBL) Home Energy Saver & Score, Silicon Valley Power, EPA HFC Emissions Accounting Tool ("refrigerant model"), US Energy Information Agency energy consumption surveys. For buildings in the US, we use the Department of Energy's Building Performance Database to energy use per building type. For buildings outside of the US, we use IEA Energy Efficiency Indicators to calculate fuel mix, which is then applied to the median fuel EUI from the BPD database. For refrigerants in buildings, we use EPA HFC accounting tool. Indirect use stage emissions are calculated for apparel by estimating energy (natural gas or electricity) needed for washing and drying throughout the lifetime of the product using the average energy consumption from the Sustainable Apparel Coalition. It is noteworthy that the choice of market- vs. location-based electricity emissions will also affect this category in the case of products that utilize electricity (that includes indirect emissions for apparel). As for Scope 2, market-based emissions are a default.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1646763

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We calculate emissions by collecting data on SKU sold and SKU masses. SKU masses are multiplied by the number of units sold per SKU to determine the total waste produced of each SKU. Each SKU is mapped to the most accurate waste type per the waste disposal tab of the UK government greenhouse gas reporting conversion factors database. We multiply the total mass of waste by the Emissions Factor for that waste type to calculate CO2e emissions.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

`Numeric input

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

`Numeric input

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

`Numeric input

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

`Numeric input

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

`Numeric input

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

380687

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We include the assessment of GHGs associated with stationary combustion in company owned buildings or facilities, emissions of refrigerants, emissions of company-owned vehicles and aircrafts, as well as the backup generators. For fuel stationary combustion in buildings and facilities, we collect the data on fuel consumption for each building or shared workspace used by the company. The primary data on fuel consumption typically comes from the utility-bills and internal meter readings or landlord provided consumption. If primary activity data is not available, benchmarks for fuel consumption per floor area by building type and fuel type breakdown from Building Performance Database are applied as a secondary activity data to estimate consumption. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant CO2e emission factor (EF) for that fuel. We use US EPA and DEFRA EFs for fuel combustion. Fugitive emissions from refrigerants are measured using the purchase data on refrigerant refills. We use a conservative assumption that all refrigerant refills are due to the refrigerant leakage. If purchase data is not available, refrigerant leakage is estimated based on building floor area using EPA HFC accounting tool. Refrigerant quantities are multiplied by their 100-year GWP from IPCC. Company-owned and company-operated vehicle combustion emissions are evaluated as Scope 1, while company-owned electric vehicle emissions are evaluated in Scope 2. This methodology collects fuel use data or vehicle class, distance traveled, and location data. Emissions are calculated by multiplying fuel use or distance by relevant emission factors coming from US EPA, DEFRA, and ecoinvent. Company-owned and company-operated aircraft emissions are calculated using flight records, aircraft make/model, and fuel consumption data. Emissions are calculated by multiplying fuel consumed by jet fuel emission factors from the US EPA. Backup generators or other stationary sources that are not otherwise used for regular building heating result in Scope 1 combustion emissions. This methodology collects fuel use data and calculate emissions by multiplying fuel consumption by the relevant emission factors for each fuel type from the US EPA EF Hub.

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1005512

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

968584

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Purchased or acquired electricity emissions are evaluated in Scope 2 consistent with GHG Protocol guidance. This methodology collects data on electricity consumption for each building used by the company. If consumption data is not available, benchmarks for electricity consumption per floor area are used as estimates. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant location-based CO2e emissions factors (EFs) for electricity generation. Renewable electricity purchases and clean energy programs are also considered. Purchased heat, steam, or cooling emissions are evaluated in Scope 2 consistent with GHG Protocol guidance. This methodology collects data on district heat, cooling, and steam consumption for each building used by the company. If consumption data is not available, benchmarks for district heat and steam consumption per floor area by country are used to estimate consumption. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant CO2e EF for heat and steam generation. Company-owned vehicle combustion emissions are evaluated as Scope 1, while company-owned electric vehicle emissions are evaluated in Scope 2. This methodology collects electricity use data or vehicle class, distance traveled, and location data. Emissions are calculated by multiplying electricity use or distance by relevant EFs, using representative data where necessary. For location-based electricity EFs we use the following sources: eGRID for the US, Canada National Inventory Report (1998-2020) for Canada, Australia National GHG Accounts Factors for Australia, IEA 2022 for all other countries, and ecoinvent 3.9.1. for each country where the grid data is not available from the aforementioned sources. Market-based method of estimating Scope 2 electricity emissions is based on the same principles as the location-based approach, the difference is in the emissions factors (EFs). For market-based electricity EFs we use these sources: supplier-specific EFs following the data hierarchy in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (Table 6.3), provided that the factors meet the Scope 2 Quality Criteria; Green-e residual EFs for the US grids, European Residual Mixes with CH4 and N2O emissions added from DEFRA for EU-based grids. Market-based EFs are default for Scope 2 electricity. Location-based EFs are used to calculate electricity emissions if no other market-based EFs are available, following the data hierarchy in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (Table 6.3).
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

12713503

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Average data method

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0.1

(7.8.5) Please explain

For most purchased goods and services estimates, we calculate emissions using Watershed's CEDA database or EPA Environmentally Extended Economic Input Output (EEIO) emissions factors applied to annual supplier and procurement spend data. Spend is aggregated by each accounting category to get total spend. Each accounting category is mapped to the most accurate EEIO category. We account for the inflation or deflation to convert the EFs to the US dollars value for the year of the activity. We use the industry-level price index data (2012-2021 and 2022) published by the US. Bureau of Economic Analysis to get sector-specific inflation and deflation values. Spend with select vendors are mapped to those vendors' unique revenue intensity estimates when complete and reported to the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP). Total spend is multiplied by the EPA EF for that category or for that vendor to calculate CO2e emissions. To prevent double counting, supplier spend data that is accounted for under alternative scopes are removed from this analysis (e.g. electricity from facilities). For cloud computing emissions, we use either cloud usage data or spend data to estimate electricity consumed and calculate electricity emissions by applying regional EFs. We also use spend data to estimate the indirect emissions associated with the cloud vendor. For some physical goods where we have SKU data, BOMs are used to separate the SKU mass into individual commodities, which are multiplied by the total SKUs purchased to obtain the total mass per commodity per SKU. Mass is aggregated by each commodity to get total mass per commodity, and each commodity is mapped to the most accurate Emissions Factor(s). Emissions factors primarily come from ecoinvent and, in a few cases, publicly available scientific papers. We multiply total mass by the Emissions Factor(s) for that commodity to calculate CO2e emissions. It is noteworthy that the

choice of market- vs. location-based electricity emissions will also affect this category in the case of cloud usage and spending. As for Scope 2, market-based emissions are a default.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

529183

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We calculate emissions using Watershed's CEDA database or the EPA Environmentally Extended Economic Input Output (EEIO) emissions factors applied to annual supplier & procurement spend data. We account for the inflation or deflation to convert the EFs to the US dollars value for the year of the activity. We use the industry-level price index data (2012-2021 and 2022) published by the US. Bureau of Economic Analysis to get sector-specific inflation and deflation values. Spend is aggregated by each accounting category to get total spend. Each accounting category is mapped to the most accurate EEIO category. Spend with select vendors is mapped to those vendors' unique revenue intensity estimates when they have submitted complete reports to complete and reported to the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP). Total spend is multiplied by the Emissions Factor for that category or for that vendor to calculate CO2e emissions. To prevent double counting, supplier spend data that is accounted for under alternative scopes are removed from this analysis. It is noteworthy that the choice of market- vs. location-based electricity emissions will also affect this category in the case of cloud usage and spend. As for Scope 2, market-based emissions are a default.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

369666

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We estimate fuel and energy related activities emissions for three categories: 1) Transmission and Distribution (T&D) - We estimate electricity lost to transmission and distribution. We apply regional grid loss rates from eGRID and Ecoinvent to estimate electricity lost in transmission and distribution, and apply the correct electricity emissions factor to estimate emissions. 2) Natural Gas Leakage - We use fugitive emissions data from chapter 4.2 of the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas inventories. A tier 1 approach was taken to evaluate fugitive emissions from exploration, production, processing, and transmission & storage of natural gas. Tier 1 was chosen as specific supply chain data was unavailable, and fugitive natural gas emissions are typically not significant for Watershed customers. 3) Upstream (well-to-tank or WTT) emissions- We calculate WTT emissions for stationary and mobile combustion, as well as WTT emissions for electricity production and electricity T&D loss. We use DEFRA EFs for WTT emissions. It is noteworthy that the choice of market- vs. location-based emissions in Scope 2 will also affect this category because electricity WTT and T&D loss emissions differ between the two methods. As for Scope 2, market-based emissions are a default.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1091993

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We estimate emissions through two methods: 1) In cases where we only have spend, logistics expenses are aggregated by category to get total spend. Each logistics category is mapped to the most accurate sector category. We multiply total spend by the EF for that category. Spend-based EFs originate from Watershed's CEDA database or the EPA Environmentally Extended Economic Input Output (EEIO) emissions factors applied to annual supplier & procurement spend data. We exclude logistics categories that are accounted for separately. We account for the inflation or deflation to convert the EFs to the US dollars value for the year of the activity. We use the industry-level price index data (2012-2021 and 2022) published by the US. Bureau of Economic Analysis to get sector-specific inflation and deflation values. 2) Where we have available data on delivery distance and mass, we map the delivered goods to metric tons and multiply by distance traveled to get tonnes-km. We then choose the appropriate EF based on transportation method from EPA and DEFRA and multiply by tonnes-KM to get emissions.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

152100

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

1) We estimate waste emissions by evaluating the number of employees working from each office location - this is assumed to match the number of employees that are actively commuting each day (see Scope 3.7). We use the CalRecycle benchmarks as an estimate for waste produced per employee per day. We multiply waste produced for each month by emissions factors for landfill and recycling. No waste estimate is included for work from home employees. We use emissions factors from DEFRA for landfill, composting, and recycling. We use emission factors from the USEPA EF Hub for landfill, composting, incineration, and digestion in the US. 2) Where waste other than employee-generated waste is expected to be relevant, we collect information on tonnage of waste disposal by waste type and treatment methods, total tonnage of waste disposal, or spend on waste disposal services.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

18754

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We estimate three emissions inputs for business travel. 1) Flights - We calculate the distance traveled by looking at flight routes and calculating the distance between airports. We calculate total emissions using Emissions Factors from DEFRA, grouped by category of flight (e.g. long haul, medium haul, short haul). When origin, destination, and mileage data is not available, we use spend on flights applied to the relevant EEIO emissions factor. 2) Hotels - We calculate the number of nights stayed at a hotel using the check-in and check-out dates, and apply a country specific emission factors (kg CO2e / room per night) from DEFRA. When this data is not available, we use spend on hotels applied to the relevant EEIO emissions factor. 3) For all other types of business travel (e.g. Uber, Trains), we calculate emissions using Watershed's CEDA database or the EPA Environmentally Extended Economic Input Output (EEIO) emissions factors applied to annual spend data. Spend is aggregated by each travel category to get total spend. Each accounting category is mapped to the most accurate EEIO category. For all EEIO EFs, we account for the inflation or deflation to convert the EFs to the US dollars value for the year of the activity. We use the industry-level price index data (2012-2021 and 2022) published by the US. Bureau of Economic Analysis to get sector-specific inflation and deflation values.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

513277

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We estimate emissions in two categories. 1) Commute. We estimate the number of employees commuting in each location by aggregating employees by location. We exclude any remote employees, and exclude any months where employees were working from home due to COVID-19. We use data published by governments to estimate average commute mix and distance for each location, and apply that to the total number of commuting employees in each location to determine miles traveled by car, public transit, walking and biking (Example sources: US Census Bureau for US states, Euro State for select EU cities). We multiply miles by the emissions factor for that commute-method category. For commute, we use EFs from EPA EF Hub for cars and public transit, while for walking and biking, we assume that EFs are 0. 2) Remote work. We estimate that the square footage occupied by a home office is 150 square feet. We use the Department of Energy's Building Performance Database to find benchmarks for electricity consumption per square foot of residential space and natural gas per square foot of residential space. We then multiply energy usage by the corresponding region's electricity and natural gas emissions factors. Since the DoE's data set does not assume homes are being used non-stop during working hours, we adjust these estimates up to correct for this. It is noteworthy that the choice of market- vs. location-based electricity emissions will also affect this category for remote work electricity usage. As for Scope 2, market-based emissions are a default.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Dollar Tree's leased assets are included within our scope 1 and scope 2 footprint, as we have operational control of the leased facilities. Therefore, this category of value chain emissions is not relevant for DTS.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions are not included in Dollar Tree's inventory because they are outside of our control. Once products reach our stores, there is no further transportation or distribution by third parties under our control. Emissions from customer travel to and from our stores

are considered outside our control and are categorized as consumer behavior. Therefore, these downstream transportation and distribution emissions are not relevant to our carbon footprint inventory.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Dollar Tree's products are not processed, transformed or included in another product prior to being purchased by the end consumer. Therefore, this category of value chain emissions is not relevant for DTS as we do not engage in mid-stream processing of products.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

7798807

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify **:**Direct use stage emissions for the retail products with direct electricity, fuels, and/ or refrigerants consumption, as well as sold buildings, sold vehicles, sold fuels, and sold refrigerants.

☑ Methodology for indirect use phase emissions, please specify **:**Indirect use phase emissions for apparel

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Direct use stage emissions are calculated for the retail products with direct electricity, fuels, and/ or refrigerants consumption, as well as sold buildings, sold vehicles, sold fuels, and sold refrigerants. For each product type, 3.11. emissions are calculated by multiplying the product lifetime energy consumption [electricity in kWh, fuels in mmBTU] or refrigerant consumption or leakage [kg of refrigerant] by the appropriate EF or GWP. Per-product emissions are multiplied by the total quantity of sold products and summed across the full product inventory. We use the same EF and GWP values as previously defined in Scope 1 and 2. We collect the data on product life time, and energy or refrigerant usage from the customer (ideally from the product LCA, if available). If such data is lacking, we use publicly available sources, including EPA's ENERGY STAR Scope 3 Use of Sold Products tool, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory's (LBL) Home Energy Saver & Score, Silicon Valley Power, EPA HFC Emissions Accounting Tool ("refrigerant model"), US Energy Information Agency energy consumption surveys. For buildings in the US, we use the Department of Energy's Building Performance Database to energy use per building type. For buildings outside of the US, we use IEA Energy Efficiency Indicators to calculate fuel mix, which is then applied to the median fuel EUI from the BPD database. For refrigerants in buildings, we use EPA HFC accounting tool. Indirect use stage emissions are calculated for apparel by estimating energy (natural gas or electricity) needed for washing and drying throughout the lifetime of the product using the average energy consumption from the Sustainable Apparel Coalition. It is noteworthy that the choice of market- vs. location-based electricity emissions will also affect this category in the case of products that utilize electricity (that includes indirect emissions for apparel). As for Scope 2, market-based emissions are a default.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1646763

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We calculate emissions by collecting data on SKU sold and SKU masses. SKU masses are multiplied by the number of units sold per SKU to determine the total waste produced of each SKU. Each SKU is mapped to the most accurate waste type per the waste disposal tab of the UK government greenhouse gas reporting conversion factors database. We multiply the total mass of waste by the Emissions Factor for that waste type to calculate CO2e emissions.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Dollar Tree's assets are primarily used within its own operational framework, and the company does not typically lease these assets to external entities. Since Dollar Tree maintains direct operational control and responsibility over its assets, there are no emissions from leased assets that fall outside of its control to account for under Scope 3 Category 13.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Dollar Tree does not own any franchises; therefore, this category of value chain emissions is not relevant for Dollar Tree.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Dollar Tree is not a financial institution nor provides financial services; therefore, this category of value chain emissions is not relevant for Dollar Tree.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Rich text input [must be under 2400 characters]

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Rich text input [must be under 2400 characters]
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ No third-party verification or assurance

[Fixed row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2153

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

113M invested in energy efficiency upgrades; 631 stores opened aligned with In-Store Energy Efficiency Standard; 873 HVAC upgrades; LED transition in stores and DC

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12743

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Increase in store square footage

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Different methodology for Fugitive Emissions in 2023, based on primary data from one of our vendors
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Canada	*3088*	*2875*	*2875*
United States of America	*377599*	*1002636*	*965709*

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Emissions from stationary combustion*	*103726*
Row 2	*Emissions from mobile combustion*	*17827*
Row 3	*Emissions from fugitive emissions*	*259133*

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By activity

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Electricity*	*1005512*	*968584*

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

380686

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1005512

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

968584

(7.22.4) Please explain

100% of our emissions fall within the consolidated accounting group

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

100% of our emissions fall within the consolidated accounting group
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:
☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

651630

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

651630

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

55203

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2558446

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

2613649

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

0

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

55203

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

3210076

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

3265279
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

0

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

0

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

0

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

0

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

79507

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

130

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

79377

(7.30.7.8) Comment

See figure to the left

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

572123

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0.2

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

572122

(7.30.7.8) Comment

See figure to the left

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

0

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

651630

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

130

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

651500

(7.30.7.8) Comment

See figure to the left
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

130

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

130

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

651500

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

651500

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Nuclear

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

55203

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1982

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19291

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

17039

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

36330

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2594359

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

130

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

622066

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3216555
[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

1349271

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

30581553119

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

9.3

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in revenue

☑ Change in methodology

(7.45.9) Please explain

a) Updated methodology for Fugitive Emissions in 2023, based on primary data from our vendors b) Energy Efficiency: 113M invested in energy efficiency upgrades; 631 stores opened aligned with In-Store Energy Efficiency Standard; 873 HVAC upgrades; LED transition in stores and DC c) 8% Increase in annual revenue
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.2) Metric value

`Numeric input

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Rich text input [must be under 50 characters]

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Rich text input [must be under 50 characters]

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

`Numeric input

(7.52.7) Please explain

N/A
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply
☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/30/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

01/31/2024

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

380687

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

968584

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12713502

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7798807

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

20512309.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

21861580.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

83

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

84

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

380687

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

968584

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12713503

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7798807

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

20512310.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

21861581.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-0.00

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers Dollar Tree's operations, including stores, distribution centers, and our store support center.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Dollar Tree, Inc. announced in June 2024 its commitment to achieve science-based net-zero emissions by 2050 in support of the Paris Climate Agreement global goal. Our near-term science-based targets include: -Commit to reduce scope 1 and 2 absolute emissions by 50% by FY2032 based on a FY2023 base year (aligned with a 1.5-degree climate scenario) -Commit to have 67% of suppliers by emissions set or commit to science-based targets by FY2029

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

This year we finalized our decarbonization strategy across our operational and value chain emissions. The company continues to invest in energy efficiency, focusing on store and distribution center upgrades, including HVAC retrofits and LED lighting. In 2023, Dollar Tree retrofitted 873 stores with high-efficiency HVAC units, achieving an 11% reduction in energy consumption per store, and nearly completed its transition to LED lighting across its locations. Dollar Tree has also implemented Energy Management Systems (EMS) in almost 100% of its stores and piloted AI technology to reduce energy consumption by 10-15%. Additionally, the company is developing a renewable energy strategy, including Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and community solar projects, to address Scope 2 emissions, with plans to provide renewable energy to and additional 700 stores by 2026. In waste reduction, Dollar Tree achieved a 6% reduction in total waste and an 11% increase in recycled waste in 2023, with a 72% waste diversion rate. The company also enhanced its recycling programs and improved supply chain efficiency, ensuring 100% of its transportation suppliers were SmartWay shippers, with 91% achieving top-tier sustainability rankings. Dollar Tree plans to continue optimizing transportation logistics, prioritizing cleaner transport options, and improving route efficiency to reduce its environmental footprint. We aim to engage our suppliers representing 67% of our Scope 3 emissions to set their own Scope 1 and 2 reduction targets. Starting in 2024, we are developing a comprehensive supplier engagement strategy to facilitate collaborative efforts to enhance sustainability across our supply chain.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/30/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

01/31/2024

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

380687

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

968584

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1349271.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

01/31/2033

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

674635.500

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

380687

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

968584

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1349271.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

0.00

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Scope 1 and 2 absolute emissions. Target covers Dollar Tree's operations, including stores, distribution centers, and our store support center.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Dollar Tree commits to reduce scope 1 and 2 absolute emissions by 50% by FY2032 based on a FY2023 base year (aligned with a 1.5-degree climate scenario)

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

This year we finalized our decarbonization strategy across our operational and value chain emissions. The company continues to invest in energy efficiency, focusing on store and distribution center upgrades, including HVAC retrofits and LED lighting. In 2023, Dollar Tree retrofitted 873 stores with high-efficiency HVAC units, achieving an 11% reduction in energy consumption per store, and nearly completed its transition to LED lighting across its locations. Dollar Tree has also implemented Energy Management Systems (EMS) in almost 100% of its stores and piloted AI technology to reduce energy consumption by 10-15%. Additionally, the company is developing a renewable energy strategy, including Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and community solar projects, to address Scope 2 emissions, with plans to provide renewable energy to and additional 700 stores by 2026.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Net-zero targets

☑ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

06/30/2024

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Net emissions target

☑ Net metric tons CO2e

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

01/31/2024

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

21861580

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2050

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

0

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

21861580

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

0.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Abs 1

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Science-based net zero emissions by 2050

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers Dollar Tree's operations, including stores, distribution centers, and our store support center.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Achieve science-based net-zero emissions by 2050 in support of the Paris Climate Agreement global goal

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

This year we finalized our decarbonization strategy across our operational and value chain emissions. The company continues to invest in energy efficiency, focusing on store and distribution center upgrades, including HVAC retrofits and LED lighting. In 2023, Dollar Tree retrofitted 873 stores with high-efficiency HVAC units, achieving an 11% reduction in energy consumption per store, and nearly completed its transition to LED lighting across its locations. Dollar Tree has also implemented Energy Management Systems (EMS) in almost 100% of its stores and piloted AI technology to reduce energy consumption by 10-15%. Additionally, the company is developing a renewable energy strategy, including Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and community solar projects, to address Scope 2 emissions, with plans to provide renewable energy to and additional 700 stores by 2026. In waste reduction, Dollar Tree achieved a 6% reduction in total waste and an 11% increase in recycled waste in 2023, with a 72% waste diversion rate. The company also enhanced its recycling programs and improved supply chain efficiency, ensuring 100% of its transportation suppliers were SmartWay shippers, with 91% achieving top-tier sustainability rankings. Dollar Tree plans to continue optimizing transportation logistics, prioritizing cleaner transport options, and improving route efficiency to reduce its environmental footprint. We aim to engage our suppliers representing 67% of our Scope 3 emissions to set their own Scope 1 and 2 reduction targets. Starting in 2024, we are developing a comprehensive supplier engagement strategy to facilitate collaborative efforts to enhance sustainability across our supply chain.

Row 2

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 2

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

06/30/2024

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Engagement with suppliers

☑ Percentage of suppliers (by emissions) setting emissions reduction targets

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

01/31/2024

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

28

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2029

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

67

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

28

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

0.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Abs 1

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Science-based net zero emissions by 2050

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Supplier engagement target. Target covers Scope 3 Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services) and 11 (Use of Sold Products)

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Commit to have 67% of suppliers by emissions set or commit to science-based targets by FY2029

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2024, we launched a comprehensive supplier engagement strategy, leveraging our GHG Scope 3 data to identify 278 key suppliers responsible for the majority of emissions across our product and service categories. To support these suppliers in their decarbonization efforts, we developed a Vendor Decarbonization Toolkit. This toolkit provides essential resources, including guidance on creating a carbon inventory aligned with the GHG Protocol, industry-specific decarbonization strategies, science-based target setting, and case studies.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

06/30/2024

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

☑ Abs2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 categories 1 (Purchased Goods and Services) and 11 (use of sold products).

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Achieve science-based net-zero emissions by 2050 in support of the Paris Climate Agreement global goal. Our near-term science-based targets include: Commit to reduce scope 1 and 2 absolute emissions by 50% by FY2032 based on a FY2023 base year (aligned with a 1.5-degree climate scenario) Commit to have 67% of suppliers by emissions set or commit to science-based targets by FY2029

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Unsure

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Not started, but our plan is to seek validation from the Science Based Targets initiative in the future.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*8*	*642231*
Implementation commenced	*6*	*177938*
Implemented	*0*	*0*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

82628

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

40925112

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1520400000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ >25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Our HVAC Retrofit program, replacing older HVAC units at the end of their lifespan with new, high efficiency HVAC units (per our Energy Efficiency Standard). In 2023, we retrofitted 873 stores with new, high efficiency equipment, which averaged an 11% reduction in energy consumption per store.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Maintenance program

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

63201

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

239106312

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2618550000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Replacing existing freezer / cooler doors with more efficient ones to drive an improvement in energy efficiency and reduce leakage.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

22772

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

12889198

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

27757000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We improved our ability to track electricity and natural gas by retrofitting and installing Energy Management Systems (EMS) across 737 new Dollar Tree and Family Dollar locations in 2023, bringing the percentage of our stores managed by an EMS to nearly 100 percent. This investment included the pilot of innovative artificial intelligence software which aims to achieve a 10–15% reduction in energy consumption. We have piloted this technology in approximately 500 stores and plan to continue deployment in the coming years

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity

☑ Waste reduction

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1539

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

38870

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2023, we achieved a 6% reduction in total generated waste and an 11% increase in recycled waste, amounting to 410,652 tons of waste recycled. Our waste diversion rate improved 5% this year and is now 72%, reflecting our dedication to minimizing waste and recovering resources. Our increased investment in in-store recycling, cardboard backhauling, and other waste management programs have contributed to this higher diversion and recycling rate. In 2023, 10,055 stores recycled their corrugated cardboard, with 1,526 stores backhauling their cardboard for reuse in short haul shipping. Finally, implementing a single-stream recycling program at our Store Support Center and all stores in seven states further exemplifies our continued progress of our waste management and diversion

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Other, please specify :Increasing use of rail transportation

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

7795

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation & distribution

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

5824403

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We are transitioning freight mode of transportation from truck to rail when possible, to increase fuel efficiency and decrease our transportation emissions.

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

21922

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1103455

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In late 2023, we entered into an agreement to purchase new renewable energy on the grid, also called a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), which will be operational in 2026. This PPA, which we procured through a retail supply agreement with Constellation, will enable the provision of 79k MWh of renewable energy to approximately 700 stores in Maryland and Pennsylvania.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The Board of Directors reviews and approves the company's annual budget, which includes a budget for energy efficiency and climate risk mitigation efforts. The prioritization of these efforts is influenced by increased efficiencies and lower costs
[Add row]

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:
☑ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Currently not monitored

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Currently not monitored

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Currently not monitored

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Currently not monitored

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Currently not monitored

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Currently not monitored

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Currently not monitored

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Currently not monitored

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Currently not monitored

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Aggregating utility data from our facilities

(9.2.4) Please explain

Aggregating utility data from our facilities

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Currently not monitored

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Currently not monitored
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Unknown

Total discharges

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Unknown

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

2210304671

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total water consumption according to utilities data
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	Please explain
	Select from: ☑ Unknown	*Unknown*

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

	Identification of facilities in the value chain stage	Please explain
Direct operations	*Select from:*	*We have not performed this assessment*

	Identification of facilities in the value chain stage	Please explain
	☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years	
Upstream value chain	*Select from:* ☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years	*We have not performed this assessment*

[Fixed row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Unknown	*Unknown*

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Important but not an immediate business priority	*Important but not an immediate business priority*

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.3) Why do you not have water-related target(s) and what are your plans to develop these in the future?

(9.15.3.1) Primary reason

Select from:

☑ Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.15.3.2) Please explain

We are building our sustainability strategy & prioritization process. If water related issues are identified as priority topics develop targets and initiatives accordingly.
[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Law & policy

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Not assessed*
UNESCO World Heritage sites	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Not assessed*
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Not assessed*
Ramsar sites	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Not assessed*
Key Biodiversity Areas	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Not assessed*
Other areas important for biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Not assessed*

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party	Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third	Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ No standardized procedure	*We are considering verifying within the next two years to comply with Climate Disclosure regulations in California and the SEC (potentially).*

[Fixed row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information
	NA

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

SVP Chief Sustainability Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:
☑ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute