BJ's Wholesale Club Inc.

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

This document is an export of BJ's Wholesale Club, Inc.'s CDP questionnaire response. Disclosure in this report does not indicate that the subject or information is material to BJ's business or operating results for purposes of U.S. securities laws and regulations. Information in this report may not be relied upon as representing our views as of any date following the report's date. This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, including, without limitation, statements regarding our priorities, initiatives, commitments and future progress. These forward-looking statements are neither promises nor guarantees but involve known and unknown risks and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated by such statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ from our forward-looking statements are found under "Risk Factors" in our Form 10-K filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on March 18, 2024, available at www.sec.gov.

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

BJ's Wholesale Club (NYSE: BJ) ("BJ's") is a leading operator of membership warehouse clubs focused on delivering significant value to our members and serving a shared purpose: "We take care of the families who depend on us." The company offers up to 25% savings on a representative basket of manufacturer-branded groceries compared to traditional supermarket competitors. BJ's provides a wide assortment of fresh foods, produce, a full-service deli, fresh bakery, household essentials and gas. In addition, BJ's offers the latest technology, home decor, small appliances, apparel, seasonal items and more. Headquartered in Marlborough, Massachusetts, the company pioneered the warehouse club model in New England in 1984 and has grown its footprint to large-format, high volume warehouse clubs spanning 20 states. In its core New England market, the company operates more than three times the number of clubs compared to the next largest warehouse club competitor.
[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?

$19,968,689,316

(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:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US05550J1016

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

0550J101

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

BJ

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:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

159082692

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
☑ United States of America

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

	Value chain mapped	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain	*Select all that apply* ☑ Upstream value chain ☑ Downstream value chain

[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
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[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

These time horizons are used in BJ's TCFD-aligned scenario planning.

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

These time horizons are used in BJ's TCFD-aligned scenario planning.

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

These time horizons are used in BJ's TCFD-aligned scenario planning.
[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	Primary reason for not evaluating dependencies and/or impacts
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Impacts only	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

[Fixed row]

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

(2.2.1.1) Process in place

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.1.2) Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process

Select from:

☑ Risks only

(2.2.1.3) Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.1.6) Explain why you do not have a process for evaluating both risks and opportunities that is informed by a dependencies and/or impacts process

At an enterprise level, the company conducts an enterprise risk management process, inclusive of risks that may be related to climate, receiving input from various teams including but not limited to finance, operations, asset protection, safety, logistics, information technology, human resources, internal audit, legal, procurement, merchandising and planning and allocation. With oversight from our board of directors and its audit committee, as well as our executive leadership team, we take a cross-functional approach to identify and proactively address risks and opportunities to protect our assets, members and team members and the reputation of our brand. In fiscal year 2023, we conducted our first in-depth climate-risk assessment aligned to the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure recommendations. The assessment explored both physical and transitional risks and their potential impacts to the business, including clubs and distribution centers, as well as legal, policy, market, reputational and technology-related risks. This work included a definition of two climate scenarios informed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Shared Socioeconomic Pathways for physical risks and the International Energy Agency 2021 World Energy Outlook scenarios for transition risks. We analyzed risks and opportunities over the short-, medium- and long-term. The time horizons selected were informed by the International Energy Agency analysis. We identified these risks based on research, peer benchmarking and workshops with stakeholders across the organization, as well as a third-party climate consultant. We plan to continue to update this assessment and mature our approach over time. We are developing a company-wide strategy to transition to a low-carbon economy aligned with our business priorities, which will include specific climate metrics and targets.
[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

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(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

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Not defined

(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:

☑ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ External consultants

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

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

☑ Heat waves

☑ Wildfires

☑ Other acute physical risk, please specify**:** Extreme wind

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress

☑ Soil degradation

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

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

In fiscal year 2023, BJ's conducted it's first in-depth climate-risk assessment aligned to Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure recommendations, the leading framework used by organizations to assess and disclose climate-related risks and opportunities. The assessment explored both physical and transitional risks and their potential impacts to the business, including clubs and distribution centers, as well as legal, policy, market, reputational and technology-related risks. This work included a definition of two climate scenarios informed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Shared Socioeconomic Pathways for physical risks and the International Energy Agency 2021 World Energy Outlook scenarios for transition risks. We analyzed risks and opportunities over the short-, medium- and long-term. The time horizons selected were informed by the International Energy Agency analysis. We identified these risks based on research, peer benchmarking and workshops with stakeholders across the organization, as well as a third-party climate consultant. We plan to continue to update this assessment and mature our approach over time. We are developing a company-wide strategy to transition to a low-carbon economy aligned with our business priorities, which will include specific climate metrics and targets.

[Add row]

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

	Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed	Primary reason for not assessing interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities
	Select from: ☑ No	*Select from:* ☑ No standardized procedure

[Fixed row]

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

	Identification of priority locations
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[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

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify**:** Financial materiality

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Impacts that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Opportunities

(2.4.7) Application of definition

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

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

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:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified 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

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

We use natural gas, propane, diesel oil, refrigerants and electricity in our distribution and sale operations. Increased government regulations to limit carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions may result in increased compliance costs and legislation or regulation affecting energy inputs.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Transitioning to lower-carbon technology may increase our operating costs. Given the changing costs of lower-carbon technology, it is challenging to forecast the financial impacts.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Develop a climate transition plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Adopting new technologies to remain competitive and comply with regulations. This includes the implementation of lower emission technologies and the procurement of clean energy.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Other acute physical risk, please specify**:** Extreme weather conditions and natural disasters

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Climate change may be associated with extreme weather conditions and natural disasters, such as more intense hurricanes, thunderstorms, tornadoes, snow or ice storms, as well as rising sea levels, which could negatively impact our operations. Weather and natural disaster events could result in physical damage to our properties, clubs, IT infrastructure and distribution centers which could result in disruption to business operations, availability of workforce, disruption to our IT systems, disruption to our supply chain and other operational impacts.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify**:** Increased capital expenditures, increased operating expenditures and operational disruptions

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Not applicable.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Other policies or plans, please specify**:** Business continuity and emergency response planning

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The Emergency Response Team (ERT) consists of representatives from relevant departments, including but not limited to finance, sales, operations, asset protection, safety, logistics, information technology, human resources, internal audit, legal, procurement and planning and allocation. The ERT monitors events and assesses their potential impact on business operations, manages responses to disruptive incidents, and coordinates the recovery effort for impacted teams, activities and resources. The ERT is responsible for addressing any issues that may impact the business and introduce a risk of shareholder loss, such as impactful IT outages, significant workplace incidents and climate related weather events, including hurricanes, tornadoes and earthquakes.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Member preferences for more sustainable products and services may impact sales. Climate change could affect our ability to procure needed commodities at costs and in the quantities that we currently experience. We also sell a substantial amount of gasoline, the demand for which could be impacted by concerns around climate change and the potential for increased regulation, which may result in a shift in demand from internal combustion vehicles to electric vehicles.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Not applicable.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with customers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We use both self-measure and third-party surveys to evaluate how we are meeting our members' needs and to monitor shifts in member preferences.
[Add 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:

☑ Evaluation in progress

[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

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from: (n/a)*	*n/a*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*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

☑ Board Terms of Reference

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

BJ's audit committee of the board of directors retains board-level oversight of climate-related issues. Per its charter, the audit committee has oversight of BJ's sustainability- and governance-related strategy development and general sustainability and governance oversight. The committee must review with management (a) the company's sustainability and governance strategies, initiatives and policies, and (b) sustainability and governance reporting and scores and provide advice regarding any areas of opportunity. The committee must also review reports from management regarding the company's progress towards its key sustainability and governance objectives. The committee must discuss sustainability and governance matters with the other committees of the board as is deemed necessary and appropriate by the committee. The committee must provide oversight of the company's risk assessment and management guidelines with respect to the operational, regulatory and reputational risks and impacts of sustainability and governance matters on the company, including (a) monitoring developments relating to sustainability and governance matters, and (b) recommending periodic sustainability and governance updates to the board to ensure that the board is aware of such matters in general and of the company's sustainability and governance profile specifically.
[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

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue	Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from: n/a*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

[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

☑ General Counsel

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our general counsel and chief financial officer co-chair the sustainability and governance steering committee and are responsible for updating the audit committee of the board of directors and the BJ's executive leadership team on BJ's sustainability and governance agenda and progress.
[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, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years	*Climate change*

[Fixed row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?	Primary reason for not having an environmental policy
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

[Fixed row]

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

	Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

[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

☑ Not assessed

(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:

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

(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

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

(4.12.1.3) 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
☑ Governance
☑ Emissions figures

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The company issues a sustainability and governance report available on our website: bjs.com/sustainability

[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:

☑ First time carrying out analysis

[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

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:

☑ Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**25 sites including 8 distribution centers, IT data center and 16 club locations

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: RCP 8.5 and SSP5 generally assume fossil fuel exploitations and energy intensive lifestyles, leading to a global temperature increase of 4 degrees C relative to pre-industrial periods and the absence of further decarbonization. We analyzed the impact of five associated climate impacts - flood (coastal inundation, riverine flooding and surface water flooding), extreme heat, soil subsidence, extreme wind and forest fire across 25 key sites in the United States. We evaluated direct impacts of climate change on BJ's physical assets. To assess our chosen physical scenario, we engaged with an independent third-party consultant to conduct physical climate scenario modeling, which was created and developed based on scientifically supported research and frameworks containing publicly available data taken from various domestic and international agencies. We examined physical risk impacts on short-, medium- and long-term horizons.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**25 sites including 8 distribution centers, IT data center and 16 club locations

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ 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

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: RCP 2.6 and SSP1 generally assume the world shifts toward a more sustainable trajectory and global greenhouse gas emissions are reduced leading to a global temperature rise not likely to exceed 1.5 degrees C relative to pre-industrial periods. We analyzed the impact of five associated climate impacts - flood (coastal inundation, riverine flooding and surface water flooding), extreme heat, soil subsidence, extreme wind and forest fire across 25 key sites in the United States.

We evaluated direct impacts of climate change on BJ's physical assets. To assess our chosen physical scenario, we engaged with an independent third-party consultant to conduct physical climate scenario modeling, which was created and developed based on scientifically supported research and frameworks containing publicly available data taken from various domestic and international agencies. We examined physical risk impacts on short-, medium- and long-term horizons.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Quantitative

(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

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(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

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: The 1.5º scenario is described as very aggressive mitigation associated with strong declining emissions by 2050. Mitigation efforts include high efforts to curb emissions via regulatory changes, market preferences rapidly shift away from fossil fuels to renewables, chance of extreme weather increase is low, technology innovation oriented towards sustainable development, and climate adaptation is at relatively low due to small environmental impact. We assessed the potential cost implications of carbon pricing mechanisms, such as a carbon tax or cap-and-trade system, policies aimed at reducing GHG emissions. Additionally, we assessed shifting consumer behavior to lower carbon substitutes. To assess our chosen transition scenario, we engaged with an independent third-party consultant to conduct transition risk climate scenario modeling, which was created and developed based on scientifically supported research and frameworks containing publicly available data taken from various domestic and international agencies. We examined physical risk impacts on a short-, medium- and long-term horizons. For internal data sources, we analyzed historical financial results, such as sales, and scope 1 and 2 emissions across our physical locations.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA SDS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Quantitative

(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

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: The 4° scenario is described as business as usual associated with emissions trajectory. Assumptions in this scenario include low efforts to curb emissions, few shifts in market demand, chance of extreme weather increase is high, fossil fuels continue to generate most of the world's energy, and climate adaptation is required at a relatively high level due to the large environmental impact. We assessed the potential cost implications of carbon pricing mechanisms, such as a carbon tax or cap-and-trade system, policies aimed at reducing GHG emissions. Additionally, we assessed shifting consumer behavior to lower carbon substitutes. To assess our chosen transition scenario, we engaged with an independent third-party consultant to conduct transition risk climate scenario modeling, which was created and developed based on scientifically supported research and frameworks containing publicly available data taken from various domestic and international agencies. We examined physical risk impacts on a short-, medium- and long-term horizons. For internal data sources, we analyzed historical financial results, such as sales, and scope 1 and 2 emissions across our physical locations.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

[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

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify

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

Physical risk analysis: We analyzed the impact of five associated climate impacts - flood (coastal inundation, riverine flooding and surface water flooding), extreme heat, soil subsidence, extreme wind and forest fire across 25 key sites in the United States. We evaluated direct impacts of climate change on BJ's physical assets. Using the results of the climate-related scenarios, we can inform our risk mitigation approach and make targeted enhancements to our resilience strategy at an individual facility level. Transition risk analysis: We assessed the potential cost implications of carbon pricing mechanisms, such as a carbon tax or cap-and-trade system, and policies aimed at reducing GHG emissions. Additionally, we assessed shifting consumer preferences for lower carbon substitutes. Using the results of the climate-related scenarios, we can prioritize opportunity areas that will allow BJ's to mitigate its biggest risks and proactively adapt to changes in the external environment. For example, climate-related scenario analysis provided insight into where costs may impact BJ's operations (e.g., energy costs), product portfolio strategies and other revenue channels.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ No, but we are developing a climate transition plan within the next two years

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify

(5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

We began reporting progress on our sustainability initiatives in fiscal year 2022, and in our inaugural report included our scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions. We are furthering our work to report transparently; included within our fiscal year 2023 report is our first scope 3 emissions disclosure and response to the CDP's climate change questionnaire, which aligns with the TCFD recommendations.
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ We have not evaluated whether environmental risks and opportunities have affected our strategy and financial planning, but plan to do so within the next two years

(5.3.3) Primary reason why environmental risks and/or opportunities have not affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority
[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]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

[Fixed row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered	Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years	*Select all that apply:* *n/a*	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify**:** We are developing a company-wide strategy to transition to a low-carbon economy aligned with our business priorities, which will include specific climate metrics and targets.
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years	*Select all that apply:* *n/a*	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify**:** We are developing a company-wide strategy to transition to a low-carbon economy aligned with our business priorities, which will include specific climate metrics and targets.
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change	*Select from all that apply: n/a*

[Fixed 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:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

In fiscal year 2023, we engaged with shareholders representing approximately 28% of shares outstanding to discuss sustainability and governance topics. Discussions with investors centered around the company's progress around increasing transparency and enhancing its sustainability and governance disclosures.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The company issues an annual sustainability and governance report, which can be found on our website: bjs.com/sustainability.
[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

	Consolidation approach used	Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*
Plastics	*Select from:*	*Did not undertake this exercise*
Biodiversity	*Select from:*	*Did not undertake this exercise*

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

[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:

☑ Yes

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Excluded scope 3 categories include: - category 8, upstream leased assets, due to lack of relevance to our business - category 10, processing of sold products, due to lack of relevance to our business - category 12, end-of-life treatment of sold products, due to lack of available data - category 13, downstream leased assets, due to lack of materiality (insignificance) - category 14, franchises, due to lack of relevance to our business - category 15, investments, due to lack of relevance to our business

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ☑ Scope 3: Franchises
- ☑ Scope 3: Investments
- ☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
- ☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- ☑ Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Excluded scope 3 categories include: - category 8, upstream leased assets, due to lack of relevance to our business - category 10, processing of sold products, due to lack of relevance to our business - category 12, end-of-life treatment of sold products, due to lack of available data - category 13, downstream leased assets, due to lack of materiality (insignificance) - category 14, franchises, due to lack of relevance to our business - category 15, investments, due to lack of relevance to our business
[Add row]

(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)

195376

(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, as well as 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 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 the 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 EFs coming from US EPA, DEFRA and ecoinvent. 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 calculates emissions by multiplying fuel consumption by the relevant EFs 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)

203018

(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, cooling 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. For location-based electricity EFs we use the following sources: eGRID for the US.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

191284

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The 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. Market-based EFs are the 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).

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)

15068439

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For most purchased goods and services estimates, we calculate emissions using our carbon accounting tool's CEDA database or EPA Environmentally Extended Economic Input Output (EEIO) EFs 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 is mapped to those vendors' unique revenue intensity estimates when complete and reported to the 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 is 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 EFs. EFs primarily come from ecoinvent and, in a few cases, publicly available scientific papers. We multiply total mass by the EFs 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 the 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)

115526

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We calculate emissions using our carbon accounting tool's CEDA database or the EPA EEIO EFs applied to annual supplier and 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 complete and reported to the CDP. Total spend is multiplied by the 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 is removed from this analysis.

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)

99741

(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 T&D. We apply regional grid loss rates from eGRID and ecoinvent to estimate electricity lost in T&D and apply the correct electricity EF 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 and storage of natural gas. 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 the 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)

136211

(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 our carbon accounting tools's CEDA database or the EPA EEIO EFs applied to annual supplier and 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)

5337

(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 EFs for landfill and recycling. No waste estimate is included for work from home employees. We use EFs from DEFRA for landfill, composting and recycling. We use EFs from the US EPA 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)

7639

(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 EFs 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 EF. 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 EF (kg CO2e / room per night) from DEFRA. When this data is not available, we use spend on hotels applied to the relevant EEIO EFs. 3) For all other types of business travel (e.g., Uber, Trains), we calculate emissions using Watershed's CEDA database or the EPA EEIO EFs 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)

66151

(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. 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 EF 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 EFs. Since the Department of Energy'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 the 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

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

425

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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 EEIO category. We multiply total spend by the EF for that category. 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 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

`Numeric input (n/a)

(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)

14880143

(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 lifetime, 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") and US Energy Information Agency energy consumption surveys. For buildings in the US, we use the Department of Energy's Building Performance Database to calculate 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 the 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 the default.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment 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 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

`Numeric input (n/a)

(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 (n/a)

(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 (n/a)

(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 (n/a)

(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 (n/a)

(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)

195376

(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 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 secondary activity data to estimate consumption. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant CO2e 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 the 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. 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 EFs coming from US EPA, DEFRA, and ecoinvent. 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 calculates emissions by multiplying fuel consumption by the relevant EFs 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)

203018

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

191284

(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 applied to estimate consumption. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant location-based CO2e EF for electricity generation. Renewable electricity purchases 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, cooling 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. For location-based electricity EFs we use the following sources: eGRID for the US. The 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 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)

15068439

(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

12

(7.8.5) Please explain

For most purchased goods and services estimates, we calculate emissions using our carbon accounting software’s CEDA database or EPA EEIO EFs 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 is mapped to those vendors’ unique revenue intensity estimates when complete and reported to the 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 is removed from this analysis (e.g., electricity from facilities). 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 EF(s). EFs primarily come from ecoinvent and, in a few cases, publicly available scientific papers. We multiply total mass by the EFs for that commodity to calculate CO2e emissions.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

115526

(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

4.5

(7.8.5) Please explain

We calculate emissions using our carbon accounting software's CEDA database or the EPA EEIO EFs applied to annual supplier and 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 complete and reported to the CDP. Total spend is multiplied by the 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 is removed from this analysis.

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)

99741

(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) T&D - We estimate electricity lost to T&D. We apply regional grid loss rates from eGRID and ecoinvent to estimate electricity lost in T&D and apply the correct electricity EF 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 and 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.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

136211

(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 our carbon accounting software's CEDA database or the EPA EEIO EFs applied to annual supplier and 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)

5337

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ 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 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 EFs for landfill and recycling. No waste estimate is included for work from home employees. We use EFs from DEFRA for landfill, composting and recycling. We use EFs from the USEPA EF Hub for landfill, composting, incineration and digestion in the US.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

7639

(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 EFs 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 EF. 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 EF (kg CO2e / room per night) from DEFRA. When this data is not available, we use spend on hotels applied to the relevant EEIO EF. 3) For all other types of business travel (e.g., Uber, Trains), we calculate emissions using our carbon accounting software's CEDA database or the EPA EEIO EFs 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)

66151

(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. 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. We multiply miles by the EF 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 Department of Energy's data set does not assume homes are being used non-stop during working hours, we adjust these estimates up to correct for this.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Excluded due to lack of relevance to our business.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

425

(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

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 EEIO category. We multiply total spend by the EF for that category. 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.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Excluded due to lack of relevance to our business.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

14880143

(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 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 lifetime, 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") and US Energy Information Agency energy consumption surveys. For buildings in the US, we use the Department of Energy's Building Performance Database to calculate 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 the EPA HFC accounting tool.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Excluded due to lack of available data

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Excluded due to insignificance.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Excluded due to lack of relevance to our business.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Excluded due to lack of relevance to our business.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated

(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:

☑ This is our first year of reporting, so we cannot compare to last year

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
	0	*Not calculated due to insignificance.*

[Fixed row]

(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)
United States of America	*195376*	*203018*	*191284*

[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*	*55188*
Row 2	*Emissions from mobile combustion*	*33742*
Row 3	*Emissions from fugitive emissions*	*106446*

[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	*District heat transmission & distribution loss*	*0*	*0*

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 2	*District heat*	*88*	*88*
Row 3	*Electricity*	*202930*	*191195*

[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)

195376

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

203018

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

191284

(7.22.4) Please explain

Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]

All other entities

(7.22.4) Please explain

Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]
[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:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
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

434617

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

434617

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

162

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

613137

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

613299

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(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

389

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

389

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

162

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1048144

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

1048306
[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:* ☑ No
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

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Rich text input [must be under 2400 characters]

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

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Rich text input [must be under 2400 characters]

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

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Rich text input [must be under 2400 characters]

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

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Rich text input [must be under 2400 characters]

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

138849

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Rich text input [must be under 2400 characters]

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

295768

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Rich text input [must be under 2400 characters]

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

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Rich text input [must be under 2400 characters]

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

434617

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Rich text input [must be under 2400 characters]

[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)

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

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

434617

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

434617

(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:
☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

162000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(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:

☑ No

(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.

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

613299

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

0

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

389

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

434617

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

1048306
[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)

386660

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

19968689316

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

0

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :First time reporting to CDP

(7.45.9) Please explain

Rich text input [must be under 2400 characters]

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

12

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

386660

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ full time equivalent (FTE) employee

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

32037

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

0

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**First time reporting to CDP

(7.45.9) Please explain

Rich text input [must be under 2400 characters]

Row 3

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

13

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

396660

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ square foot

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

28959000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

0

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :First time reporting to CDP

(7.45.9) Please explain

Rich text input [must be under 2400 characters]

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ No target

(7.53.3) Explain why you did not have an emissions target, and forecast how your emissions will change over the next five years.

(7.53.3.1) Primary reason

Select from:

☑ We are planning to introduce a target in the next two years

(7.53.3.2) Five-year forecast

Rich text input [must be under 2400 characters]

(7.53.3.3) Please explain

We began reporting progress on our sustainability initiatives in fiscal year 2022, and our inaugural report included our scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions. We have furthered our work to report transparently; included within this fiscal year 2023 report is our first scope 3 emissions disclosure. We are developing a company-wide strategy to transition to a low-carbon economy aligned with our business priorities, which will include specific climate metrics and targets.
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ No other climate-related targets

(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:

☑ No

(7.55.4) Why did you not have any emissions reduction initiatives active during the reporting year?

We began reporting progress on our sustainability initiatives in fiscal year 2022, and our inaugural report included our scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions. We have furthered our work to report transparently; included within this fiscal year 2023 report is our first scope 3 emissions disclosure. We are developing a company-wide strategy to transition to a low-carbon economy aligned with our business priorities, which will include specific climate metrics and targets.

(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

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 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:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

[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.

(13.2.1) Additional information

Disclosure in this report does not indicate that the subject or information is material to BJ's business or operating results for purposes of U.S. securities laws and regulations. Information in this report may not be relied upon as representing our views as of any date following the report's date. This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, including, without limitation, statements regarding our priorities, initiatives, commitments and future progress. These forward-looking statements are neither promises nor guarantees but involve known and unknown risks and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated by such statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ from our forward-looking statements are found under "Risk Factors" in our Form 10-K filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on March 18, 2024, available at www.sec.gov.
[Fixed row]

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

(13.3.1) Job title

General Counsel

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ General Counsel

[Fixed row]