Burlington Stores CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2022

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Burlington Stores, Inc., headquartered in New Jersey, is a nationally recognized off-price retailer with Fiscal 2021 net sales of $9.3 billion. The Company is a Fortune 500 company and its common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol “BURL.” The Company operated 840 stores as of the end of Fiscal 2021, in 45 states and Puerto Rico, principally under the name Burlington Stores. The Company’s stores offer an extensive selection of in-season, fashion-focused merchandise at up to 60% off other retailers’ prices, including women’s ready-to-wear apparel, menswear, youth apparel, baby, beauty, footwear, accessories, home, toys, gifts and coats.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	February 1, 2021	January 31, 2022	Yes	2 years

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a Ticker symbol	NYSE - BURL

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Other, please specify Board of Directors	As specified in the Company's Corporate Governance Guidelines, the Board provides oversight of the Company's business and affairs, including oversight of environmental, social and governance matters.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Setting performance objectives	The appropriate board committee receives ESG topic updates that are generally delivered quarterly. Per our Audit Committee charter - "The Committee shall also discuss the Company's major financial risk exposures as well as risks related to information security, technology, cybersecurity 5 and environmental, social and governance ("ESG") matters, as well as the steps management has taken to monitor and control such exposures and risks." It also provides that "The Committee shall receive periodic reports from management on the Company's ESG reporting and disclosures and shall discuss with management related controls and procedures, as well as other items that may be assigned by the Board or another Board committee from time to time." Our Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee charter provides that the Committee will, among other things, "review environmental, social and governance ("ESG") trends, issues and concerns, including legislative and regulatory developments, that could significantly affect the public affairs of the Company; and in concert with the Board, review the

		Company's strategies, practices, and policies relating to, as well as engagement with shareholders and other stakeholders on, ESG matters."

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues
Row 1	Not assessed

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	As important matters arise
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify Group President and Chief Marketing Officer (CMO)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	As important matters arise
Chief Operating Officer (COO)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	As important matters arise
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	As important matters arise
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify Executive Vice President and Chief Administration Officer (CAO)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	As important matters arise

Other, please specify Group Senior Vice President of Investor Relations (IR) and Treasurer	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	More frequently than quarterly
Other committee, please specify Corporate Social Responsibility Report Committee	Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities	More frequently than quarterly

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

Our recently established ESG/CSR Executive Committee is responsible for steering our ESG strategy, as well as CSR reporting, policy and disclosure. This group includes our Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Group President and Chief Marketing Officer (CMO), President and Chief Operating Officer (COO), Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Executive Vice President and Chief Administration Officer (CAO), and Group Senior Vice President of Investor Relations (IR) and Treasurer.

The Chairperson of our CSR Report Committee is our Group SVP, IR and Treasurer. This Committee includes members representing key departments that oversee the CSR reporting process (Sustainability, DEI, Investor Relations, Legal, Human Resources, Finance, Marketing, and Internal Audit).

Responsibility for setting ESG strategies and executing on our ESG initiatives lies within each operating group, including but not limited to, our Sustainability, Supply Chain, Stores and Real Estate, Human Resources, Legal and Finance departments, among others.
Day-to-day oversight of CSR Reporting on our ESG activities falls under the guidance of the core members of the CSR Report Committee: our VP of Sustainability (Environment) , Chief DEI Officer (Social), and our VP Assistant General Counsel (Governance). This includes reporting of ESG performance, progress on achieving goals, and engaging with industry groups, as well as identifying, evaluating, and addressing potential risks that may exist at enterprise, strategic, reputational, financial, operational, compliance, and reporting levels.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Other, please specify Vice President of Sustainability	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Energy reduction project Efficiency project Behavior change related indicator	The Vice President of Sustainability's objectives for an annual review are directly tied to the company's overall GHG emission reduction goals. As these are internal and external goals, annual incentives are related to targets and goals for the department.
Other, please specify Director of Sustainability, Energy	Monetary reward	Energy reduction project Efficiency project	The objectives for Burlington's Energy Director are directly tied to the successful completion of expected energy reduction projects such as new renewable energy deals and tracking of energy usage anomalies in our locations. Annual internal performance goals are also based around capital projects for the team the Director oversees.
Other, please specify Director of Sustainability, CSR/ESG and Waste	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Efficiency project Behavior change related indicator	The objectives for Burlington's Director of Sustainability, CSR/ESG and Waste are directly tied to the successful completion of of annual internal goals. This director oversees the data governance for the annual CSR Report, investor led surveys (which impact the reputation of the organization), data governance for GHG protocol based carbon accounting.

		Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index	

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	1	2	We consider the 1-2 year time horizon when defining short-term objectives and monitoring near-term climate-related risks and opportunities.
Medium-term	3	5	We consider the 3-5 year time horizon when defining medium-term objectives (including emissions reduction targets). We also consider the 3-5 year time horizon when evaluating associated climate-related risks and opportunities from a medium-term time horizon.
Long-term	6	15	We consider the 6-15 year time horizon when defining long-term objectives (including renewable energy and resilience strategies). We also consider the 6-15 year time horizon when evaluating associated climate-related risks and opportunities (notably those regarding sea level rise and broader socioeconomic impact) from a long-term time horizon.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

In assessing our exposure to climate-related risks, we have determined our primary risks to be extreme weather events – exacerbated by climate change – where our stores or DCs are located. For example, impacts from hurricanes, tornados, floods, and other events could severely damage or destroy one or more of our stores or DCs. Any of these events or circumstances also could disrupt the operations of one or more of our supply chain partners. Beyond the impacts of severe storms, we are also susceptible to extended periods of unseasonably warm or cold temperatures throughout the year, which could render a portion of our inventory incompatible with those unseasonable conditions; for example, unusually warm weather during fall or winter. Because higher net sales historically have occurred during the second half of the year, unseasonably warm weather during these months could have a disproportionately large effect on our business and materially adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. Looking forward, we will continue to monitor and assess how climate change can impact our company and how we can prepare for its impacts.

Burlington generally considers risks and opportunities to have a substantive impact if they are likely to: (a) Impact our business within the short to medium-term time horizon, AND (b) have the potential to significantly and consistently require changes to how we conduct our business, AND/OR affect our financial performance. We believe that those risks and opportunities that could be considered to have the potential to significantly and consistently require changes to how we conduct our business are those that would affect our core strategies. Importantly, something that has a "substantive financial or strategic impact on our business" is not necessarily "material" to investors as defined under applicable securities laws.

We have not yet undertaken a formal review of our strategy based on climate-related scenarios to test its resilience. The Environmental Management System we are implementing in 2022 will provide us with the opportunity to carry out initial scenario-based comparisons, which we will look to disclose in our 2023 TCFD Index. In the longer term, we will commit to regularly reviewing our strategy based on different climate-related scenarios.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

Annually

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

While our Board is ultimately responsible for risk oversight, it delegates the primary responsibility for oversight of our risk assessment and management process to the Audit Committee, which reviews periodic assessments of enterprise risk management processes to identify potential events that may affect the achievement of business objectives or have a material adverse effect on the Company. The Audit Committee considers the company's major financial risk exposure as well as risks related to ESG matters.

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee consider risks related to the Company's overall corporate governance profile and processes. They review ESG trends, issues and concerns, including legislative and regulatory developments, that could significantly affect the public affairs of the Company. In concert with the Board, this Committee reviews the Company's strategies, practices, and policies relating to, as well as engagement with shareholders and other stakeholders on, ESG matters.

The annual enterprise risk management (ERM) program at Burlington includes a risk identification and aggregation process based on the potential impact on our business and then maps the management approaches to manage and monitor the prioritized risks. The enterprise risk assessment results are based on insights collected from key stakeholders across the business, as well as research of the external environment for evolving or emerging risks, including regulation risks. Risks are aggregated as part of the assessment based on their anticipated potential operational and financial impact on Burlington and mapped to corresponding management activities to manage the risks to our business.

In 2021, our Internal Audit department, in partnership with our Sustainability and Investor Relations teams, conducted a climate risk assessment exercise to identify opportunities to increase resilience and layer in GHG emissions reductions into existing decision-making processes. We expanded our annual enterprise risk management processes, to hold climate related risk and opportunity awareness workshops with management teams of relevant departments throughout the company. The key retail climate priorities identified by The Retail Industry Leaders

Association were considered during the workshops: transportation, buildings and facilities, energy, waste, governance, and disclosure. Feedback has helped us to identify operations, processes, supply chain aspects, and facilities that may impact, or be impacted by, climate-related risks and opportunities. The risks discussed during this exercise have now been integrated into our ERM program and aggregation processes.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Burlington considers potential risks and opportunities associated with current regulation. Examples of the type of risks considered include regulations pertaining to energy efficiency, energy consumption reporting, and green building codes and standards. At the current time, potential risks associated with current regulations are not identified as substantive.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Burlington evaluates emerging compliance requirements across our stores, supply chain, facilities, amongst other regulations. For example, potential new regulations regarding GHG emissions, transportation requirements, plastic bag bans , and the proposed SEC rules. Other examples of the type of emerging regulations considered include those associated with renewable energy and energy efficiency incentives, which we view as an opportunity for our company.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Burlington considers potential technology risks and opportunities in the context of industry trends that might impact the retail industry, and our ability to deliver quality, flexibility, and value to our customers. We view technological shifts associated with the transition to a low carbon economy as an opportunity for our company to leverage emerging innovations to further reduce our value chain emissions and enhance the experiences that we provide for customers. Examples include (1) the shift toward electric vehicles and sustainable mobility solutions, and (2) the use of mobile devices and artificial intelligence to help reduce both upstream and downstream value chain emissions.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Burlington's Legal department monitors relevant legal risks to the organization including those which may be associated with broader environmental, social, and governance issues. Examples of potential climate-related legal risks could include potential liabilities associated with our disclosures on emissions reduction strategies and performance.

Market	Relevant, sometimes included	Burlington monitors market risks associated with climate change. Examples of potential climate-related market risks that are relevant to our company include (1) changing customer behavior (due to increased interest in sustainability), (2) uncertainty in market signals (due to the broader potential socioeconomic impacts associated with climate), and (3) variability in the price of raw materials (including energy and fuel). In regards to changing customer preferences, we view this trend as more of an opportunity than risk for our company.
Reputation	Relevant, sometimes included	Burlington monitors changing customer, associate, or community perception when making strategic business decisions. Examples of potential climate-related reputation risks that are relevant to our Company include those associated with access to capital as investors and lenders increasingly consider environmental, social, and governance (ESG) performance to inform decision making. We also consider our reputation on climate-related issues among both current and prospective associates and within the communities where we operate.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Burlington has determined our primary risks to be extreme weather events – exacerbated by climate change – where our stores or DCs are located. For example, impacts from hurricanes, tornados, floods, and other events could severely damage or destroy one or more of our stores or DCs. To the extent reasonably possible, Burlington mitigates certain aspects of these risks, for example through investments in location resiliency enhancements like generators and hurricane protection.
Chronic physical	Relevant, sometimes included	Burlington has determined that climate related events or circumstances also could disrupt the operations of one or more of our supply chain partners. Beyond the impacts of severe storms, we are also susceptible to extended periods of unseasonably warm or cold temperatures throughout the year, which could render a portion of our inventory incompatible with those unseasonable conditions; for example, unusually warm weather during fall or winter. Because higher net sales historically have occurred during the second half of the year, unseasonably warm weather during these months could have a disproportionately large effect on our business and materially adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical

Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Company-specific description

Extreme weather conditions in the areas in which our stores or distribution centers are located – especially in areas with a high concentration of our stores – could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. For example, heavy snowfall or other extreme weather conditions over a prolonged period caused by climate change or otherwise might make it difficult for our customers or employees to travel to our stores. In addition, natural disasters such as hurricanes, tornados, floods, and other extreme weather or climate conditions, or a combination of these or other factors, could severely damage or destroy one or more of our stores or distribution facilities located in the affected areas, or disrupt our information technology infrastructure, thereby disrupting our business operations. Any of these events or circumstances also could disrupt the operations of one or more of our vendors. Day-to-day operations, particularly our ability to receive products from our vendors or transport products to our stores, could be adversely affected, or we could be required to close stores.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Natural disasters in areas where our sales are concentrated could result in significant physical damage to or closure of one or more of our stores, distribution centers or key suppliers, and cause delays in the distribution of merchandise from our suppliers to our distribution centers and stores which could adversely affect our results of operations by increasing our costs and lowering our sales.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Targets and budgets - even tied to commodities that shift, but capital is invested continuously to drive down long term, building resilient design into our new prototypes for Stores and DCs. This includes - storm prevention guards, generators in areas affected by climate change, and

Comment

Natural disasters in areas where our sales are concentrated could result in significant physical damage to or closure of one or more of our stores, distribution centers or key suppliers, and cause delays in the distribution of merchandise from our suppliers to our distribution centers and stores which could adversely affect our results of operations by increasing our costs and lowering our sales.

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical

Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Our business is also susceptible to unseasonable weather conditions. For example, extended periods of unseasonably warm temperatures during the Fall or Winter seasons or cool weather during the Spring or Summer seasons could render a portion of our inventory incompatible with those unseasonable conditions, particularly in light of our historical product mix. These prolonged unseasonable weather conditions could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, because higher net sales historically have occurred during the second half of the year, unseasonably warm weather during these months could have a disproportionately large effect on our business and materially adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Uncharacteristic or significant weather conditions can affect customer shopping patterns, particularly in apparel and seasonal items, which could lead to lost sales or greater than expected markdowns.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Burlington monitors weather patterns and take action to the extent possible with our merchandise, supply chain and store teams.

Comment

Changes in chronic climate events will impact our suppliers and the products they provide. For example, global sea-level rise can cause infrastructure damage, disrupt the supply chain and cause delays in distribution.

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Move to more efficient buildings

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced direct costs

Company-specific description

We have a portfolio of approximately 840 locations comprised of more than 59 million square feet. As a retail company, our stores can also consume more energy than traditional office or retail space due to operations. Additionally, the number of locations in our portfolio is expected

to continue to increase in alignment with our company's growth strategy. By increasing the energy efficiency of our stores, we have the opportunity to decrease our operating costs, reduce maintenance costs, and also support global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost to realize opportunity

3,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Burlington uses a combination of proven conservation strategies and energy efficiency retrofits to achieve on-going reductions in energy and emissions. Nearly all of our stores have enacted the following efficiency measures: (1) energy efficient lighting, (2) default settings for HVAC

systems and (3) Utilization of Energy Management Systems.

We constantly look for ways to increase building efficiencies at our stores, DCs, and corporate facilities year-over-year through close monitoring, data analytics, optimizing equipment, and testing new technologies. To understand where we need to focus our efforts, our energy team audits energy usage through billing data. The team also utilizes the Energy Management Systems (EMS) throughout our full portfolio to continuously monitor thermal conditions and energy consumption.

We are continuously improving how we utilize EMS data to building efficiency with occupant comfort. Under the Burlington 2.0 strategy, the majority of stores going forward will be built using the smaller 25,000 square feet prototype, with lower energy consumption. In line with this, our Energy Engineers expanded their role to implement regular value engineering into store prototype design, mechanical, electrical, and EMS controls. Meanwhile, the energy team expanded algorithm-driven Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) programming to 224 Burlington locations. The team also evaluated additional opportunities for Light Emitting Diode (LED) lighting retrofits as the technology continues to improve in efficiency.

COST TO REALIZE OPPORTUNITY: Capital projects expand our use of the above mentioned technologies. In FY2021 we tracked installs based on a 3 Year ROI

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Upstream

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of recycling

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced direct costs

Company-specific description

Burlington utilizes cardboard recycling at all distribution centers and a majority of our stores.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

The revenue from increased cardboard recycling helps to offset the costs of our other waste disposal methods, and increases .

Cost to realize opportunity

1,500,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Burlington utilizes compactors, Internet of Things (IOT) monitors, and balers to collect cardboard boxes and packaging of all incoming shipments and store deliveries to recycle to local facilities. The revenue from this program helps to offset general waste disposal costs and fund more efficient waste equipment for our facilities.

COST TO REALIZE OPPORTUNITY: Capital projects expand our use of the above mentioned technology. In FY2021 we tracked installs based on a 3 Year ROI

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Transition plan

No, but our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, and we are developing a transition plan within two years

Explain why your organization does not have a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

We have not yet undertaken a formal review of our strategy based on a 1.5 degree climate-related scenario. The Environmental Management System we are implementing in 2022 will provide us with the opportunity to carry out initial scenario-based comparisons, which we will look to disclose in our 2023 TCFD Index. In the longer term, we plan to regularly review our strategy based on different climate-related scenarios.

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	No, but we anticipate using qualitative and/or quantitative analysis in the next two years	Important but not an immediate priority	We have not yet undertaken a formal review of our strategy based on climate-related scenarios to test its resilience. The Environmental Management System we are implementing in 2022 will provide us with the opportunity to carry out initial scenario-based comparisons, which we will look to disclose in our 2023 TCFD Index. In the longer term, we plan to regularly review our strategy based on different climate-related scenarios.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Not evaluated	We have not yet undertaken a formal review of our strategy based on climate-related scenarios to test its resilience. The Environmental Management System we are implementing in 2022 will provide us with the opportunity to carry out initial scenario-based comparisons, which we will look to disclose in our 2023 TCFD Index. In the longer term, we plan to regularly review our strategy based on different climate-related scenarios.

Supply chain and/or value chain	Not evaluated	We have not yet undertaken a formal review of our strategy based on climate-related scenarios to test its resilience. The Environmental Management System we are implementing in 2022 will provide us with the opportunity to carry out initial scenario-based comparisons, which we will look to disclose in our 2023 TCFD Index. In the longer term, we plan to regularly review our strategy based on different climate-related scenarios.
Investment in R&D	Evaluation in progress	Our target is based on a linear pathway, where we plan to focus on energy intensity and efficiency specifications through our 2030 target, and from 2031-2050, we plan to further increase renewable energy for generation of electricity both onsite and offsite, as outlined by the Sectoral Decarbonization Approach (SDA) and its methodology for power generation. The following assumptions were used: (1) We assessed projected portfolio growth against current emissions reduction plan and strategies and the recommendations set forth in the leading scenario that would require limiting the rise in global temperatures to no more than 2 degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial temperatures and require a 66% target reduction by 2050. (page 12 - https://sciencebasedtargets.org/resources/legacy/2014/09/The_Sectoral_Decarbonization_Approach.pdf) (2) We also considered the SDA trajectory of growth and the scenarios presented in the IEA projecting energy rise in service buildings of 26% and 77% in Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries and non-OECD countries, respectively.
Operations	Evaluation in progress	We have not yet undertaken a formal review of our strategy based on climate-related scenarios to test its resilience. The Environmental Management System we are implementing in 2022 will provide us with the opportunity to carry out initial scenario-based comparisons, which we will look to disclose in our 2023 TCFD Index. In the longer term, we plan to regularly review our strategy based on different climate-related scenarios.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Capital expenditures Capital allocation	The Vice-President of Sustainability has direct oversight of energy in our stores, DC's/Warehouses, and corporate offices. Currently, with our new Scope 1 and 2 carbon reduction goal, the $90+ million budget will include direct capital for building energy effeciency.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Intensity target

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number

Int 1

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Intensity metric

Metric tons CO2e per square foot

Base year

2016

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.00045096

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.00561995

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.00607091

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this Scope 3 intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

60

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

0.002428364

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

45

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.00062227

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.00279157

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.00341384

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

72.9454068665

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

Target ambition

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target is based on Scope 1 and 2 and measures currently available data for all operations, to the best of our knowledge.

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

Focus will remain on energy efficient buildings as well as focusing on solar projects with retained or replacement RECs for locations within the ISO regions. This, combined with renewable onsite for our DCs and Warehouses are under way, and we expect to see larger deals signed in 2024 and later. FY2021 we signed our first deregulated renewable supply contract in Texas, and environmental and economic benefits are being applied to our Texas locations. Our goal is to emulate this type of renewable deregulated power supply deal where we can associate economic and environmental benefits with locations.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production

C4.2a

(C4.2a) Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Target reference number

Low 1

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year

2020

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

433,508

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

6.8

Target year

2030

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year

20

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

9.4

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

19.696969697

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this is aligned with our emission reduction target mentioned above

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target coverage is our complete inventory where electricity is used. No exclusions have been identified

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

Looking forward, we will engage with both onsite solar projects through PPAs that provide RECs, as well as larger VPPAs that we can tie to our locations in similar ISO regions.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.3

(C4.3) 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.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)

Under investigation		
To be implemented*		
Implementation commenced*		
Implemented*	17	
Not to be implemented		

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

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

Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

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

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

We constantly look for ways to increase building efficiencies at our stores, DCs, and corporate facilities year-over-year through close monitoring, data analytics, optimizing equipment, and testing new technologies. To understand where we need to focus our efforts, our energy team audits energy usage through billing data. The team also utilizes the Energy Management Systems (EMS) throughout our full portfolio to monitor thermal conditions and energy consumption. We are continuously improving how we utilize EMS data to balance building efficiency with occupant comfort.

Utility scale electricity grids are facing challenges to grid stability, due to increases in energy demand. Burlington is doing our part to support grid stability by participating in Demand Response programs. In 2021, our energy team engaged a third party to reduce our impact and create financial incentives with special connected energy meters. We utilized these meters to reduce electricity loads during utility driven Demand Response events. Demand Response events are activated at times of energy strain on the local utility grids, such as during extreme heat waves.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity
Product/component/material recycling

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

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

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

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

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

We continued rolling out waste-compacting technologies at 200 more stores in 2021, making collections more efficient, avoiding dumpster journeys, and saving space and time behind the sales floor. Remote monitors use cloud-based software to automatically inform haulers when compactors are near full, reducing an estimated dumpster haul each month per store. Small trash balers that compress nonrecyclable materials helped us to avoid 10 dumpster hauls per store each month in 2021, saving nearly $200,000 in waste management expense. The bales reduced waste storage space in stores and, since they run off compressed air, minimal electricity is needed to run them. We have added more large cardboard balers in our stores too, increasing waste diversion and reducing costs and maximizing cardboard rebates.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	We constantly look for ways to increase building efficiencies at our stores, DCs, and corporate facilities year-over-year through close monitoring, data analytics, optimizing equipment, and testing new technologies. To understand where we need to focus our efforts, our energy team audits energy usage through billing data. The team also utilizes the Energy

	Management Systems (EMS) throughout our full portfolio to continuously monitor thermal conditions and energy consumption. We are continuously improving how we utilize EMS data to building efficiency with occupant comfort
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Burlington ensures we are compliant with local, state, and country regulations.
Employee engagement	Our bi-monthly sustainability education and outreach program is designed to engage Burlington Associates on environmental issues, both in their daily lives and at work. Activities in 2021 included nature walks, sustainable crafts for kids being home-schooled, and tips for conserving energy and water. The “Heartbeat Portal” on our intranet and 1st Up sustainability channel showed further ways to get involved.
Internal finance mechanisms	Burlington has an established team and strategy for profit improvement projects that enforce and prioritize efficiency and process improvement in all Burlington departments.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

No

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology	For 2021 we have invested in an Environmental Management System to assist with our carbon accounting and sustainability data governance. Our new system adheres to GHG Protocol standards for Scopes 1,2 and 3, and follows guidance from the WRI and EPA on the reporting of such emissions. We have uploaded our current baseline year (2016), 2019, 2020, and 2021 (all adhering to our Fiscal Year of February through January). This was done to make sure we have consistent emission factor and GWP methodology across all years. As we learn more about our carbon impact, we strive to be complete in our reporting, working across the organization to gather accurate, relevant and consistent data. In each reporting year, we have been as transparent as possible with data, but each year our processes become more refined. High-level methodology change: This year we have updated all data to use emission factors from a regional standpoint, as opposed to a state by state basis - as guidance is this is more accurate with emission factors for Scope 2. We also have applied 2021 emission factors across Scope 1 and 3 (where applicable) to account for scientific updates and reputable guidance. These changes are mainly seen within the EPA Emission Factor Hub and from UK Defra (in cases where emission factors are more granular for our use). For fugitive emissions, it was noted that in the past certain refrigerant fuels (CFCs and HCFCs) were being included in our inventory. We have removed these from our overall inventory per guidance from the EPA and GHG Protocol, it is customary to exclude CFCs, HCFCs, and halons from GHG inventories because they are regulated and are being phased out by the Clean Air Act.

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions been recalculated as result of the changes or errors reported in C5.1a and C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold
Row 1	Yes	We follow a +-5% material threshold across our sustainability aggregated data sets (prior to emission factors being applied), which triggers a "red flag to review". While we did not exceed the 5% threshold across the years, given we are implementing a new tool, we wanted to apply all methodology changes across all years to remain consistent in our reporting.

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

February 1, 2016

Base year end

January 31, 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20,742

Comment

Includes 1) Scope 1 stationary sources from fuel consumed at retail stores, distribution and warehouses; 2) Scope 1 mobile sources from fuel consumed in vehicle fleet and 3) Refrigerants. Results are calculated in accordance with the methodology prescribed in the World Resources Institute/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WRI/WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHGP). GWP values applied are those published in IPCC Fourth Assessment Report.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

February 1, 2016

Base year end

January 31, 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

258,490

Comment

The location-based calculation method is Burlington's historical Scope 2 emissions calculations. This method utilizes grid-averaged emission intensities to calculate Scope 2 emissions (i.e., US EPA eGRID factors).

Emissions factors utilized during the calculation of the location-based method will be utilized in accordance with the following level of priority:
1. Regional or sub-national emission factors
2. State Emission Factors (currently only used for locations in Puerto Rico)
3. National production emission factors

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

February 1, 2016

Base year end

January 31, 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

258,490

Comment

The market-based calculation method utilizes emissions factors that Burlington has identified or has been provided through contractual instruments such as:
• Energy attribute certificates: such as renewable energy credits (RECs), alternative energy credits, carbon offsets, etc.
• Direct energy contracts: inclusive of renewable energy, brown power, and low-carbon purchases.
• Utility & supplier-specific emissions rates: pulled directly from the supplier's website or supplied in the contracts/invoices themselves, at this time, this method is not prioritized by Persefoni unless a centralized database is developed, because it requires reviewing each suppliers documentation to confirm they followed the appropriate methodology
• Residual Mix: the emissions factors that represent the "untracked or unclaimed energy and emissions" (WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Scope 2 Executive Summary, 2015). This residual mix is utilized if the company does not have the contractual instruments to meet the Scope 2 Quality Criteria.
o It is widely acknowledged that for reporting, sources for residual mixes are not available for most locations measured. This documentation will be built out by the marketplace in the subsequent years. Burlington will continue to reevaluate if appropriate figures become available but will not utilize residual mix figures for the reporting cycle.
o If a reputable organization (e.g., US EPA) publishes US residual mix factors, Persefoni will integrate them into the platform.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

February 1, 2016

Base year end

January 31, 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29,762

Comment

Activity Data is collected from the transportation department
• Inbound Transportation (defined as transportation from purchase of product to Distribution Center)
o Import Shipments
o Point of Entry (POE)
• Outbound Transportation (defined as transportation from Distribution Center to warehouse/pack and hold, pool point, or store)
o Outbound DC to Poolpoint
o Outbound Poolpoint to Stores

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

February 1, 2016

Base year end

January 31, 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19,820

Comment

Activity data is collected from our waste management company as well as other companies we deal with that provide us direct data with diversion rates

Streams that are measured are:
• Corrugated Containers
• Glass

- Mixed Metals
- Mixed Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)
- Mixed Plastics
- Mixed Recyclables
- WEEE-mixed (electronics)
- Wood

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

February 1, 2016

Base year end

January 31, 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4,163

Comment

Air and rental car travel data is captured, at minimum, on an annual basis. Data is sourced from corporate travel partners (currently Concur), compiled by the Director and Manager of Corporate Services, and sent to the Sustianability team via spreadsheets. Data is uploaded into our Environmental Management System. Data is provided in distance and spend.

Burlington captures:
Bus Transportation
Commercial Air Travel
Personal Vehicle
Private Air Travel
Rail Travel
Rental Car

Taxi

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Indirect Emissions From Purchased Electricity
US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion Sources
US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Mobile Combustion Sources

US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule
US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)
Other, please specify
UK DEFRA - Conversion Factors

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35,094

Start date

February 1, 2021

End date

January 31, 2022

Comment

Includes 1) Scope 1 stationary sources from fuel consumed at retail stores, distribution and warehouses; 2) Scope 1 mobile sources from fuel consumed in vehicle fleet and 3) Refrigerants. Results are calculated in accordance with the methodology prescribed in the World Resources Institute/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WRI/WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHGP). GWP values applied are those published in IPCC Fourth Assessment Report.

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29,253

Start date

February 1, 2020

End date

January 31, 2021

Comment

Includes 1) Scope 1 stationary sources from fuel consumed at retail stores, distribution and warehouses; 2) Scope 1 mobile sources from fuel consumed in vehicle fleet and 3) Refrigerants. Results are calculated in accordance with the methodology prescribed in the World Resources Institute/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WRI/WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHGP). GWP values applied are those published in IPCC Fourth Assessment Report.

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33,481

Start date

February 1, 2019

End date

January 31, 2020

Comment

Includes 1) Scope 1 stationary sources from fuel consumed at retail stores, distribution and warehouses; 2) Scope 1 mobile sources from fuel consumed in vehicle fleet and 3) Refrigerants. Results are calculated in accordance with the methodology prescribed in the World Resources Institute/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WRI/WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHGP). GWP values applied are those published in IPCC Fourth Assessment Report.

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

Electricity emission factors used for Burlington's inventory are based on guidance documents provided by the US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA), the UK Department of Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), the International Energy Agency (IEA) and from the Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) Vital Metrics. For direct emissions, equivalent emission factors for CO2, CH4, N2O, HFC, and PFC by fuel type or process application is used for all sites worldwide according to figures published by the United States Mandatory Reporting Rule (MRR), and other state level agencies for the companies represented in Burlington's footprint.

Scope 2 emissions, or the emissions generated from purchased electricity, steam, heating, or cooling represent the largest source of emissions globally. This mirrors the emissions generated by Burlington's operations, as Scope 2 represents the majority of Burlington's inventory.
As renewable energy adoption increases and the adoption mechanisms become more varied across markets, it has become difficult for organizations to appropriately assess and compare Scope 2 inventories across the market. In response to this, the WBCSD/WRI GHG Protocol published new Scope 2 emissions calculation guidance document, requiring a dual approach to assess these emissions. The following outlines the methodologies Burlington has as of 2022 to align with the proper application of renewable energy credits and utilization of utility specific emission factors (as of 2018).

The Scope 2 guidelines outline a dual approach to calculating emissions inventories: a market-based approach, and a location-based approach. For those companies that operate in any markets that provide specific emissions information through "contractual instruments" , both the market-based and location-based methods must be reported on. Burlington falls into this category.

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

173,857

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

157,435

Start date

February 1, 2021

End date

January 31, 2022

Comment

The location-based calculation method is Burlington's historical Scope 2 emissions calculations. This method utilizes grid-averaged emission intensities to calculate Scope 2 emissions (i.e., US EPA eGRID factors).
Emissions factors utilized during the calculation of the location-based method will be utilized in accordance with the following level of priority:
1. Regional or sub-national emission factors
2. State Emission Factors (currently only used for locations in Puerto Rico)
3. National production emission factors

The market-based calculation method utilizes emissions factors that Burlington has identified or has been provided through contractual instruments such as:
• Energy attribute certificates: such as renewable energy credits (RECs), alternative energy credits, carbon offsets, etc.
• Direct energy contracts: inclusive of renewable energy, brown power, and low-carbon purchases.
• Utility & supplier-specific emissions rates: pulled directly from the supplier's website or supplied in the contracts/invoices themselves, at this

time, this method is not prioritized by Persefoni unless a centralized database is developed, because it requires reviewing each suppliers documentation to confirm they followed the appropriate methodology
• Residual Mix: the emissions factors that represent the “untracked or unclaimed energy and emissions” (WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Scope 2 Executive Summary, 2015). This residual mix is utilized if the company does not have the contractual instruments to meet the Scope 2 Quality Criteria.
o It is widely acknowledged that for reporting, sources for residual mixes are not available for most locations measured. This documentation will be built out by the marketplace in the subsequent years. Burlington will continue to reevaluate if appropriate figures become available but will not utilize residual mix figures for the reporting cycle.
o If a reputable organization (e.g., US EPA) publishes US residual mix factors, Persefoni will integrate them into the platform.

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

153,129

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

144,161

Start date

February 1, 2020

End date

January 31, 2021

Comment

Please note - as in most organizations, our operations were shut down for a period of time in FY2020 making our overall emissions appear lower than they actually would have been.

The location-based calculation method is Burlington’s historical Scope 2 emissions calculations. This method utilizes grid-averaged emission intensities to calculate Scope 2 emissions (i.e., US EPA eGRID factors).
Emissions factors utilized during the calculation of the location-based method will be utilized in accordance with the following level of priority:

1. Regional or sub-national emission factors
2. State Emission Factors (currently only used for locations in Puerto Rico)
3. National production emission factors

The market-based calculation method utilizes emissions factors that Burlington has identified or has been provided through contractual instruments such as:
• Energy attribute certificates: such as renewable energy credits (RECs), alternative energy credits, carbon offsets, etc.
• Direct energy contracts: inclusive of renewable energy, brown power, and low-carbon purchases.
• Utility & supplier-specific emissions rates: pulled directly from the supplier's website or supplied in the contracts/invoices themselves, at this time, this method is not prioritized by Persefoni unless a centralized database is developed, because it requires reviewing each suppliers documentation to confirm they followed the appropriate methodology
• Residual Mix: the emissions factors that represent the "untracked or unclaimed energy and emissions" (WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Scope 2 Executive Summary, 2015). This residual mix is utilized if the company does not have the contractual instruments to meet the Scope 2 Quality Criteria.
o It is widely acknowledged that for reporting, sources for residual mixes are not available for most locations measured. This documentation will be built out by the marketplace in the subsequent years. Burlington will continue to reevaluate if appropriate figures become available but will not utilize residual mix figures for the reporting cycle.
o If a reputable organization (e.g., US EPA) publishes US residual mix factors, Persefoni will integrate them into the platform.

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based

176,173

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

176,173

Start date

February 1, 2019

End date

January 31, 2020

Comment

We did not receive any RECs for FY2019, which is why location and market are the same.

The location-based calculation method is Burlington's historical Scope 2 emissions calculations. This method utilizes grid-averaged emission intensities to calculate Scope 2 emissions (i.e., US EPA eGRID factors).
Emissions factors utilized during the calculation of the location-based method will be utilized in accordance with the following level of priority:
1. Regional or sub-national emission factors
2. State Emission Factors (currently only used for locations in Puerto Rico)
3. National production emission factors

The market-based calculation method utilizes emissions factors that Burlington has identified or has been provided through contractual instruments such as:
• Energy attribute certificates: such as renewable energy credits (RECs), alternative energy credits, carbon offsets, etc.
• Direct energy contracts: inclusive of renewable energy, brown power, and low-carbon purchases.
• Utility & supplier-specific emissions rates: pulled directly from the supplier's website or supplied in the contracts/invoices themselves, at this time, this method is not prioritized by Persefoni unless a centralized database is developed, because it requires reviewing each suppliers documentation to confirm they followed the appropriate methodology
• Residual Mix: the emissions factors that represent the "untracked or unclaimed energy and emissions" (WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Scope 2 Executive Summary, 2015). This residual mix is utilized if the company does not have the contractual instruments to meet the Scope 2 Quality Criteria.
o It is widely acknowledged that for reporting, sources for residual mixes are not available for most locations measured. This documentation will be built out by the marketplace in the subsequent years. Burlington will continue to reevaluate if appropriate figures become available but will not utilize residual mix figures for the reporting cycle.
o If a reputable organization (e.g., US EPA) publishes US residual mix factors, Persefoni will integrate them into the platform.

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

Developing a strategy to review over the coming years the data and impact of this category. We currently have an EDF Fellow working with us this summer to review.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

Developing a strategy to review over the coming years the data and impact of this category. We currently have an EDF Fellow working with us this summer to review.

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

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

Developing a strategy to review over the coming years the data and impact of this category. We currently have an EDF Fellow working with us this summer to review.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

88,842

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method
Fuel-based method
Distance-based method

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

100

Please explain

Activity this year was higher than any previous year due to record sales, and an absolute increase in transportation needed.

Activity Data is collected from Burlington internal transportation department
• Inbound Transportation (defined as transportation from purchase of product to Distribution Center)
o Import Shipments
o Point of Entry (POE)
• Outbound Transportation (defined as transportation from Distribution Center to warehouse/pack and hold, pool point, or store)
o Outbound DC to Poolpoint
o Outbound Poolpoint to Stores

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

31,366

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

100

Please explain

Activity this year was higher than any previous year due to record sales, and an absolute increase in operational waste bi-product was a result . Efficiency measures implemented at the stores to increase recycling assisted in pushing more emissions away from the landfill (municipal solid waste), but still resulted in record numbers

Activity data is collected from our waste management company as well as other companies we deal with that provide us direct data with diversion rates

Streams that are measured are:
• Corrugated Containers
• Glass
• Mixed Metals
• Mixed Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)
• Mixed Plastics
• Mixed Recyclables
• WEEE-mixed (electronics)

• Wood

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2,441

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method
Spend-based method
Fuel-based method
Distance-based method

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

100

Please explain

Please note, activity over the past couple of years has decreased due to business travel restrictions. As these restrictions are lessened, we do expect travel emissions to pick up. This will be reviewed in the coming years.

Business travel data is captured, at minimum, on an annual basis. Data is sourced from corporate travel partners (currently Concur), compiled by the Director and Manager of Corporate Services, and sent to the Sustianability team via spreadsheets. Data is uploaded into our Environmental Management System. Data is provided in distance and spend.

• Burlington captures:
• Bus Transportation
• Commercial Air Travel

- Personal Vehicle
- Private Air Travel
- Rail Travel
- Rental Car
- Taxi

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

Developing a strategy to review over the coming years the data and impact of this category. We currently have an EDF Fellow working with us this summer to review.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Developing a strategy to review over the coming years the data and impact of this category. We currently have an EDF Fellow working with us this summer to review.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

Developing a strategy to review over the coming years the data and impact of this category. We currently have an EDF Fellow working with us this summer to review.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

Developing a strategy to review over the coming years the data and impact of this category. We currently have an EDF Fellow working with us this summer to review.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

Developing a strategy to review over the coming years the data and impact of this category. We currently have an EDF Fellow working with us this summer to review. For this category, there is a lot of research that will need to be done based on indirect, indirect emissions.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

Developing a strategy to review over the coming years the data and impact of this category. We currently have an EDF Fellow working with us this summer to review.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

If assets are leased out, it is not material to our Scope 3 GHG. We will reevaluate this annually.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

We do not have Franchises, as all of our locations are considered "Operational Control".

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

We would not be considered under the PCAF model

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

Developing a strategy to review over the coming years the data and impact of this category. We currently have an EDF Fellow working with us this summer to review.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Developing a strategy to review over the coming years the data and impact of this category. We currently have an EDF Fellow working with us this summer to review.

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date

February 1, 2020

End date

January 31, 2021

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

56,441

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

22,610

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

1,357

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

See current year for explanations of how each category is currently measured, and our beginning strategy to explore other categories moving forward.

Past year 2

Start date

February 1, 2019

End date

January 31, 2020

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

44,212

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

21,008

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

4,644

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

See current year for explanations of how each category is currently measured, and our beginning strategy to explore other categories moving forward.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

(C6.10) 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.

Intensity figure

0.00002065

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

192,529

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

9,322,256,000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

31

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

In FY2021, our revenue increased by 62% (from $5.764 billion to $9.322 billion). Our emissions per revenue decreased by 31% (from 0.00003009 to 0.00002065). The decrease in 2021 emission intensity per revenue, while mainly driven by a year of record sales (FY2021) compared to a year (FY2020) with a full month of operations closed. Also reflected in our emission reduction activities is our more than 55% increase in renewable energy throughout our portfolio.

Intensity figure

0.00321001

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

192,529

Metric denominator

square foot

Metric denominator: Unit total

59,977,721

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

0.1

Direction of change

Increased

Reason for change

In FY2021, the amount of square feet within our boundary increased by 11% (from 54.1 to 59.9 million square feet); and our emissions per square foot increased by 0.1% (from 0.00320529 to 0.00321001). The increase in FY2021 emission intensity per square feet is mainly due to

extended hours in our stores compared to a year (FY2020) when operations were shut down for one year. If not for the building efficiency projects and other projects implemented, this number would have been grossly overstated. Compared to FY2019, emissions per square foot decreased 18% (0.00390066 in FY2019 to 0.00321001 in FY2021).

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	25,851	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	32	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	17	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
HFCs	9,193	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	35,094

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Corporate Offices	3,463
Distribution Centers/Warehouses	2,037
Stores	29,593

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
North America	173,857	157,435

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

Corporate Offices	1,998	701
Distribution Centers/Warehouses	9,713	9,713
Stores	161,689	147,021

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Increased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	6,997	Decreased	4	Since there are no centralized databases for supplier emission factors, and no reputational organization (e.g., US EPA) has published residual mix emission factors, Burlington's Scope 2 Market-based results are solely capturing energy attribute certificates. In FY2021 we attribute a 4.0% decrease in Scope 1&2 emissions associated with renewable energy consumption. Our calculation took the total the difference of FY2020 Location based and Market based (153,129-144,161 = 8,968) and subtracted the difference of FY2021 (173,400-157,435 = 15,965) to come to a decrease of 6,997 mtCO2e and 4.3% . Percentage was found by using the FY

				difference (-6,997) as our numerator using FY2020 Scope 1 and 2 total (174,976) as our denominator, and multiplying by 100 to get the 4.0% decrease.
Other emissions reduction activities				
Divestment				
Acquisitions				
Mergers				
Change in output	26,569	Increased	14.9	Our change in output takes into account the changes that were made through methodology and from renewable investments. this number would show the possible increase in emissions if these changes were not made. For this calculation we took the total Scope 1&2 emissions being reported for 2021 (192,529) and subtracted the previous years reported emissions (174,976) and then we subtracted the renewable change (-6,997) and the methodology change (-1,562) to come to 26,112, which is a 14.9% increase.
Change in methodology	1,562	Decreased	0.9	We considered the change in methodology total emissions from CDP reported last year on Scope 1&2 for 2020 (174,976) compared to the 2020 reported numbers from our methodology changes this year Scope 1&2 (173,414). The decrease is 1,562 (173,414 - 174,976) which equals a decrease of 0.9% (-1,562/174,976) Please see section C5 for methodology change explanation
Change in boundary				
Change in physical operating conditions				

Unidentified				
Other				

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

C8.2

(C8.2) 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)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	No

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)		137,856	
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		44,389	447,424	491,813
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat			18	
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling				
Total energy consumption			495	

C8.2b

(C8.2b) 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	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

Comment

Not applicable

Other biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

Comment

not applicable

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

Comment

not applicable

Coal

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

Comment

not applicable

Oil

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

11,540

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

971

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

10,568

Comment

Fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity includes diesel and fuel oil for back-up generators. Fuel consumed for self-generation of heat includes motor gasoline for vehicles and LPG.

Gas

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

126,316

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

126,316

Comment

Includes natural gas used for space heating

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

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

137,856

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

971

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

136,885

Comment

C8.2e

(C8.2e) 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 C6.3.

Sourcing method

Direct procurement from an off-site grid- connected generator e.g. Power purchase agreement (PPA)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

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

44,389

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

United States of America

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

2,021

Comment

In 2021, we more than doubled renewable production, with 46,192 MWh (44,389 MWH with RECs) bringing the proportion to more than 9% of our overall electricity consumption (against our new target of 20% by 2030). This consisted of on-site and off-site renewable energy sources, including a ground-mounted solar array at the New Jersey headquarters campus; rooftop solar on a California DC; renewable supply contracts in Texas and Virginia; community solar programs in New York, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts; and landlord-led partnerships for on-site solar at select New Jersey and California stores.

Our RECs mainly came from a project in Texas that we assign to our Texas locations. Our plan is to assign future solar projects in the ISO territories to align with our open stores.

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

492,308

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

18

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

492,326

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description

Waste

Metric value

120,270

Metric numerator

US Tons

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year

27.2

Direction of change

Increased

Please explain

FY2021 was a year of record sales for Burlington Stores ($9.322 Billion) resulting in more than 120,000 US tons of trash. Due to process improvements and a focus on new technologies for diversion, we were able to divert 61% of our waste from the landfill. The 27.2% increase in overall waste is mainly due to the 62% increase in sales compared to FY2020 ($5.764 billion)

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 3	No third-party verification or assurance

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

No, but we are actively considering verifying within the next two years

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

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

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our customers/clients

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Other, please specify

Other, please specify

First formal materiality assessment

% of customers by number

20

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

20

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

this year was our first time surveying our customers to understand where they believe we should focus on priority topics to help guide our CSR Report and eventual ESG strategy. We selected a large enough sample size to ensure we received a good amount of responses.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

This was our first time completing this type of exercise, and it was very successful. We had a higher response rate than expected, with two main results, (1) we have better work to do with how we communicate our CSR story, especially environmental sustainability, and (2) our customers are now expecting results, which will be seen in our 2021 CSR Report.

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Complying with regulatory requirements

Description of this climate related requirement

Sustainability in the Supply Chain:
To properly assess risks – including environmental and social – within our supply chain, Burlington's outside counsel conducts annual risk assessments for all countries where we directly import. We also ask our manufacturing partners to complete a questionnaire and, in some cases, require a third-party audit before taking possession of goods. These responses help inform how we engage with our vendors as well as how we as a company can better improve sustainability considerations throughout our supply chain.
(https://www.burlingtoninvestors.com/corporate-responsibility/our-supply-chain)

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

100

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

First-party verification

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Other, please specify

risk assessments are reviewed and if needed, corrective action plans are put in to place.

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

No

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status

Complete

Attach the document

DRAFT - Burlington_CSR21_CDP Submission.pdf

Page/Section reference

Environment - 26-32
Governance and Accountability - 40
Materiality Assessment - 8
TCFD Index - 59-60

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment

This is a DRAFT version of our CSR report - not meant for recirculation. this is being added to show the language around the goal as well as our indexes and TCFD response this year. Please note, our internal audit review has us updating numbers that are not on this version - but have been reflected in the submission. Our fully released report will be out after the Board reviews it on august 17th, and numbers will be aligned at that time of release.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to have both within the next two years

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to do so within the next 2 years

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to assess biodiversity-related impacts within the next two years

C15.4

(C15.4) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to undertake any biodiversity-related actions

C15.5

(C15.5) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No	

C15.6

(C15.6) Have you published information about your organization’s response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) 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.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Director of Sustainability, CSR/ESG and Waste	Environment/Sustainability manager

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission

Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms