



Vontier Corp

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

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

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C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☒ English

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

Select from:

☒ USD

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Vontier Corporation is a global industrial technology company focused on powering a connected, sustainable mobility ecosystem. We develop and deliver smart, safe, and efficient solutions across productivity, automation, and multi-energy technologies. Our broad portfolio serves diverse markets worldwide, including fueling, electric vehicle charging, fleet management, vehicle repair, and car wash industries. Vontier Corporation was incorporated in 2019 in connection with its separation from Fortive Corporation and became an independent, publicly-traded company listed on the New York Stock Exchange on October 9, 2020. We operate in approximately 30 countries across North America, Asia Pacific, Europe, and Latin America. We are committed to continuous improvement through our proprietary Vontier Business System (VBS), driving innovation, operational excellence, and long-term shareholder value. Our Segments include: • Mobility Technologies: This segment includes Invenco by GVR, DRB, Teletrac Navman, ANGI Energy, and Driivz. We provide digitally enabled equipment and software platforms for convenience retail, car wash, fleet telematics, alternative fuel dispensing, and electric vehicle charging. Our solutions help customers automate operations, improve compliance, and enhance customer experiences. • Repair Solutions: Through Matco Tools, we manufacture and distribute vehicle repair tools, diagnostic software, and equipment via a network of franchised mobile distributors, serving professional mechanics and repair shops globally. • Environmental & Fueling Solutions: Under brands like Gilbarco Veeder-Root and Fafnir, we offer fueling equipment, environmental sensors, leak detection, and vapor recovery systems to retail and commercial fueling operators, helping improve safety, compliance, and efficiency.

[Fixed row]

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

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2025	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

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

3075600000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US9288811014

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

VNT

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ Chile

☒ China

☒ Egypt

☒ Brazil

☒ Canada

☒ Greece

- ☒ India
- ☒ Italy
- ☒ Mexico
- ☒ Norway
- ☒ Poland
- ☒ Serbia
- ☒ Sweden
- ☒ Romania
- ☒ Türkiye
- ☒ Bulgaria
- ☒ Malaysia
- ☒ Thailand
- ☒ South Africa
- ☒ United Kingdom
- ☒ United States of America

- ☒ Israel
- ☒ Latvia
- ☒ Denmark
- ☒ Estonia
- ☒ Finland
- ☒ Germany
- ☒ Morocco
- ☒ Argentina
- ☒ Australia
- ☒ Lithuania
- ☒ Singapore
- ☒ New Zealand

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- ☒ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Currently, our focus is on engaging with our Tier 1 suppliers to better understand their emissions and to upskill them in carbon management practices. By concentrating on our Tier 1 suppliers, we are not only building a robust understanding of our Scope 3 emissions, but also creating strong supplier relationships and engagement mechanisms which can be leveraged in future years regarding value chain mapping and decarbonization initiatives. The insights and capabilities gained through this engagement strategy will be instrumental as we extend our mapping efforts throughout our global supply chain.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

2

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

The two year timeframe is aligned with the timeframe (two year plan) that the company presents to the Board on its strategic budget.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

The five year horizon is linked to the five year strategy/roadmap and outlook that is presented to and approved by senior leadership for each function, including sustainability.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Vontier is building our business for the long-term; we do not place a cap on the time horizon for strategic planning.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific
- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ EcoVadis
- ☒ WRI Aqueduct
- ☒ WWF Water Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems
- ☒ Life Cycle Assessment

Other

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Scenario analysis | ☒ Jurisdictional/landscape assessment |
| ☒ Desk-based research | ☒ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis |
| ☒ External consultants | |
| ☒ Materiality assessment | |
| ☒ Internal company methods | |

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☑ Drought
- ☑ Wildfires
- ☑ Cold wave/frost
- ☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon
- ☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

- ☑ Water stress
- ☑ Sea level rise
- ☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- ☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Policy

- ☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
- ☑ Changes to national legislation
- ☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies
- ☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation
- ☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

Market

- ☑ Changing customer behavior
- ☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- ☑ Uncertainty in market signals

Reputation

- ☑ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders
- ☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress, excessive bycatch)

- ☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

- ☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

- ☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ☑ Changes to regulations of existing products and services
- ☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

Technology

- ☒ Lack of access to data or monitoring systems
- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- ☒ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to sanctions and litigation
- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ Customers | ☒ Local communities |
| ☒ Employees | ☒ Water utilities at a local level |
| ☒ Investors | ☒ Other water users at the basin/catchment level |
| ☒ Suppliers | |
| ☒ Regulators | |

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Climate change and water-related events pose risks to Vontier's business, customers, suppliers, and communities. We integrate climate and water-related risks and opportunities into our business strategy and financial planning through a robust enterprise risk management (ERM) program. This program is overseen by our Enterprise Risk Committee, led by the SVP and Chief Sustainability Officer and composed of senior business and functional leaders. Risk analysis informs key decisions such as mergers and acquisitions, infrastructure investments, regulatory compliance, and supply chain management. Risks are evaluated by severity and probability, with mitigation plans implemented accordingly. The Audit Committee oversees the ERM process and the Board of Directors have regular updates on topics that are identified through the risk assessment process and overall risk management process. Since 2022, we have used a CDP-accredited ESG data management platform that tracks the performance, trends, and impacts of emissions reduction projects across our organization. We collect ESG data monthly with quarterly reviews, allowing us to forecast, identify risks related to changes in energy, fuel, and water consumption, and respond quickly to any adverse trends. All Vontier manufacturing sites are ISO 14001 certified, operating under an Environmental Management System that includes aspect and impact analyses. Site-level

environmental risk assessments feed into our enterprise risk process, ensuring comprehensive coverage. Additionally, we conduct biennial double materiality assessments, incorporating inputs from corporate filings, regulations, policies, and stakeholder surveys. Environmental topics identified as material are integrated into our ERM framework and regularly reviewed to reflect evolving risk priorities. To better understand potential water-related constraints—such as water stress, flooding, and poor water quality—that may exist now and in the future, we screened our nine global manufacturing sites to identify locations with potential water-related risks that could impact our operations. This screening utilized datasets of current and projected water parameters from publicly available and credible sources: the World Resources Institute’s (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and the Water Risk Filter developed by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and the German finance institution DEG. In late 2023, a new process was introduced and fully implemented in 2024 that expands annual Kaizen events at selected sites. In addition to GHG and energy initiatives, these events now include the assessment of water-related risks, opportunities, and projects, covering potential water and cost savings. This enhanced focus enables Vontier to proactively address water management challenges, reduce operational risks related to water scarcity or excess, and identify efficiency improvements.

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

We expanded our kaizens beyond energy management to include waste and water management. We are committed to running more efficient manufacturing operations that look at our environmental footprint holistically rather than issues in isolation. By taking a systems-thinking approach we can better identify key interconnections between our environmental dependencies and evaluate potential trade-offs accordingly. Additionally, when significant changes in process, materials or operations occur, management of change analyses are conducted. The management of change process identifies the interconnections of a change, including effects on environmental dependencies, impacts, permits, and risks.

[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☒ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

To better understand potential water-related constraints (such as water stress, flooding, and poor water quality) that may exist now and in the future, we recently screened our nine global manufacturing sites to identify locations with potential water-related risks that could impact our operations. This screening utilized datasets of current and projected water parameters from publicly available and credible sources: the World Resources Institute's (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and the Water Risk Filter developed by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and the German finance institution DEG.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

12633760_Water Risk Assessment_02.05.24.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- ☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Vontier is made up of seven businesses within the industrial technology sector, specializing in smart, sustainable mobility solutions for the future. The definition of what is considered substantive varies depending on each specific business, markets, and industry. However, the quantitative numbers reported are the most typical. Established thresholds govern capital allocation approvals, with certain levels requiring the business President's approval and higher levels requiring approval from Vontier senior leadership. These thresholds serve as indicators of significant financial and strategic impact. At each threshold, senior leaders review and decide on capital allocations to ensure they align with the company's strategy and financial plan. At the business level, the Presidents make the final decisions. At the Vontier corporate level, the CEO and CFO evaluate and confirm decisions to ensure alignment with the company strategy and budgeting prioritization. Similarly, we also have thresholds in our risk management program, including the risk evaluation process, development of controls, and mitigation strategies. These thresholds vary based on the specific business, market, industry, and associated risk factors. To identify and assess substantive effects, the company evaluates both the time horizon and the likelihood of an effect occurring. The time horizon considers whether the effect is short-, medium-, or long-term, with medium and long-term effects viewed as more significant. Likelihood refers to the probability of the effect happening, with a high likelihood considered most substantive. The most significant effects are those that

have both a high likelihood and a long-term impact. Time horizon and likelihood are given equal importance in this assessment. These metrics and their thresholds are reviewed and updated as needed, at a minimum every five years.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Capital expenditures

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Vontier is made up of seven businesses within the industrial technology sector, specializing in smart, sustainable mobility solutions for the future. The definition of what is considered substantive varies depending on each specific business, markets, and industry. However, the quantitative numbers reported are the most typical. Established thresholds govern capital allocation approvals, with certain levels requiring the business President's approval and higher levels requiring approval from Vontier senior leadership. These thresholds serve as indicators of significant financial and strategic impact. At each threshold, senior leaders review and decide on capital allocations to ensure they align with the company's strategy and financial plan. At the business level, the Presidents make the final decisions. At the Vontier corporate level, the CEO and CFO evaluate and confirm decisions to ensure alignment with the company strategy and budgeting prioritization. Similarly, we also have thresholds in our risk management program, including the risk evaluation process, development of controls, and mitigation strategies. These thresholds vary based on the specific business, market, industry, and associated risk factors. To identify and assess substantive effects, the company evaluates both the time horizon and the likelihood of an effect occurring. The time horizon considers whether the effect is short-, medium-, or long-term, with medium and long-term effects viewed as more significant. Likelihood refers to the probability of the effect happening, with a high likelihood considered most substantive. The most significant effects are those that have both a high likelihood and a long-term impact. Time horizon and likelihood are given equal importance in this assessment. These metrics and their thresholds are reviewed and updated as needed, at a minimum every five years.

[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☒ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) Details of policies and processes in place to identify and classify potential water pollutants

The identification, classification, and control of potential water pollutants are governed by our corporate Water Management Policy and Environmental, Health, Safety and Security (EHS&S) Policy. These overarching policies require a proactive approach to pollution prevention and are executed through business and site-specific operational procedures. Under our Chemical and Hazardous Substances procedures, all new chemicals must undergo an environmental review based on Safety Data Sheets (SDS) to identify potential water-related hazards before approval for use. Complementing this, our Management of Change (MOC) process requires a strict evaluation of any new or modified process, chemical, or concentration shift to determine if it could introduce or alter pollutants in waste or stormwater streams. Once potential pollutants are identified, they are classified into defined risk categories using Globally Harmonized System (GHS) criteria, including acute and chronic aquatic toxicity, marine pollutant status, and persistence or bioaccumulation characteristics. They are further classified by regulatory framework and environmental pathway: wastewater streams are categorized into conventional pollutants (such as biochemical oxygen demand [BOD] and total suspended solids [TSS]), toxic pollutants (heavy metals and volatile organic compounds), or non-conventional pollutants, while stormwater sources are classified through targeted assessments of outdoor industrial activities and exposed materials. Pollution prevention and control measures for these classified pollutants are documented and implemented at the ground level. These actions are deployed through site-specific standard work instructions, operating procedures, Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure

(SPCC) plans, and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP). To verify the effectiveness of these controls and ensure accurate classification, wastewater and stormwater are routinely sampled and tested. This monitoring determines the exact presence and concentration of pollutants to confirm absolute compliance with regulatory permit requirements and internal controls.

[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☒ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Our manufacturing sites store various types of oil onsite for equipment maintenance and operations, including petroleum, biodiesel and biodiesel blends, oily mixtures, and fuel oils. If these oils were to spill into navigable waters or adjoining shorelines, potential impacts could include harm to wildlife, disruption of the food chain, unsafe seafood, and the formation of sludge that can negatively affect the aquatic ecosystem.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☒ Water recycling

☒ Resource recovery

☒ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

☒ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

☒ Improving wastewater treatment processes/capacity

☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes

☒ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

☒ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☒ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☒ Implementation of Best Available Techniques (BATs) for pollution control

- ☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

- ☑ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits
- ☑ Reduction in pollutant concentration or load against a baseline
- ☑ Receiving water body quality maintained or improved
- ☑ Zero incidents (spills, exceedances, waterborne disease cases)
- ☑ Third-party audits and/or certification

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

To mitigate risks associated with the "Oil" pollutant category, applicable manufacturing sites operate dedicated on-site wastewater treatment plants (WWTP) paired with a closed-loop water recycling system. Measures to control water pollution and oil spill risks are formalized across standard work instructions, operating procedures (including WWTP procedures and schematics), Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP), and especially our Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans. These SPCC plans mandate best practices to minimize, isolate, and reuse oil before it interacts with water, while ensuring active countermeasures are in place to prevent, mitigate, and contain leaks through routine inspections. We evaluate control effectiveness using quantitative metrics, including the number of spills, discharges to navigable waters, environmental permit compliance, reductions in stored oil quantities, and oil/grease concentrations in water samples, alongside city-level water quality reports. Continuous improvement is driven by internal and third-party compliance audits, employee observations, near-miss reporting, and qualitative feedback from leadership and industry peers. The SPCC plan undergoes a formal review every five years to assess overall efficacy, execute necessary revisions, and implement targeted process improvements or equipment upgrades at our WWTPs.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ China

☒ Germany

☒ Italy

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Vontier's global real estate and manufacturing portfolio is exposed to acute extreme weather fluctuations. Through site-specific screening, we have identified three critical manufacturing and assembly facilities situated in high-exposure flood zones within the Rhine, Po, and Yangtze River basins (located in Germany, Italy, and China respectively). Severe unmitigated flooding at these properties directly threatens physical assets and machinery, disrupting upstream supply line dependencies and downstream logistics corridors. Such localized events trigger immediate operational downtime, temporary capacity loss, and severe revenue delays.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☒ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

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

Severe localized flooding directly impacts our operations through capital asset impairments and immediate business interruptions. Based on independent loss engineering evaluations, the total gross unmitigated exposure across our three climate-exposed flood facilities represents a maximum financial position risk of \$217,100,000. This gross portfolio exposure breaks down into \$88,500,000 in direct physical property damage risks and \$128,600,000 in time-element business interruption losses. This maximum combined exposure represents exactly 7.06% of Vontier's total annual corporate revenue baseline (\$217,100,000 / \$3,075,600,000 × 100), posing a material compression risk to our financial performance if left completely unmitigated.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

19600000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

217100000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Vontier derived our maximum financial effect figure of \$217,100,000 from a formal Climate Resilience Tracker assessment provided by our insurance risk provider. This metric represents total unmitigated gross asset and revenue risk across our three flood-exposed operations based on their Total Insurable Value (TIV). Each facility's risk is split into two components: Property Damage (PD) for physical assets, and Time Element (TE) for business interruption and revenue loss. Values are as follows: Salzkotten, Germany (\$176.7M TIV = \$73.77M PD + \$102.93M TE); Florence, Italy (\$20.8M TIV = \$11.5M PD + \$9.3M TE); Shanghai, China (\$19.6M TIV = \$3.23M PD + \$16.37M TE). This results in Combined Property Damage (PD) Equation of \$73.77M + \$11.5M + \$3.23M = \$88.5M and Combined Time Element (TE) Revenue Loss Equation of \$102.93M + \$9.3M + \$16.37M = \$128.6M. Therefore, the Total Flood Risk Equation is: \$88.5M (PD) + \$128.6M (TE) = \$217,100,000. Our minimum financial effect figure is set to \$19,600,000, representing a localized climate scenario where a severe flood event is isolated strictly to our lowest-value

engineered asset hub in Shanghai, China. The Shanghai facility establishes our realistic baseline financial floor because its total insurable value of \$19.6M (\$3,230,000 in physical property damage added to \$16,370,000 in time-element business interruption) represents the smallest standalone unit of potential loss within our exposed direct operations portfolio. All reported numbers represent gross unmitigated exposure before commercial insurance policy offsets are applied.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Vontier focuses on active risk mitigation investments rather than relying on passive insurance deductibles to manage climate exposure. Our cost of response represents the true capital and operational layout invested to fulfill insurance audits and implement structural site-level protection, totaling \$1,000,000. This expenditure is broken down into two physical engineering components: 1) Active Flood Barriers (\$50,000): Invested in perimeter flood gates and mobile retaining walls to prevent pluvial water ingress on production floors. 2) Structural Storm Protection (\$950,000): Allocated for total roofing replacement to withstand severe storm loads. Total Mitigation Equation: $\$50,000 + \$950,000 = \$1,000,000$. These proactive investments satisfy loss engineering requirements from independent insurance audits, reducing facility downtime and capping gross financial risk across high-exposure sites.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Vontier's Risk Management Director works closely with the corporate Sustainability Team to align physical risk mitigation with our broader climate resilience strategy, focusing on business impact analysis and continuity planning. Potential exposures related to physical climate risks are formally assessed and managed through Vontier's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program, including our Risk Assessment Process (RAP). We collaborate closely with internal and external partners to regularly evaluate, identify, and enhance risk mitigation measures and onsite processes. As part of this governance, Vontier facilities undergo regular independent engineering assessments conducted by our insurance risk provider based on their Total Insurable Value (TIV). To move from baseline risk transfer strategies to active risk reduction, Vontier utilized these external loss engineering evaluations to deploy a \$1,000,000 facility resilience plan at our highest-exposure manufacturing properties. This operational action included investing \$50,000 in active perimeter flood barriers and allocating \$950,000 for structural storm roofing upgrades. These physical infrastructure resilience enhancements directly satisfy third-party loss engineering recommendations, successfully hardening our operations and ensuring business continuity remains central to our mitigation efforts.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ China

☒ Germany

☒ Italy

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Po

☒ Rhine

☒ Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Vontier's global real estate and manufacturing portfolio is exposed to acute extreme weather fluctuations. Through site-specific screening, we have identified three critical manufacturing and assembly facilities situated in high-exposure flood zones within the Rhine, Po, and Yangtze River basins (located in Germany, Italy, and

China respectively). Severe unmitigated flooding at these properties directly threatens physical assets and machinery, disrupting upstream supply line dependencies and downstream logistics corridors. Such localized events trigger immediate operational downtime, temporary capacity loss, and severe revenue delays.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☒ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

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

Severe localized flooding directly impacts our operations through capital asset impairments and immediate business interruptions. Based on independent loss engineering evaluations, the total gross unmitigated exposure across our three climate-exposed flood facilities represents a maximum financial position risk of \$217,100,000. This gross portfolio exposure breaks down into \$88,500,000 in direct physical property damage risks and \$128,600,000 in time-element business interruption losses. This maximum combined exposure represents exactly 7.06% of Vontier's total annual corporate revenue baseline ($\$217,100,000 / \$3,075,600,000 \times 100$), posing a material compression risk to our financial performance if left completely unmitigated.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

19600000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

217100000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Vontier derived our maximum financial effect figure of \$217,100,000 from a formal Climate Resilience Tracker assessment provided by our insurance risk provider. This metric represents total unmitigated gross asset and revenue risk across our three flood-exposed operations based on their Total Insurable Value (TIV). Each facility's risk is split into two components: Property Damage (PD) for physical assets, and Time Element (TE) for business interruption and revenue loss. Values are as follows: Salzkotten, Germany (\$176.7M TIV = \$73.77M PD + \$102.93M TE); Florence, Italy (\$20.8M TIV = \$11.5M PD + \$9.3M TE); Shanghai, China (\$19.6M TIV = \$3.23M PD + \$16.37M TE). This results in Combined Property Damage (PD) Equation of \$73.77M + \$11.5M + \$3.23M = \$88.5M and Combined Time Element (TE) Revenue Loss Equation of \$102.93M + \$9.3M + \$16.37M = \$128.6M. Therefore, the Total Flood Risk Equation is: \$88.5M (PD) + \$128.6M (TE) = \$217,100,000. Our minimum financial effect figure is set to \$19,600,000, representing a localized climate scenario where a severe flood event is isolated strictly to our lowest-value engineered asset hub in Shanghai, China. The Shanghai facility establishes our realistic baseline financial floor because its total insurable value of \$19.6M (\$3,230,000 in physical property damage added to \$16,370,000 in time-element business interruption) represents the smallest standalone unit of potential loss within our exposed direct operations portfolio. All reported numbers represent gross unmitigated exposure before commercial insurance policy offsets are applied.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Vontier focuses on active risk mitigation investments rather than relying on passive insurance deductibles to manage climate exposure. Our cost of response represents the true capital and operational layout invested to fulfill insurance audits and implement structural site-level protection, totaling \$1,000,000. This

expenditure is broken down into two physical engineering components: 1) Active Flood Barriers (\$50,000): Invested in perimeter flood gates and mobile retaining walls to prevent pluvial water ingress on production floors. 2) Structural Storm Protection (\$950,000): Allocated for total roofing replacement to withstand severe storm loads. Total Mitigation Equation: $\$50,000 + \$950,000 = \$1,000,000$. These proactive investments satisfy loss engineering requirements from independent insurance audits, reducing facility downtime and capping gross financial risk across high-exposure sites.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Vontier's Risk Management Director works closely with the corporate Sustainability Team to align physical risk mitigation with our broader climate resilience strategy, focusing on business impact analysis and continuity planning. Potential exposures related to physical climate risks are formally assessed and managed through Vontier's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program, including our Risk Assessment Process (RAP). We collaborate closely with internal and external partners to regularly evaluate, identify, and enhance risk mitigation measures and onsite processes. As part of this governance, Vontier facilities undergo regular independent engineering assessments conducted by our insurance risk provider based on their Total Insurable Value (TIV). To move from baseline risk transfer strategies to active risk reduction, Vontier utilized these external loss engineering evaluations to deploy a \$1,000,000 facility resilience plan at our highest-exposure manufacturing properties. This operational action included investing \$50,000 in active perimeter flood barriers and allocating \$950,000 for structural storm roofing upgrades. These physical infrastructure resilience enhancements directly satisfy third-party loss engineering recommendations, successfully hardening our operations and ensuring business continuity remains central to our mitigation efforts.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Chile
- ☒ China
- ☒ Egypt
- ☒ India
- ☒ Italy
- ☒ Mexico
- ☒ Norway
- ☒ Poland
- ☒ Serbia
- ☒ Sweden
- ☒ Romania
- ☒ Türkiye
- ☒ Bulgaria
- ☒ Malaysia
- ☒ Thailand
- ☒ South Africa
- ☒ United Kingdom
- ☒ United States of America

- ☒ Brazil
- ☒ Canada
- ☒ Greece
- ☒ Israel
- ☒ Latvia
- ☒ Denmark
- ☒ Estonia
- ☒ Finland
- ☒ Germany
- ☒ Morocco
- ☒ Argentina
- ☒ Australia
- ☒ Lithuania
- ☒ Singapore
- ☒ New Zealand

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Vontier's manufacturing sales and operations span approximately 30 countries, exposing our cost structures to diverse legal modifications. Regulatory developments, such as the expansion of the European Union's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) and emerging carbon taxing platforms in India, pose intermediate transition challenges. Operations in these two jurisdictions alone account for approximately 20% of Vontier's absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. If left unmanaged, the introduction of explicit financial penalties on greenhouse gas output will directly increase commodity and direct energy compliance costs across our global production lines.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Increased compliance costs

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

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☒ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-low

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

The introduction of legal frameworks related to carbon pricing or border adjustment taxes directly increases our global operational compliance costs. Modeling under an IPCC 1.5°C macro-economic scenario indicates that if Vontier fails to reduce emissions from our 2020 baseline footprint, our maximum annual regulatory tax exposure will reach \$21,200,000 by 2050. This potential cost addition represents exactly 0.69% of our total reported corporate revenue (\$21,200,000 / \$3,075,600,000 × 100), posing an unmitigated compression risk to our corporate EBITDA margins.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

361200

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

21200000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Vontier's financial effect figures are derived directly from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reference data arrays for carbon tax escalation applied to our corporate footprint. The variance between our minimum and maximum figures is calculated as follows: (1) Minimum Scenario (\$361,200): Calculated using our 2025 Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based emissions total of 17,200 MTCO₂e multiplied by the 2025 global average carbon price baseline of \$21/MTCO₂e (Equation: 17,200 MTCO₂e × \$21 = \$361,200). (2) Maximum Scenario (\$21,200,000): Calculated as a worst-case baseline fallback, assuming Vontier's emissions return to our unmitigated 2020 baseline location-based total of 33,700 MTCO₂e and become subject to the projected 2050 global average carbon price required to maintain a 1.5°C pathway (\$630/MTCO₂e) (Equation: 33,700 MTCO₂e × \$630 = \$21,200,000). Market tracking from sustainable-markets.com verified the \$21 baseline price, while IPCC transition models verified the \$630 risk cap.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☒ Establish organization-wide targets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

20000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Vontier uses its annual financial planning cycle to budget for carbon reduction initiatives. The total annualized cost of response to mitigate carbon risk is \$20,000. This amount reflects two dedicated energy and carbon-reduction kaizen events conducted each reporting year at high-emissions manufacturing sites. These events are designed to identify and implement energy-saving projects. Each site-level kaizen event has a standardized operational cost of \$10,000, covering diagnostic tools, energy audit execution, and personnel deployment. Accordingly, the annualized mitigation spend is calculated as 2 kaizen events per year × \$10,000 per event = \$20,000.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Vontier actively monitors regulatory developments through a close partnership between our Risk Management Director and the corporate Sustainability Team, evaluating risks associated with climate legislation, regulations, and taxes that could increase operational costs. Our published greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction targets play a central role in mitigating risks related to carbon pricing and taxation. These targets originally included a 45% reduction in absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 2030 and achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. Because we achieved our 45% reduction target five years early, in 2025, we have increased our target to a 65% reduction and are in the process of obtaining SBTi approval for the new goal. Continuous improvement initiatives, backed by an annualized response budget of \$20,000 to execute two localized carbon-reduction kaizen events, are key drivers in achieving these objectives. These targeted projects systematically identify and

implement energy reduction actions, thereby reducing our absolute carbon footprint and minimizing our long-term exposure to financial risks on carbon pricing and taxation mechanisms.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Brazil

☒ China

☒ Germany

☒ India

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Vontier's downstream value chain is exposed to severe fluvial and coastal flooding risks that threaten critical warehouses, finished-good storage facilities, and third-party distribution centers located in low-lying river basins in countries where most of our distribution occurs. High-intensity flooding events cause extended closures of

critical shipping routes and logistics hubs, preventing products from reaching customer destinations. This directly results in a severe disruption to sales, delayed revenue recognition, and potential order cancellations from retail partners due to unfulfilled lead times.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Disruption to sales

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

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☒ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

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

Over the next 3 to 5 years, intensifying downstream flood events are anticipated to impact our financial performance by inflating operational costs through emergency freight fees and causing potential revenue losses from delayed product deliveries. Our financial position will remain insulated from direct property damage since these downstream facilities are third-party operated; however, we may face balance sheet adjustments for water-damaged inventory stranded in transit. Consequently, our cash flows will experience temporary compression as delivery delays extend our customer payment collection cycles and require immediate working capital for alternative logistics routing.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

1500000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

4500000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The medium-term financial impact figures are calculated using a scenario-based cost model of a 3-week climate-driven flood disruption across our downstream shipping networks. • Minimum Impact Calculation (\$1,500,000): This baseline assumes a localized logistics freeze affecting roughly 50 downstream shipments. It is calculated as: (a) Emergency premium air and ocean freight rerouting surcharges at \$15,000 per shipment across 50 shipments (\$750,000), plus (b) a 1.5% average product write-off rate from water damage in transit applied to \$50,000,000 of exposed regional inventory (\$750,000). • Maximum Impact Calculation (\$4,500,000): This worst-case scenario models a widespread regional transit collapse during peak shipping season. It is calculated as: (a) Elevated emergency shipping surcharges scaled to 100 delayed shipments (\$1,500,000), plus (b) contract-enforced late-delivery penalties and retail partner fee structures averaging \$5,000 per day across 20 primary downstream distribution partners over a 15-day bottleneck (\$1,500,000), plus (c) permanent order cancellations and lost market share representing a 3% revenue drop on a \$50,000,000 regional product lines (\$1,500,000).

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☒ Amend the Business Continuity Plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

25000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

This specialized Business Continuity Plan (BCP) amendment cost is calculated based on dedicated internal planning hours and third-party risk analysis consulting. The precise mathematical breakdown is: (a) \$15,000 to cover 150 hours of internal operations and corporate risk management staff time (valued at \$100/hour) to explicitly integrate climate-driven downstream flooding scenarios into our corporate continuity protocols, plus (b) \$10,000 in fixed fees paid to external supply chain continuity consultants to advise on alternative distribution paths and validate backup logistics. Total calculation: \$15,000 + \$10,000 = \$25,000.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are formally amending our corporate Business Continuity Plan (BCP) to directly integrate physical climate hazards affecting our downstream value chain. The updated plan establishes explicit, automated trigger protocols that activate backup outbound transit networks and alternative shipping nodes whenever local meteorological models predict extreme regional flooding near major logistics corridors. By formalizing these disaster recovery procedures within our master governance framework, we ensure our global logistics team can execute rapid, pre-approved inventory diversions to protect downstream sales volume and minimize customer order cancellations.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Brazil

☒ China

☒ Germany

☒ India

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Cape Fear River
- ☒ Cauvery River
- ☒ Parana
- ☒ Rhine
- ☒ Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Vontier's downstream value chain is exposed to severe fluvial and coastal flooding risks that threaten critical warehouses, finished-good storage facilities, and third-party distribution centers located in low-lying river basins in countries where most of our distribution occurs. High-intensity flooding events cause extended closures of critical shipping routes and logistics hubs, preventing products from reaching customer destinations. This directly results in a severe disruption to sales, delayed revenue recognition, and potential order cancellations from retail partners due to unfulfilled lead times.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Disruption to sales

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

- ☒ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium

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

Over the next 3 to 5 years, intensifying downstream flood events are anticipated to impact our financial performance by inflating operational costs through emergency freight fees and causing potential revenue losses from delayed product deliveries. Our financial position will remain insulated from direct property damage since these downstream facilities are third-party operated; however, we may face balance sheet adjustments for water-damaged inventory stranded in transit. Consequently, our cash flows will experience temporary compression as delivery delays extend our customer payment collection cycles and require immediate working capital for alternative logistics routing.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

1500000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

4500000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The medium-term financial impact figures are calculated using a scenario-based cost model of a 3-week flood disruption across our downstream shipping networks. • Minimum Impact Calculation (\$1,500,000): This baseline assumes a localized logistics freeze affecting roughly 50 downstream shipments. It is calculated as: (a) Emergency premium air and ocean freight rerouting surcharges at \$15,000 per shipment across 50 shipments (\$750,000), plus (b) a 1.5% average product write-off rate from water damage in transit applied to \$50,000,000 of exposed regional inventory (\$750,000). • Maximum Impact Calculation (\$4,500,000): This worst-case scenario models a widespread regional transit collapse during peak shipping season. It is calculated as: (a) Elevated emergency shipping surcharges scaled to 100 delayed shipments (\$1,500,000), plus (b) contract-enforced late-delivery penalties and retail partner fee structures averaging \$5,000 per day across 20 primary downstream distribution partners over a 15-day bottleneck (\$1,500,000), plus (c) permanent order cancellations and lost market share representing a 3% revenue drop on a \$50,000,000 regional product lines (\$1,500,000).

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☒ Amend the Business Continuity Plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

25000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

This specialized Business Continuity Plan (BCP) amendment cost is calculated based on dedicated internal planning hours and third-party risk analysis consulting. The precise mathematical breakdown is: (a) \$15,000 to cover 150 hours of internal operations and corporate risk management staff time (valued at \$100/hour) to explicitly integrate climate-driven downstream flooding scenarios into our corporate continuity protocols, plus (b) \$10,000 in fixed fees paid to external supply chain continuity consultants to advise on alternative distribution paths and validate backup logistics. Total calculation: \$15,000 + \$10,000 = \$25,000.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are formally amending our corporate Business Continuity Plan (BCP) to directly integrate physical climate hazards affecting our downstream value chain. The updated plan establishes explicit, automated trigger protocols that activate backup outbound transit networks and alternative shipping nodes whenever local meteorological models predict extreme regional flooding near major logistics corridors. By formalizing these disaster recovery procedures within our master governance framework, we ensure our global logistics team can execute rapid, pre-approved inventory diversions to protect downstream sales volume and minimize customer order cancellations.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Chile | ☒ Brazil |
| ☒ China | ☒ Canada |
| ☒ Egypt | ☒ Greece |
| ☒ India | ☒ Israel |
| ☒ Italy | ☒ Latvia |
| ☒ Mexico | ☒ Denmark |
| ☒ Norway | ☒ Estonia |
| ☒ Poland | ☒ Finland |
| ☒ Serbia | ☒ Germany |
| ☒ Sweden | ☒ Morocco |
| ☒ Romania | ☒ Argentina |
| ☒ Türkiye | ☒ Australia |
| ☒ Bulgaria | ☒ Lithuania |
| ☒ Malaysia | ☒ Singapore |
| ☒ Thailand | ☒ New Zealand |
| ☒ South Africa | |
| ☒ United Kingdom | |
| ☒ United States of America | |

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As a global manufacturing entity, our upstream value chain faces direct exposure to shifting carbon pricing boundaries, notably the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) which entered its definitive compliance phase. A significant portion of our procured raw inputs includes carbon-intensive commodities, specifically steel, aluminum, and secondary electronic enclosures manufactured by suppliers outside regulating regions. Under current legislation, non-EU suppliers face

escalating emission reporting mandates and direct certificate financial liabilities. This policy mechanism creates an upstream compliance strain where vendors systematically pass down their localized carbon compliance premiums directly into our raw material and component procurement pricing.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☒ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-low

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

• *Financial Performance (P&L): Upstream carbon cost pass-throughs will create immediate gross margin compression by driving up our Cost of Goods Sold (COGS) for precision manufacturing components.* • *Financial Position (Balance Sheet): No direct structural property impairments are anticipated. However, raw material asset values on our balance sheet will rise artificially to reflect embedded tariff fees, requiring adjustments to inventory carrying allocations.* • *Cash Flows: Operating cash flows will experience moderate contraction to absorb expanding working capital demands, as upfront cash outflows to fulfill raw vendor component invoices outpace historical quarterly projections.*

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

1800000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

5400000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial risk numbers are calculated using a supply chain scenario model tracking embedded carbon weights on imported aluminum and steel components. • Minimum Impact Calculation (\$1,800,000): Assumes baseline pass-through matching standard commodity projections across our tier-1 supply base. Calculated as: an average cost inflation of \$60 per ton of embedded carbon applied to 30,000 metric tons of imported carbon-intensive raw materials (\$1,800,000). • Maximum Impact Calculation (\$5,400,000): Models severe supply volatility where third-party vendors fail to provide audited actual emissions data, forcing regulators to apply default penalties. Calculated as: (a) Regulatory default emission penalties of \$100 per excess ton of CO2 applied to 40,000 tons of procurement inputs (\$4,000,000), plus (b) secondary supply chain bottleneck surcharges and compliance admin fees (\$1,400,000). Final Total Calculation: \$4,000,000 (Regulatory Default Penalties) + \$1,400,000 (Surcharges & Admin Fees) = \$5,400,000.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☒ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

45000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

This response cost is calculated based entirely on localized administrative hours and internal platform setup. The math breakdown is: (a) \$30,000 to cover 300 hours of an internal procurement manager's time (valued at \$100/hour) to issue supplier compliance surveys, gather emission data, and renegotiate long-term contract structures, plus (b) \$15,000 for digital tools and standardized questionnaires to distribute to our top 80% global vendors. Total calculation: 300 hours × \$100 + \$15,000 = \$45,000.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are managing our upstream carbon tax and CBAM liabilities through a supplier engagement program. As part of this active initiative, we have implemented supplier emission questionnaires that allow our vendors to report emission metrics accurately. Planned future enhancements to our program focus on expanding this framework, where our sustainability and procurement teams will collaborate with key tier-1 suppliers to collect verified Product Carbon Footprints (PCFs) and will confirm their authorized compliance status under emerging regulatory frameworks. By driving data visibility at the asset level, we aim to support our partners in optimizing their manufacturing efficiency, which will reduce the embedded carbon fees passed down to our firm and will protect our primary product margins over the medium term.

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

26600000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

133100000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Vontier reconciled all vulnerable climate financial metrics against our fiscal year 2025 reported revenue baseline of \$3,075,600,000. Transition Risk: \$21,200,000 (Direct Operations Carbon Tax) + \$5,400,000 (Upstream Value Chain Carbon Tax) = \$26,600,000. Percent of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks: $\$26,600,000 / \$3,075,600,000 \times 100 = 0.86\%$. Physical Risk: \$128,600,000 (Direct Operations Flooding Revenue Loss) + \$4,500,000 (Downstream Value Chain Sales Disruption) = \$133,100,000. Percent of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks: $\$133,100,000 / \$3,075,600,000 \times 100 = 4.33\%$.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

166200000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Vontier reconciled all vulnerable climate financial metrics against our fiscal year 2025 reported revenue baseline of \$3,075,600,000. Physical Risk: \$161,700,000 (Direct Operations Basin Inundation Business Interruption) + \$4,500,000 (Downstream Value Chain Channel Disruptions) = \$166,200,000. Percent of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks: $\$166,200,000 / \$3,075,600,000 \times 100 = 5.40\%$. Transition Risk: Transition risk from water-related factors is not financially material for the current reporting period. Flood events are classified as physical rather than transition risks, and our operations are not subject to water-related legal, regulatory, or pricing mechanisms tied to absolute water metrics. Accordingly, the associated exposure is \$0 and falls within the “Less than 1%” threshold.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

☒ Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Vontier's facility located in Shanghai, China, is exposed to water-related flooding risk. This manufacturing site, part of the Gilbarco Veeder-Root business, provides integrated solutions for forecourts and convenience stores, including point-of-sale and payment systems, and accounts for less than 1% of Vontier's total revenue.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Italy

☒ Po

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Vontier's facility in Florence, Italy, is exposed to water-related flooding risk. This site, part of the Gilbarco Veeder-Root business, supports regional sales, distribution, and service operations for the company's fuel-related products and solutions, and accounts for less than 1% of Vontier's total revenue.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Germany

☒ Rhine

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Vontier's facility located in Salzkotten, Germany, is exposed to water-related flooding risk. This manufacturing site, part of the Gilbarco Veeder-Root business, produces fuel dispensers and related equipment, and accounts for approximately 1-3% of Vontier's total revenue.

[Add row]

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

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☒ No	Vontier has not been subject to any water-related fines, penalties, or enforcement in the reporting year.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

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

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

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Focusing on energy efficiency to meet our GHG emissions reduction targets offers significant global cost savings by lowering electricity, gas, and mobile fuel consumption. It also enhances our reputation. For example, fuel and energy costs have risen worldwide since 2020. According to Statista, U.S. electricity prices per kWh increased by approximately 30% between 2020 and 2024. Despite this, our focus on energy efficiency and emissions reduction has helped offset these increases by reducing energy use. As a result, Vontier's overall energy (operating) costs have remained relatively stable.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-low

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

Focusing on energy efficiency to achieve emissions reduction targets within our company operations presents significant global cost savings opportunities from reduced electricity, gas and mobile source fuel consumption costs. It also results in additional reputational benefits.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

184000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

184000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Focusing on improving the energy efficiency of our operations presents a valuable opportunity to reduce operating (energy) costs. As of our 2025 reporting year, we estimate that cost savings from reducing GHG emissions and enhancing energy efficiency will be approximately \$184K per year. This estimate is based on a case study from an energy kaizen event held in the US at our largest manufacturing site held in late 2024, with metrics still applicable in 2025. It reflects the completion and implementation of 12 immediate to short-term energy reduction projects (within two years) and their resulting annual cost savings. The savings come from electricity and gas reductions achieved by retiring or replacing inefficient equipment and improving operational processes. A third-party consultant with expertise in kaizens and facility optimization was engaged to calculate the potential MWh and DTherms saved and convert these into annual cost savings. Calculations were based on comparing current and new equipment specifications for energy consumption, as well as an analysis of energy bills using local electricity and gas rates. From this analysis, the identified projects are expected to save approximately 1,470 MWh of electricity and 21,000 DTherms of natural gas annually. This translates to about \$93K per year in electricity cost savings and \$91K per year in gas cost savings, for a total estimated savings of \$184K annually.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

412000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The costs to realize this opportunity vary by production facility due to multiple factors such as specific projects identified at each facility and facility location. However, the estimated cost is \$412,000. This figure is based on the estimated implementation costs of immediate and short-term energy-saving projects identified during the energy Kaizen event and carried out in 2024 and 2025 at our largest manufacturing site, which is located in the US. The total cost includes \$478,000 for equipment,

materials, and services, estimated from vendor quotes and project details, minus \$66,000 in rebates. These rebates were identified after consulting with electricity providers and apply to eligible projects, such as LED lighting installations. This results in the reported net cost of \$412,000. Despite these costs, we recognize the long-term savings and significant climate-related benefits of reducing our GHG emissions year over year. Based on annual savings of \$184k/yr, return on investment would be approximately 2 years.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The strategy to realize this opportunity for cost savings and reputational benefits includes: • We have set clear GHG reduction targets. In 2021, we committed to reducing our absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 45% by 2030 and achieving Net Zero by 2050, in support of the Paris Climate Agreement. In 2025, we met the 45% reduction goal five years early and are in the process of getting our new 65% reduction goal SBTi approved. • We implement an ongoing energy reduction program and monitor energy consumption against our voluntary energy and GHG reduction targets. • We continue to invest in our businesses by executing energy kaizens to ensure efficient production facilities. Case Study Information: Opportunity and situation: Energy efficiency savings at our large manufacturing sites present opportunities for significant cost reductions. Action: In 2021, we launched a program to conduct energy kaizens focused on identifying energy-saving opportunities. Our goal is to hold kaizens annually, with a focus on large facilities and manufacturing sites as they typically consume the most energy. Result: Since 2021, Vontier has conducted twelve energy Kaizens both in the US and internationally. These initiatives have led to significant savings in electricity, gas, and operating costs, which have also contributed to reductions in GHG emissions. Collectively, they have played a key role in achieving a 49% reduction in emissions from the 2020 baseline year.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☒ Reduced impact of product use on water resources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Mississippi River

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Vontier has a significant strategic opportunity to increase top-line revenue through the development, commercialization, and sale of water-efficient products, aligning with growing global demand for sustainable and environmentally resilient industrial solutions. DRB, a Vontier company, is a leading provider of point-of-sale (POS), workflow, and tunnel control software for the car wash industry across North America, where dependence on municipal water is a key operational and financial consideration. Through DRB, Vontier offers business-to-business (B2B) customers a meaningful environmental and commercial opportunity to mitigate physical water scarcity risks and rising utility costs. DRB's fully automated digital control architecture, including TunnelWatch® and NoPileups™, enables customers to move away from inefficient manual processes and basic loop-sensor operations. Rather than running water arches continuously, the system synchronizes water and chemical manifolds to activate only when a vehicle is physically present under the frame and shut off as it passes. This technology helps reduce the freshwater waste common in traditional, less-monitored express tunnel systems, making Vontier's solutions especially attractive to operators seeking greater water efficiency and sustainability.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☒ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

The commercialization of DRB's water-efficient automation technology directly benefits Vontier's financial performance, driving top-line revenue growth and expanding operating profit margins within our Mobility Technologies segment. This growth is accelerated by rising market demand for eco-efficient tunnel control software that reduces client utility overhead. This strong product adoption strengthens our financial position by growing our high-margin, recurring software-as-a-service (SaaS) asset base. Securing these long-term subscription contracts solidifies our market valuation and competitive standing as a sustainable technology provider. Ultimately, these upfront hardware sales and steady subscription cycles generate robust operating cash flows that enhance overall corporate liquidity. These net positive inflows fully offset initial product development outlays and fund continuous innovation in resource-saving industrial solutions.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

210000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial effect figure represents the total annual revenue generated by the sale and licensing of DRB's water-optimizing software and hardware control suites during the 2025 reporting period. This figure is calculated using an asset-specific aggregation methodology. We combine the total gross revenue derived from upfront hardware sales of TunnelWatch® controllers with the total annual recurring revenue (ARR) from NoPileups™ and TunnelWatch® software-as-a-service (SaaS) subscriptions and optimization module renewals. Gross hardware revenue + annual recurring revenue = Total Financial Effect. This equates to \$75M + \$135M = \$210M. By isolating these specific product lines within our Mobility Technologies portfolio, we can accurately track the direct top-line financial benefit driven by global commercial demand for resource-efficient car wash automation solutions.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

10500000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Vontier focuses approximately 5% of DRB's segment revenue on advancing smart-tunnel water-saving technologies. Therefore, $0.05 \times 210M = \$10.5M$.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Vontier's strategy focuses on transitioning commercial car wash networks into resource-efficient operations through advanced tunnel water-efficient technologies. DRB is scaling its ultra-precise controller logic so multi-site enterprise operators can minimize absolute volumetric intake, navigate strict municipal drought restrictions, and mitigate permitting delays in water-stressed regions. Ultimately, Vontier is converting downstream environmental efficiency into a long-term commercial advantage. By bundling these physical sustainability features with premium cloud-based technology and data analytics, the strategy drives high-margin recurring SaaS revenue while helping enterprise clients achieve their corporate conservation targets.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☒ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Chile

☒ China

☒ Egypt

☒ India

☒ Italy

☒ Brazil

☒ Canada

☒ Greece

☒ Israel

☒ Latvia

- ☒ Mexico
- ☒ Norway
- ☒ Poland
- ☒ Serbia
- ☒ Sweden
- ☒ Romania
- ☒ Türkiye
- ☒ Bulgaria
- ☒ Malaysia
- ☒ Thailand
- ☒ South Africa
- ☒ United Kingdom
- ☒ United States of America

- ☒ Denmark
- ☒ Estonia
- ☒ Finland
- ☒ Germany
- ☒ Morocco
- ☒ Argentina
- ☒ Australia
- ☒ Lithuania
- ☒ Singapore
- ☒ New Zealand

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Vontier has a significant opportunity to increase revenue by expanding its portfolio of low-carbon products, aligning with the growing global demand for sustainable and environmentally friendly solutions. While we sell our products worldwide, the selected countries represent our primary markets. Our main business sectors offering low-carbon products are Mobility Technologies and Environmental and Fueling Solutions. Mobility Technologies provides solutions related to EV charging, energy management, alternative fuels (including compressed natural gas, renewable natural gas, and hydrogen), car wash optimization, and fleet telematics that enhance fleet efficiency. Environmental and Fueling Solutions offers products that support more environmentally friendly fueling operations at service stations, such as environmental monitoring, leak detection, and vapor recovery systems.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

Expanding Vontier's low-carbon product portfolio strengthened the company's financial position by enhancing its asset base and market standing. This growth drove revenue increases within the Mobility Technology and Environmental and Fueling Solutions segments, improving profit margins as demand for sustainable solutions rose. Although initial investments increased capital expenditures, stronger sales and profitability generated positive operating cash, supporting further reinvestment and financial stability. Overall, this opportunity positioned Vontier for sustainable and profitable growth.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

2560600000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Businesses had the following 2025 revenue related to environmental opportunities and low carbon products: Mobility Technologies: \$1,123.9M. This business gained revenue from solutions related to EV charging, energy management, alternative fuel (compressed natural gas, renewable natural gas, and hydrogen), car wash optimization, and fleet telematics that drives fleet efficiency. Environmental and Fueling solutions: \$1,436.7M. This business gained revenue from solutions related to more environmentally friendly fueling operations at service stations such as environmental monitoring, leak detection, and vapor recovery. Total revenue from environmental opportunities: \$1,123.9M plus \$1,436.7M, totaling \$2,560.6M.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

2011200000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost calculation is based on the operating costs from the Mobility Technologies and Environmental and Fueling Solutions segments, which are estimated to represent about 80% of Vontier's total operating costs and expenses, proportional to these segments' share of total revenue. According to Vontier's 10-K, total operating costs and expenses amounted to \$2,514M. This includes \$175.7M in R&D, \$1,624.8M in cost of sales, \$639.4M in selling, general, and administrative expenses, and \$74.1M in amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets. Therefore, 80% of \$2,514M equals approximately \$2,011.2M.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Vontier will focus on expanding its low-carbon product portfolio in key global markets, primarily through its Mobility Technologies and Environmental and Fueling Solutions segments. The strategy involves investing in product innovation and R&D, while continuously evaluating and adjusting the portfolio to prioritize environmentally friendly products. This includes transitioning away from internal combustion engine (ICE) related businesses toward alternative fuels and advanced technology solutions.

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

2560600000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 81-90%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Per our 10K, total revenue in 2025 was \$3075.6M. Businesses had the following 2025 revenue related to environmental opportunities and low carbon products: 1) Mobility Technologies: \$1,123.9M. This business gained revenue from solutions related to EV charging, energy management, alternative fuel (compressed natural gas, renewable natural gas, and hydrogen), car wash optimization, and fleet telematics that drives fleet efficiency. 2) Environmental and Fueling solutions: \$1,436.7M. This business gained revenue from solutions related to more environmentally friendly fueling operations at service stations such as environmental monitoring, leak detection, and vapor recovery. Therefore, total revenue from environmental opportunities was: \$1,123.9M plus \$1,436.7M, totaling \$2,560.6M. Percent revenue from environmental opportunities was 83%, calculated from \$2,560.6M/\$3075.6M.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

210000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Per our 10-K, total revenue in 2025 was \$3,075.6M. During the reporting period, DRB generated \$210M from water-optimizing software and hardware control suites, calculated by combining \$75M in upfront TunnelWatch® hardware sales with \$135M in annual recurring revenue from NoPileups™ and TunnelWatch® SaaS subscriptions and optimization module renewals. Therefore, percent revenue from environmental opportunities was 7%, calculated from \$210M/\$3075.6M.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

500000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Per our 10K we made capital expenditures of \$69.9M in 2025 related to equipment or facility upgrades. Of this, approximately \$500K were from upgrades and projects aligned with substantive effects of environmental opportunities. Estimated breakdown of the \$500K is as follows: \$350K in equipment replacement and upgrades such as HVAC units, VFDs, and energy efficient tooling, plus \$150K in LED lighting and smart sensors. Therefore, percent of CapEx aligned with environmental opportunities was 0.7% (calculated from \$500K/\$69.9M).

[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The policy states that the Nominating and Governance Committee oversees risks associated with corporate governance, board management and environmental, social and governance reporting. It also states the Committee shall have the authority and responsibility to identify and evaluate individuals qualified to become members of the Board, consistent with the following criteria approved by the Board: • personal and professional integrity and character; • prominence and reputation in the candidate's profession; • skills, knowledge, diversity of background and experience, and expertise (including business or other relevant experience) useful and appropriate to the effective oversight of the Company's business; • the extent to which the interplay of the candidate's skills, knowledge, expertise, diversity of background and experience with that of the other Board members will help build a Board that is effective in collectively meeting the Company's strategic needs and

serving the long-term interests of the shareholders; • the capacity and desire to represent the interests of the shareholders as a whole; and • availability to devote sufficient time to the affairs of the Company.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Vontier-Corporate-Governance-Guidelines-FINAL-17December2024-6a2729.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:
☒ Yes

Water

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:
☒ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

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

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

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

Biodiversity is not currently an immediate strategic priority for Vontier, as our recent double materiality assessment did not identify it among our high-priority sustainability issues. While we recognize the importance of biodiversity, our primary focus remains on addressing the most material topics highlighted in our latest materiality assessment, which is published in our annual sustainability report available on our website.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☒ Board chair

☒ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☒ Board mandate

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement
- ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board met five times in 2025. The Vontier Board of Directors has overall oversight of our ESG program, including climate-related issues. At the board level, the Nominating and Governance Committee oversees ESG disclosures and reporting, and coordinating the Board committees' oversight of ESG matters. In general, the Board oversees the management of risks related to the Company's business operations, strategic plan implementation, acquisition and capital allocation programs, capital structure and liquidity, and organizational structure. The Board also supervises the Company's risk assessment and risk management policies. The Board's role in risk oversight at the Company is consistent with the Company's leadership structure, with management having day-to-day responsibility for assessing and managing the Company's risk exposure and the Board and its committees overseeing those efforts, with particular emphasis on the most significant risks facing the Company. The following actions occur on an ad hoc basis and at least annually: • Risk management leadership reports to the Board and provides a summary of the process, updates, and results to the Audit Committee. • The Board reviews the Company's long-term strategy. • The EVP, Chief Sustainability Officer reports to the Board on ESG matters, including climate-related issues and progress toward GHG reduction targets.

Water

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board chair

- ☒ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board mandate

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

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets | ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis | ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement |
| ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | ☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities |
| ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement | ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures |
| ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy | |
| ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes | |
| ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures | |
| ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan | |
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities | |

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board met five times in 2025. The Vontier Board of Directors has overall oversight of our ESG program, including water-related issues. At the board level, the Nominating and Governance Committee oversees ESG disclosures and reporting, and coordinating the Board committees' oversight of ESG matters. In general, the Board oversees the management of risks related to the Company's business operations, strategic plan implementation, acquisition and capital allocation programs, capital structure and liquidity, and organizational structure. The Board also supervises the Company's risk assessment and risk management policies. The Board's role in risk oversight at the Company is consistent with the Company's leadership structure, with management having day-to-day responsibility for assessing and managing the Company's risk exposure and the Board and its committees overseeing those efforts, with particular emphasis on the most significant risks facing the Company. The following actions occur on an ad hoc basis and at least annually: • Risk management leadership reports to the Board and provides a summary of the process, updates, and results to the Audit Committee. • The Board reviews the Company's long-term strategy. • The EVP, Chief Sustainability Officer reports to the Board on ESG which includes water-related matters that support our water management policy, targets, and conservations plans.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition
- ☒ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition
- ☒ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The highest-level management position with direct responsibility for assessing and managing climate-related issues is held by the CEO. This role reports to the Board on ESG and climate-related matters during several touchpoints throughout the year. Topics reported on include progress against GHG reduction targets, review of the annual Sustainability Report, and review of annual risk assessment, which includes climate risks. By the very nature of the Vontier business, climate-related risks and opportunities are embedded into all Board discussions. Our EVP, Chief Sustainability Officer and Senior Global Director of Sustainability & ESG are responsible for working with the CEO to develop the ESG strategy. The Senior Global Director of Sustainability & ESG is responsible for the execution of the sustainability program. Information is communicated across Vontier and its businesses through the sustainability and ESG team, alongside the communications team.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The highest-level management position with direct responsibility for assessing and managing water-related issues is held by the CEO. This role reports to the Board on ESG (including water-related matters) during several touchpoints throughout the year. By the very nature of the Vontier business, environmental risks and opportunities (including water) are embedded into Board discussions. Our EVP, Chief Sustainability Officer and Senior Global Director of Sustainability & ESG are responsible for working with the CEO to develop the ESG strategy. The Senior Global Director of Sustainability & ESG is responsible for the execution of the sustainability program. In 2023, we set a goal to implement water risk assessments and conservation plans at 100% of our high-priority manufacturing sites by the end of 2026. To advance this goal, we have taken the following steps: • Published the Vontier Water Management Policy adopted at all Vontier facilities. • Added new tools for identifying water-related conservation opportunities. • Completed site assessments to identify assets and global operations facing water scarcity and quality risks. • Drafted water conservation plans for 2 out of 4 of our high-priority manufacturing sites. Furthermore, facilities in New York and Brazil completed kaizen exercise that included water as a focus area in identifying operational and energy efficiency opportunities.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☒ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

While biodiversity is not currently a material topic for Vontier, we continue to monitor it by assessing emerging trends both as a standalone issue and in the context of other environmental and sustainability matters.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

20

(4.5.3) Please explain

Our Incentive Compensation Plan ("ICP") awards are linked to the Company's annual financial performance and strategic objectives, which include climate/emission reduction goals and water related goals.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

20

(4.5.3) Please explain

Our Incentive Compensation Plan ("ICP") awards are linked to the Company's annual financial performance and strategic objectives, which include climate/emission reduction goals and water related goals.

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Achievement of climate transition plan

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our Incentive Compensation Plan (ICP) links annual awards to financial performance and strategic objectives, including climate, emissions reduction, and water goals. Sustainability metrics are built into the incentive structure and directly affect annual cash bonus evaluations for the CEO and key operational leaders. Payouts are adjusted based on progress toward Vontier's environmental targets, as published in our annual Sustainability Report, including climate and water goals and broader environmental management priorities.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Linking leadership payouts to operational milestones makes Vontier's climate, water, and environmental performance a daily business priority. This structure promotes accountability, supports investment in efficiency projects, and incentivizes progress on Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction, water conservation, and broader resource efficiency goals.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Achievement of environmental targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our Incentive Compensation Plan (ICP) links annual awards to financial performance and strategic objectives, including climate, emissions reduction, and water goals. Sustainability metrics are built into the incentive structure and directly affect annual cash bonus evaluations for the CEO and key operational leaders. Payouts are adjusted based on progress toward Vontier's environmental targets, as published in our annual Sustainability Report, including climate and water goals and broader environmental management priorities.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Linking leadership payouts to operational milestones makes Vontier's climate, water, and environmental performance a daily business priority. This structure promotes accountability, supports investment in efficiency projects, and incentivizes progress on Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction, water conservation, and broader resource efficiency goals.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets
- ☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Achievement of climate transition plan
- ☒ Other strategy and financial planning-related metrics, please specify :Integration of sustainability strategy (including strategy related to climate change) into overall business strategy

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our Incentive Compensation Plan (ICP) links annual awards to financial performance and strategic objectives, including climate, emissions reduction, and water goals. Sustainability metrics are built into the incentive structure and directly affect annual cash bonus evaluations for the CEO and key operational leaders. Payouts are adjusted based on progress toward Vontier's environmental targets, as published in our annual Sustainability Report, including climate and water goals and broader environmental management priorities.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Linking leadership payouts to operational milestones makes Vontier's climate, water, and environmental performance a daily business priority. This structure promotes accountability, supports investment in efficiency projects, and incentivizes progress on Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction, water conservation, and broader resource efficiency goals.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Other strategy and financial planning-related metrics, please specify :Integration of sustainability strategy (including water strategy) into overall business strategy

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our Incentive Compensation Plan (ICP) links annual awards to financial performance and strategic objectives, including climate, emissions reduction, and water goals. Sustainability metrics are built into the incentive structure and directly affect annual cash bonus evaluations for the CEO and key operational leaders. Payouts are adjusted based on progress toward Vontier's environmental targets, as published in our annual Sustainability Report, including climate and water goals and broader environmental management priorities.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Linking leadership payouts to operational milestones makes Vontier's climate, water, and environmental performance a daily business priority. This structure promotes accountability, supports investment in efficiency projects, and incentivizes progress on Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction, water conservation, and broader resource efficiency goals.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :VP, Chief Governance and Compliance Officer

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Achievement of climate transition plan

☒ Other strategy and financial planning-related metrics, please specify :Quality and integration of sustainability strategy across the business

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our Incentive Compensation Plan (ICP) links annual awards to financial performance and strategic objectives, including climate, emissions reduction, and water goals. Sustainability metrics are built into the incentive structure and directly affect annual cash bonus evaluations for the CEO and key operational leaders. Payouts are adjusted based on progress toward Vontier's environmental targets, as published in our annual Sustainability Report, including climate and water goals and broader environmental management priorities.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

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Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :VP, Chief Governance and Compliance Officer

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Other strategy and financial planning-related metrics, please specify :Quality and integration of sustainability strategy across the business

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our Incentive Compensation Plan (ICP) links annual awards to financial performance and strategic objectives, including climate, emissions reduction, and water goals. Sustainability metrics are built into the incentive structure and directly affect annual cash bonus evaluations for the CEO and key operational leaders. Payouts are adjusted based on progress toward Vontier's environmental targets, as published in our annual Sustainability Report, including climate and water goals and broader environmental management priorities.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Linking leadership payouts to operational milestones makes Vontier's climate, water, and environmental performance a daily business priority. This structure promotes accountability, supports investment in efficiency projects, and incentivizes progress on Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction, water conservation, and broader resource efficiency goals.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☒ Other senior-mid manager, please specify :Senior Global Director of Sustainability and ESG

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Achievement of climate transition plan

- ☒ Other strategy and financial planning-related metrics, please specify :Quality and integration of sustainability strategy across the business

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our Incentive Compensation Plan (ICP) links annual awards to financial performance and strategic objectives, including climate, emissions reduction, and water goals. Sustainability metrics are built into the incentive structure and directly affect annual cash bonus evaluations for the CEO and key operational leaders. Payouts are adjusted based on progress toward Vontier's environmental targets, as published in our annual Sustainability Report, including climate and water goals and broader environmental management priorities.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Linking leadership payouts to operational milestones makes Vontier's climate, water, and environmental performance a daily business priority. This structure promotes accountability, supports investment in efficiency projects, and incentivizes progress on Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction, water conservation, and broader resource efficiency goals.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

- ☒ Other senior-mid manager, please specify :Senior Global Director of Sustainability and ESG

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets
- ☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Other strategy and financial planning-related metrics, please specify :Quality and integration of sustainability strategy across the business

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our Incentive Compensation Plan (ICP) links annual awards to financial performance and strategic objectives, including climate, emissions reduction, and water goals. Sustainability metrics are built into the incentive structure and directly affect annual cash bonus evaluations for the CEO and key operational leaders. Payouts are adjusted based on progress toward Vontier's environmental targets, as published in our annual Sustainability Report, including climate and water goals and broader environmental management priorities.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Linking leadership payouts to operational milestones makes Vontier's climate, water, and environmental performance a daily business priority. This structure promotes accountability, supports investment in efficiency projects, and incentivizes progress on Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction, water conservation, and broader resource efficiency goals.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

- ☒ Site manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets
- ☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Pollution

- ☒ Reduction of water pollution incidents
- ☒ Reduction/elimination of environmental incidents and/or environmental notices (notices of violation)

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Vontier ties incentive compensation directly to the execution of our corporate sustainability strategy by cascading environmental metrics down to the operational site level. Under our Incentive Compensation Plan (ICP), annual cash bonus evaluations for Site Managers and key operational leaders are linked to local progress toward climate, emissions reduction, and water conservation goals. Performance assessed against the site-level targets and broader environmental management priorities published in Vontier's annual Sustainability Report. By embedding these metrics into the facility-level incentive structure, Vontier ensures that daily site operations directly drive and account for the achievement of our enterprise-wide environmental commitments.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Linking leadership payouts to operational milestones makes Vontier's climate, water, and environmental performance a daily business priority. This structure promotes accountability, supports investment in efficiency projects, and incentivizes progress on Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction, water conservation, and broader resource efficiency goals. At the facility level, the Site Manager's Incentive Compensation Plan (ICP) bridges corporate strategy and daily operations. Because site managers control local resource consumption, tying financial bonuses to environmental metrics ensures strict oversight of facility energy use, waste management, and water quality protocols. This accountability structure motivates local leadership to eliminate operational waste and mitigate environmental risks, directly advancing Vontier's enterprise-wide climate transition plan and sustainability commitments.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☒ Site manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☒ Energy efficiency improvement

☒ Reduction in total energy consumption

Pollution

☒ Reduction/elimination of environmental incidents and/or environmental notices (notices of violation)

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Vontier ties incentive compensation directly to the execution of our corporate sustainability strategy by cascading environmental metrics down to the operational site level. Under our Incentive Compensation Plan (ICP), annual cash bonus evaluations for Site Managers and key operational leaders are linked to local progress toward climate, emissions reduction, and water conservation goals. Performance assessed against the site-level targets and broader environmental management priorities published in Vontier’s annual Sustainability Report. By embedding these metrics into the facility-level incentive structure, Vontier ensures that daily site operations directly drive and account for the achievement of our enterprise-wide environmental commitments.

(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Linking leadership payouts to operational milestones makes Vontier’s climate, water, and environmental performance a daily business priority. This structure promotes accountability, supports investment in efficiency projects, and incentivizes progress on Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction, water conservation, and broader resource efficiency goals. At the facility level, the Site Manager’s Incentive Compensation Plan (ICP) bridges corporate strategy and daily operations. Because site managers control local resource consumption, tying financial bonuses to environmental metrics ensures strict oversight of facility energy use, waste management, and water quality protocols. This accountability structure motivates local leadership to eliminate operational waste and mitigate environmental risks, directly advancing Vontier’s enterprise-wide climate transition plan and sustainability commitments.

[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our Water Management Policy has objectives that apply across our business. Additionally, the following objectives apply to our value chain: • Provide training and awareness programs for our employees, contractors, suppliers, and customers on water issues and best practices. • Collaborate with our peers, regulators, industry associations, NGOs, academia, and other relevant parties to share knowledge, experience, and solutions regarding best water management practices. Our Environmental, Health, Safety and Security Policy (attached in Row 2) also has water-related objectives. The scope of this policy includes our operations and facilities along with our products and services, due-diligence activities, distribution and logistics, suppliers, service providers, contractors, franchisees, and other key business partners.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
- ☒ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
- ☒ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances
- ☒ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- ☒ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities
- ☒ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Social commitments

- ☒ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
- ☒ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment
- ☒ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
- ☒ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation
- ☒ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns
- ☒ Description of membership and financial support provided to organizations that seek to influence public policy
- ☒ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our Environmental, Health, Safety and Security Policy has climate-related objectives. The scope of this policy includes our operations and facilities along with our products and services, due-diligence activities, distribution and logistics, suppliers, service providers, contractors, franchisees, and other key business partners.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions
- ☒ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

Social commitments

- ☒ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
- ☒ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment
- ☒ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
- ☒ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns
- ☒ Description of membership and financial support provided to organizations that seek to influence public policy
- ☒ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
- ☒ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Sustainable Development Goal 13 on Climate Action

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Political Involvement Policy.pdf,Vontier Human Rights Policy_v 3.0 (Final March 2025).pdf,Vontier Speak Up Policy.pdf,VNT Environmental Health Safety and Security Policy Oct 2025v2.pdf

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- ☒ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
- ☒ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- ☒ UN Global Compact
- ☒ We Mean Business
- ☒ Other, please specify :Forward Faster

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

Vontier is a proud participant in the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), the world's largest corporate sustainability initiative, as well as the UNGC's Forward Faster Initiative. We have integrated the UNGC and its principles into our strategy, culture, and daily operations. We are committed to collaborating on projects that support the UN's broader goals, particularly the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To ensure transparency, we assess climate-related risks using the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework, while aligning our disclosures with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) standards. Additionally, we are a member of We Mean Business, a global nonprofit coalition of influential companies taking action on climate change. Through this membership, we have established science-based GHG emission reduction targets, which have been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

[Fixed row]

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

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

Yes

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Political Involvement Policy (Sept 2026 Update).pdf

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, the intermediary organization we engage through is registered

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☒ Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

Vontier is not directly registered on a public transparency register but participates indirectly through industry trade associations that are. These include the National Association of Convenience Stores (NACS) (IRS EIN: 95-2237749), which reports under the U.S. Lobbying Disclosure Act Registry, and Norsk Industri, which is registered on the EU Transparency Register under ID 9434415651-11.

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

Vontier maintains a rigorous governance process to ensure external engagement and policy activities align with our net-zero goals, science-based targets, and broader sustainability commitments, including water stewardship. Oversight of environmental strategy, climate risks, and public policy alignment sits with the Board's Nominating and Governance Committee and executive leadership. Sustainability and governance personnel monitor trade association memberships and escalate any misalignment with Vontier's climate and water commitments for review. Responses may include direct engagement, advocacy for better alignment, or modification or withdrawal of membership.

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☒ Other trade association in North America, please specify :National Association of Convenience Stores (NACS)

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

☒ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

NACS believes convenience and fuel retailers should have the option to sell any legal source of transportation energy in a competitive, level-playing-field market. The association maintains that private sector competition is the most effective way to spur investment in electric charging infrastructure while ensuring vehicle owners receive optimal pricing and experience over the long term. To achieve this, NACS actively promotes giving consumers the widest possible range of fueling choices. Similarly, Vontier is positioning itself for a multi-energy future by developing solutions that support an extensive range of options, including electric, hydrogen, CNG/RNG, and traditional fuels. This approach is strategically designed to help customers navigate the energy transition, optimize their daily operations, and reduce overall costs

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

75000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Vontier's funding directly supports the association's core mission to assist convenience and fuel retailers in fostering a competitive, multi-energy marketplace. This financial support also enables Vontier to actively participate in key industry conferences to showcase our diverse portfolio of advanced mobility and convenience store solutions. Central to this portfolio is the Konect EV charging system, an end-to-end charging solution designed specifically for convenience stores. This technology allows operators to seamlessly integrate high-power electric charging into their existing traditional fuel and retail workflows. Through our strategic funding and ongoing involvement with NACS, Vontier helps inform the broader dialogue around policies, laws, and regulations that promote a level playing field for multi-energy solutions.

By demonstrating scalable, innovative technologies like Konect, Vontier provides stakeholders and policymakers with concrete examples of infrastructure that accommodates diverse energy sources. This engagement helps drive the development of forward-looking frameworks that encourage the adoption of cleaner, more efficient technologies, ultimately helping to accelerate the global transition to sustainable transportation.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☒ Other global trade association, please specify :International Car Wash Association

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

Select all that apply

☒ Water

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

Select from:

☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

☒ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

Vontier aligns with the International Carwash Association's position promoting water conservation and responsible water use in the car wash industry. Professional car washes are considered more environmentally friendly than home washing because they use water recycling systems and proper wastewater treatment, helping conserve water and prevent pollutants from entering waterways. Commercial car washes typically save 60% or more water compared to washing a car at home.

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

25000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

The aim of the funding is to support the advancement of the car wash industry, with a particular focus on promoting technologies that reduce water use and prevent water pollution. This could help shape environmental regulations and policies that protect water resources and foster sustainable industry practices.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

☒ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Federal Water Pollution Control Act/Clean Water Act

[\[Add row\]](#)

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☒ GRI

☒ IFRS

☒ TCFD

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Governance

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Strategy

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Corporate Governance section (p. 20-26)

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

Vontier-2026-Proxy-Statement.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

This is Vontier's annual Proxy Statement. Link to published document: https://s203.q4cdn.com/187135268/files/doc_financials/2025/ar/Vontier-2026-Proxy-Statement.pdf

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- ☒ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

- ☒ GRI
- ☒ IFRS
- ☒ TCFD

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Strategy | ☒ Water accounting figures |
| ☒ Governance | ☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures |
| ☒ Water-related targets | ☒ Content of environmental policies |

☒ Value chain engagement

☒ Climate-related targets

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Goals and progress (p. 4), Strategy and governance (p. 11-13), Partnering with our stakeholders (p. 16), Climate and operations (p. 25), Decarbonization pathway (p. 27), Reducing waste, protecting water (p. 28), Supply chain resilience and responsible sourcing (p. 31), Energy use and emissions (p. 37-38), Safety and Environmental Indicators (p. 39), Reports and policies (p. 40), SASB Index (p. 42), TCFD Index (p. 43) GRI Index: Energy and Emissions standards (p. 48).

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

Vontier 2026 Sustainability Report-Final-V2.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

This is Vontier's annual Sustainability Report. Link to published document: <https://www.vontier.com/sites/default/files/2026-08/Vontier%202026%20Sustainability%20Report-Final-V2.pdf>

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☒ GRI

☒ IFRS

☒ TCFD

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Governance

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Strategy

☒ Value chain engagement

☒ Climate-related targets

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Entire document

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

Climate Transition Report_Sept2026 Update-FINAL.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

*This is Vontier's Climate Transition Action Plan that focuses on climate change but does include water content as well. Link to published document:
https://www.vontier.com/sites/default/files/2026-08/Climate%20Transition%20Report_Sept2026%20Update-FINAL.pdf*

Row 4

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Entire document

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

Vontier_Water Management Policy__8_21_26.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

This is Vontier's Water Management Policy. Link to published document: https://www.vontier.com/sites/default/files/2026-08/Vontier_Water%20Management%20Policy__8_21_26.pdf

Row 5

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Entire document

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

VNT Environmental Health Safety and Security Policy Oct 2025v2.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

This is Vontier's Environmental, Health, Safety, and Security Policy, which serves as our "Environmental Policy." Link to published document:

<https://www.vontier.com/sites/default/files/2026-08/VNT%20Environmental%20Health%20Safety%20and%20Security%20Policy%20Oct%202025v2.pdf>

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☒ Consumer sentiment

☒ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :High adoption of low emission transportation such as EVs, bicycles, and public transport.

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

☒ Level of action (from local to global)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We made the following assumptions for this scenario: (1) Implementation of global policies and efforts to prioritize low carbon products, services, and behaviors. (2) Advanced economies reach net zero emissions in advance of others. (3) High adoption of low emission transportation such as EVs, bicycles, and public transport.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Relevance of the Chosen Scenario to Business Strategy Resilience: Understanding climate-related transition risks is vital to our business strategy's success. The chosen scenario helps us assess how transition risks, including regulatory, technological, market, and societal changes, may impact Vontier's operations, costs, and growth, ensuring our planning, product portfolio, and risk management remain resilient to future conditions. Relevance to Climate-Related Resilience: This climate scenario is grounded in an internationally recognized pathway for a low-end scenario that limits warming to 1.5°C in line with the Paris Agreement. Considering this scenario ensures our resilience efforts and business planning are well-informed, enabling effective adaptation if these conditions materialize. Sources and Methodologies: We collected data and insights from insurers, consultants, industry peers, and academic studies. The assessment was carried out collaboratively with members of the risk, sustainability, and leadership teams to ensure comprehensive and credible analysis.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 3.0°C - 3.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Changes to the state of nature

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

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

☒ Other local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts driving forces, please specify :Sea level rise of about 0.47 meters by 2100

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We made the following assumptions for this scenario: (1) Moderate to high increase in severe weather events (including water-related events such as flooding and drought). (2) Sea level rise of about 0.47 meters by 2100.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Relevance of the Chosen Scenario to Business Strategy Resilience: Understanding water-related physical risks is vital to the resilience and success of our business strategy. The chosen scenario allows us to assess how water-related physical risks like sea level rise and extreme weather events such as flooding and drought may impact Vontier's operations, costs, and growth, ensuring our planning, product portfolio, and risk management remain resilient to future conditions. Relevance to Water-Related Resilience: This scenario focuses on physical risks associated with water. It is based on an internationally recognized pathway reflecting limited or delayed environmental action, leading to moderate to high increases in severe weather and a high-end sea level rise. Considering this scenario ensures our resilience efforts and business planning are well-informed, enabling effective adaptation if these conditions materialize. Sources and Methodologies: We collected data and insights from insurers, consultants, industry peers, and academic studies. The assessment was carried out collaboratively with members of the risk, sustainability, and leadership teams to ensure comprehensive and credible analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We made the following assumptions for this scenario: (1) Small increase in severe weather events. (2) Sea level rise of about 0.4 meters by 2100.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Relevance of the Chosen Scenario to Business Strategy Resilience: Understanding climate-related physical risks is vital to the resilience and success of our business strategy. The chosen scenario allows us to assess how physical risks like extreme weather may impact Vontier's operations, costs, and growth, ensuring our planning, product portfolio, and risk management remain resilient to future conditions. Relevance to Climate-Related Resilience: This climate scenario focuses on physical risks associated with climate change, including a slight increase in frequency and severity of severe weather events. It is based on internationally recognized pathways, incorporating a low-end scenario that limits warming to 1.5°C in line with the Paris Agreement. Considering this scenario ensures our resilience efforts and business planning are well-informed, enabling effective adaptation if these conditions materialize. Sources and Methodologies: We collected data and insights from insurers, consultants, industry peers, and academic studies. The assessment was carried out collaboratively with members of the risk, sustainability, and leadership teams to ensure comprehensive and credible analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- ☒ IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 3.0°C - 3.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☒ Consumer sentiment

☒ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :Low adoption of low emission transportation such as EVs, bicycles, and public transport.

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

☒ Level of action (from local to global)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We made the following assumptions for this scenario: (1) No additional policy implementation. Considers only existing and currently developing climate-related policies and measures. (2) Governments may not reach all announced goals. (3) Lower adoption of low emission transportation such as EVs, bicycles, and public transport.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Relevance of the Chosen Scenario to Business Strategy Resilience: Understanding climate-related transition risks is vital to our business strategy's success. The chosen scenario helps us assess how transition risks, including regulatory, technological, market, and societal changes, may impact Vontier's operations, costs, and growth, ensuring our planning, product portfolio, and risk management remain resilient to future conditions. Relevance to Climate-Related Resilience: This climate scenario is based on an internationally recognized scenario that reflects limited or delayed climate action resulting in high emissions and warming. Considering this scenario ensures our resilience efforts and business planning are well-informed, enabling effective adaptation if these conditions materialize. Sources and Methodologies: We collected data and insights from insurers, consultants, industry peers, and academic studies. The assessment was carried out collaboratively with members of the risk, sustainability, and leadership teams to ensure comprehensive and credible analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 3.0°C - 3.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Changes to the state of nature

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

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We made the following assumptions for this scenario: (1) Moderate to high increase in severe weather events. (2) Sea level rise of about 0.47 meters by 2100.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Relevance of the Chosen Scenario to Business Strategy Resilience: Understanding climate-related physical risks is vital to the resilience and success of our business strategy. The chosen scenario allows us to assess how physical risks like extreme weather may impact Vontier's operations, costs, and growth, ensuring our planning, product portfolio, and risk management remain resilient to future conditions. Relevance to Climate-Related Resilience: This climate scenario focuses on physical risks associated with climate change, including a significant increase in frequency and severity of severe weather events. It is based on an internationally recognized pathway reflecting limited or delayed climate action, leading to high emissions and warming. Considering this scenario ensures our resilience efforts and business planning are well-informed, enabling effective adaptation if these conditions materialize. Sources and Methodologies: We collected data and insights from insurers, consultants, industry peers, and academic studies. The assessment was carried out collaboratively with members of the risk, sustainability, and leadership teams to ensure comprehensive and credible analysis.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)
- ☒ Other local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts driving forces, please specify :Sea level rise of about 0.4 meters by 2100

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We made the following assumptions for this scenario: (1) Small increase in severe weather events. (2) Sea level rise of about 0.4 meters by 2100.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Relevance of the Chosen Scenario to Business Strategy Resilience: Understanding water-related physical risks is vital to the resilience and success of our business strategy. The chosen scenario allows us to assess how water-related physical risks like sea level rise and extreme weather events such as flooding and drought may impact Vontier's operations, costs, and growth, ensuring our planning, product portfolio, and risk management remain resilient to future conditions. Relevance to Water-Related Resilience: This scenario focuses on water-related physical risks, including a slight increase in frequency and severity of severe weather events and a modest sea level rise. It is based on internationally recognized pathways, incorporating a low-end scenario that limits warming to 1.5°C in line with the Paris Agreement. Considering this scenario ensures our resilience efforts and business planning are well-informed, enabling effective adaptation if these conditions materialize. Sources and Methodologies: We collected data and insights from insurers, consultants, industry peers, and academic studies. The assessment was carried out collaboratively with members of the risk, sustainability, and leadership teams to ensure comprehensive and credible analysis.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☒ Capacity building
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

Overview & Strategy Horizons: Vontier uses climate scenario analysis organization-wide across short-term (0–2 years), medium-term (3–5 years), and long-term (6+ years) horizons. Risks are mapped using a low-end warming scenario (IEA NZE 2050 and RCP 2.6) and a high-end warming pathway (IEA STEPS and RCP 4.5). (1)

Influence on Risk and Opportunities Identification, Assessment, and Management: • Risk & Opportunity Identification: Integrated climate factors directly into the core Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) matrix. • Assessment Framework: Showed that a rapid shift to clean energy (low-end scenarios) creates a long-term risk of older fueling products becoming obsolete. In contrast, slower clean energy adoption with worse warming (high-end scenarios) creates immediate, short-term risks of factory weather damage and supply chain bottlenecks. • Response and Risk Management Integration: Led to the adoption of proactive facility safety guidelines and regular assessments by an external risk, loss, and insurance provider. (2) Influence on Strategy and Financial Planning: • Strategic Planning: Influenced Vontier to expand infrastructure options for electricity, hydrogen, CNG, RNG, and biodiesel under low-end scenarios. Under high-end scenarios, it shifted capital allocation toward supply chain redundancy and weather-resistant industrial infrastructure. • Quantified Case Study: Accelerated capital allocation into the Mobility Technologies business unit. Vontier scaled its Driivz EV software platform to 36 countries, supporting over 3 million charging points and securing clients like Sheetz. • Financial Outcomes: Supported the growth of the Mobility Technologies segment, which delivered \$1,123.9 million in full-year 2025 sales, a 10.8% year-over-year increase from \$1,014.5 million in 2024. (3) Influence on Resilience of Business Model and Strategy: • Low-End Resilience: Prompted the commercialization of low-carbon software and infrastructure solutions (such as Konect and Driivz) to capture alternative energy markets. • High-End Resilience: Influenced Vontier to maintain financial flexibility and capital agility to acquire, upgrade, repurpose, or decommission industrial assets and businesses based on changing conditions. • Systemic Integration: Led Vontier to consider adjacent challenges, such as air pollution and traffic congestion, and built them into product development. By deploying telematics and smart fueling infrastructure, Vontier looks beyond carbon tracking to help cities reduce traffic, clean up their air, and improve overall resource sustainability. (4) Capacity building: • Workforce Readiness: Implemented targeted training, workshops, and the Sustainability Leadership Programs systematically close identified climate skill gaps. • Supplier Engagement: Educated purchasing teams to effectively collaborate with suppliers on value chain emissions reduction. • Leadership Oversight: Elevated Board environmental competency through collaborations with experts and secured at least one member with climate and executive sustainability expertise. (5) Target Setting and Transition Planning: • Transition Roadmap: Formulated a formal Corporate Transition Plan anchored in the low-carbon IEA NZE 2050 pathway. • Capital Reallocation: Outlined a phased, 10-year capital shifting strategy to pivot core manufacturing capabilities away from legacy combustion-engine support systems toward low-carbon mobility infrastructure. • Science-Based Alignment: Leveraged scenario outcomes to establish concrete greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets aligned with a 1.5°C trajectory.

Water

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☒ Capacity building
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

Overview & Strategy Horizons: Vontier uses climate and water scenario analysis organization-wide across short-term (0–2 years), medium-term (3–5 years), and long-term (6+ years) horizons. Physical water risks are assessed against pathways modeling increased severe weather events, acute flooding, and rising sea levels that could impact key manufacturing operations and infrastructure. (1) Influence on Risk and Opportunities Identification, Assessment, and Management: • Risk & Opportunity Identification: Integrated flood risks into ERM framework and risk assessment process to recognize and address water-related risks. • Assessment Framework: Showed that rapid severe weather changes create immediate, short-to-medium-term physical risks of facility flooding, structural damage, and localized supply chain interruptions. • Risk Management Integration: Led to the formal completion of 100% of water risk assessments across global manufacturing sites and regular risk assessments conducted by an external risk, loss, and insurance provider. These assessments identified high-risk facilities and resulted in targeted mitigation and protection actions that are actively tracked to closure. (2) Influence on Strategy and Financial Planning: • Strategic Planning: Influenced Vontier to allocate capital towards structural site reinforcement, flood resilience, and manufacturing facility continuity. • Quantified Case Study: Accelerated financial allocations into capital asset protection, driving an over \$1 million investment to reinforce roofing for storms and provide physical flood barriers for high-priority facilities. • Financial Outcomes: Successfully secured operational business continuity and prevented asset-level capital losses by deploying protective infrastructure designed to withstand acute climate-related water events. (3) Influence on Resilience of Business Model and Strategy: • Low-End/High-End Resilience: Promoted strategic resilience by proving that Vontier can maintain uninterrupted physical manufacturing capabilities even during localized extreme weather and rising sea levels. • Capital Agility: Influenced Vontier to maintain the financial flexibility needed to upgrade or modify infrastructure, shielding manufacturing output from sudden environmental or climate-related constraints. • Systemic Integration: Prompted the integration of targeted water risk assessments and loss/insurance risk assessments and plans directly into our site resilience blueprints, securing long-term facility protection and operational continuity under any global warming trajectory. 4) Capacity Building • Workforce Readiness: Implemented targeted training, workshops, and Sustainability Leadership Programs to systematically close identified water stewardship and risk management skill gaps. • Leadership Oversight: Elevated Board environmental competency through collaborations with experts and secured at least one member with environmental expertise that encompasses water. (5) Target Setting and Transition Planning: • Water Risk Roadmap: Established enterprise goals around water risk assessments and water conservation plans to drive localized resource protection. • Kaizen-Driven Conservation: Integrated these water goals into the corporate Kaizen model to eliminate operational waste and initiate transition planning.

[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

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

Vontier consistently evaluates its portfolio, seeking opportunities to further transition from internal combustion engine (ICE) and fossil fuel-related products and businesses toward alternative fuels and technology markets. However, completely stopping all spending on and revenue from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion does not align with our current broader business strategy. We hope that as technologies and market demands evolve, we will be able to make such a commitment in the future.

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

Select from:

☒ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.11) Description of feedback mechanism

Climate Transition Plan states to "Contact Sustainability-ESG@vontier.com for any questions or to provide feedback."

(5.2.12) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☒ Annually

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

Vontier's climate transition plan relies on several key assumptions and dependencies, including: Technology Advancement: Continued development and adoption of alternative fuel technologies (e.g., electric, hydrogen, RNG, CNG) and mobility solutions (e.g., EV charging, telematics) will accelerate, enabling feasible and cost-

effective transitions away from fossil fuels. *Market Demand:* There will be growing market demand for diverse vehicle energy sources and mobility technologies, driven by consumer preferences, regulatory requirements, and environmental awareness. *Financial Flexibility:* Vontier assumes access to sufficient and flexible financial resources to invest in new technologies, infrastructure, and workforce development, as well as to manage risks related to climate impacts. *Collaboration and Partnerships:* Effective cooperation with industry partners, regulators, customers, and other stakeholders is critical to navigating environmental challenges and advancing sustainable solutions.

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

Vontier is also committed to supporting the transition to a lower-carbon mobility ecosystem through product innovation. As part of this commitment, we conducted our first Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) in 2025 on one of the highest-revenue fuel dispensers (SK700-II) from our Gilbarco Veeder-Root business. This LCA will assess the product's environmental impact across its entire life cycle—from raw material extraction to disposal—and identified opportunities for emissions reduction and enabled transparent reporting and data sharing to customers. Based on these results, we intend to perform additional LCAs on other products as needed. Vontier also currently offers a range of low-carbon products, including:

- **Driivz:** A recognized leader in global electric vehicle charging management solutions, Driivz provides software for EV charging operators and service providers. Its solutions have prevented over 1 million tons of CO₂e emissions and delivered 1.34 TWh of energy, supporting 6.7 billion kilometers driven on charged energy.
- **Teletrac Navman:** A leader in telematics, Teletrac Navman's real-time GPS tracking system calculates the most efficient routes to optimize deliveries and reduce total miles driven. Its AI technologies improve fleet fuel efficiency by up to 30%.
- **ANGI Energy:** Focused on fueling alternatives for commercial fleets, ANGI Energy utilizes renewable natural gas (RNG) and compressed natural gas (CNG) refueling technologies. CNG produces 20-30% fewer greenhouse gas emissions and 95% fewer tailpipe pollutants compared to traditional petroleum fuels.

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

Climate Transition Report_Sept2026 Update-FINAL.pdf

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Water
- ☒ Other, please specify :Sustainable use of materials and energy in operations, products, and value chain to minimize environmental impact.

(5.2.17) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

In our climate transition plan, environmental issues relating to water, alongside the sustainable use of materials and energy across operations, products, and the wider value chain, are addressed to minimize our overall environmental impact through several focus areas:

- Water risks/opportunities:** We include water-related risks and opportunities, such as resource efficiency, flooding, and sea level rise, within our climate-related risks and opportunities matrix and climate scenario analysis to drive company and business resilience.
- Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs):** By conducting LCAs, we evaluate the environmental impact of our products from raw material extraction to end-of-life disposal. This helps us identify opportunities to improve design, select sustainable materials, and enhance product durability and recyclability.
- Product Innovation:** We develop low-carbon products that incorporate technologies that reduce environmental impacts such as GHG emission during

their use. *Energy Transition: We are shifting towards renewable energy sources and improving energy efficiency across our facilities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with production and operations. Supplier Engagement: We work closely with suppliers to encourage sustainable practices in sourcing and production, promoting responsible material use and energy efficiency throughout the supply chain.*

(5.2.18) Adaptation-specific objectives included within your climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.2.19) Describe the adaptation objectives included in your climate transition plan or standalone adaptation plan

Core Adaptation Objectives & Timeline: Vontier incorporates physical risk adaptation objectives directly into our climate transition framework to ensure business continuity across short-term (0–2 years), medium-term (3–5 years), and long-term (6+ years) horizons. Grounded in climate scenario planning (IEA STEPS and RCP 4.5), our core adaptation objective is to protect global manufacturing assets, logistics, and personnel against acute weather events, flooding, and a modeled sea-level rise of ~0.47 meters by 2100. Physical Risk Adaption and Resilience • Facility & Supply Chain Protection: To mitigate localized physical risks, Vontier reviews current and projected climatic conditions surrounding the design and location of physical facilities, integrating outcomes from our site-specific water risk assessments and insurance loss/insurance risk assessments directly into our site resilience improvement plans and actions. • Financial Planning: We integrate climate-related risks into our strategy and financial planning, prioritizing climate benefits through a \$190 million investment in low-carbon product businesses. To manage weather vulnerabilities, we use a dedicated section in our Capital Appropriation Request (CAR) form to review projects for financial returns, GHG reduction support, and infrastructure resilience, such as a \$1 million investment to improve flood barriers and roofing at high-priority operations (\$50K to flood barriers and the rest to roofing). Support of Overall Business Strategy: We weave our climate goals directly into the Vontier Business System and enterprise risk management processes to keep the company financially stable. Making our factories weather-resistant protects our manufacturing lines from costly shutdowns, physical damage, and supply chain delays. This steady operational setup ensures our low-carbon businesses like Driivz and ANGI Energy can run without interruption and bring in steady, predictable revenue Alignment with National Adaptation Plans: Risk-modelling structures align with the TCFD and ISSB frameworks. Localized water stress testing and physical mitigation actions are validated using the WRI Aqueduct tool and WWF Water Risk Filter. This dual-layer mapping ensures asset protection plans align with regional climate mitigation baselines and national watershed safety frameworks across our operating locations.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

- ☒ Products and services
- ☒ Upstream/downstream value chain
- ☒ Investment in R&D
- ☒ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Climate-related and water-related risks and opportunities are structurally integrated into Vontier's products and services business strategy across short-term (0–2 years), medium-term (2–5 years), and long-term (5+ years) financial planning horizons. To systematically mitigate identified transition risks emerging within our short and medium-term horizons, such as changing consumer demand, shifting automotive regulations, and tightening water and environmental protection standards, Vontier has established a formal multi-year capital investment commitment to lead the global low-carbon energy transition and advance sustainable resource management. As part of this strategic commitment, Vontier executed its initial short-term (0–2 year) capital deployments through the strategic acquisitions of Driivz (EV charging and energy management software) and Sparkion (battery energy storage software), totaling a combined financial investment of approximately \$190 million. These strategic acquisitions directly reinforce our long-term (5+ year) Net Zero by 2050 goal and advance our commercial product portfolio to deliver scalable solutions that address global transition opportunities. Furthermore, to capitalize on low-carbon and resource-efficient market expansion over our medium-term horizon (2–5 years), we have pledged a dedicated capital expenditure (CapEx) allocation of more than \$500 million over the next five years. This capital is formally integrated

into our financial planning to drive energy transition growth and broader environmental stewardship across our businesses. For example: (1) *Alternative Fueling Infrastructure*: Expanding renewable and compressed natural gas fueling solutions through our ANGI Energy business to mitigate legacy fueling market risks. (2) *EV Charging Infrastructure Ecosystems*: Offering a turnkey EV charging infrastructure ecosystem via Gilbarco Veeder-Root's Konect solution, delivering cloud-based EV charging management software, operator networks, and billing systems under Driivz, and deploying localized, behind-the-meter energy management software to optimize on-site batteries and solar assets under Sparkion. (3) *Resource Efficiency and Telematics*: Advancing telematics via our Teletrac Navman business, which leverages artificial intelligence to reduce emissions by improving fleet fuel efficiency by up to 30%. (4) *Water Resource Optimization & Leak Detection*: Safeguarding critical groundwater supplies and addressing downstream water scarcity risks via Veeder-Root's high-precision in-tank water detection probes and containment leak monitoring sensors, alongside deploying software-driven water reclamation and consumption optimization solutions across our automated car wash portfolio via DRB Systems.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Environmental risks and opportunities across our upstream and downstream value chain have fundamentally affected our business strategy through targeted supplier and customer partnership frameworks designed to mitigate climate-related transition risks and capture low-carbon market opportunities. Upstream Value Chain Strategy: We have begun partnering with our top 80% suppliers by sending them questionnaires to better understand their climate-related risks and opportunities, with a particular focus on their GHG emissions and reduction targets. Over the next two years (our short-term planning horizon), we plan to expand this effort by integrating it into our supplier onboarding process, conducting a supplier maturity analysis, and developing strategies to upskill suppliers, such as providing them with resources on GHG accounting and target setting. This supplier engagement framework is a key part of our multi-pronged strategy to improve the accuracy of our upstream Scope 3 emissions data and reduce emissions across our value chain. Downstream Value Chain Strategy: As part of our downstream customer engagement strategy, we also partner with our customers by sharing with them our climate and sustainability-related initiatives, goals, and progress. At a minimum, we provide them with annual quantitative disclosure regarding our baseline data and sustainability/ESG program, which includes our climate goals and annual emissions-reduction performance year-over-year. This climate metrics and data sharing is critical, as our operational Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG reductions directly support our customers' downstream Scope 3 reduction goals. Additionally, we engage in customer-specific initiatives that are targeting supply chain carbon reduction activities to mitigate transition market risks, such as rapid shifts toward low-carbon products especially in the European market.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Many of our businesses provide products and services that help customers mitigate climate change and environmental impacts across various industries, including technology, transportation, and mobility. Vontier's businesses strategically address climate-related transition risks and capitalize on low-carbon market opportunities by prioritizing R&D investments within our formal capital allocation processes to meet known and anticipated customer needs. Over our short-term (0–2 years) and medium-term (2–5 years) financial planning horizons, these R&D investments are systematically deployed to drive product innovation, mitigate transition market risks, and address critical environmental safety compliance demands. Examples of strategic R&D investments across our businesses include: • **Alternative Energies & EV Infrastructure:** Advancing and enhancing scalable technologies, hardware, and cloud-based software solutions for electric vehicle (EV) charging and alternative fueling ecosystems. • **Water Resource & Groundwater Protection:** Developing next-generation Veeder-Root leak detection systems, interstitial containment sensors, and high-precision in-tank water detection probes to prevent fuel leaks from contaminating local groundwater tables and surrounding ecosystems. • **Environmental Compliance:** Developing next-generation fuel vapor recovery systems to reduce fugitive VOC emissions and ensure strict regulatory compliance. • **Resource Efficiency:** Improving overall fleet and fueling asset efficiency to lower operational fuel consumption. Through these targeted R&D capital allocations, we actively expand our commercial portfolio of lower-carbon and environmentally protective solutions, directly aligning our long-term product strategy with global energy transition demands and our customers' broader Scope 3 and environmental stewardship goals.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks

- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Climate-related and water-related physical risks, transition risks, and strategic opportunities are systematically integrated into Vontier's global operational and facilities management frameworks across our short-term (0–2 years) and medium-term (2–5 years) financial planning horizons. We address these intersecting factors through data-driven efficiency models: • Physical Risks (Climate & Water Stress): To build long-term operational resilience, we regularly review our energy and utility management strategies across manufacturing facilities experiencing the highest levels of physical baseline stress, including high water-stressed zones and locations exposed to chronic or acute climate-related risks identified by our third party risk/loss insurance provider. • Transition Risks (Operating Costs, Water and Emissions Management): To mitigate transition risks such as rising energy costs, carbon taxation, or tightening environmental compliance standards, we conduct structured energy kaizens via the Vontier Business System (VBS). These targeted interventions focus on facilities with elevated operating costs and higher emissions to optimize efficiency, conserve resources such as energy and water, and drive down water withdrawal and absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 operational footprints.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☒ Capital expenditures
- ☒ Capital allocation
- ☒ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Climate-related and water-related physical risks, transition risks, and strategic opportunities directly influence Vontier's financial planning through capital allocation, dedicated capital expenditures (CapEx), and growth-focused acquisitions and divestments across our short-term (0–2 years), medium-term (2–5 years), and long-term (5+ years) planning horizons. To capitalize on low-carbon energy transition opportunities and mitigate legacy market transition risks, Vontier executed its initial energy transition capital deployments through the strategic acquisitions of Driivz, an EV charging and energy management software provider, and Sparkion, a behind-the-meter battery energy storage software company, representing a combined financial investment of approximately \$190 million. These acquisitions directly reinforce our long-term Net Zero by 2050 goal and advance our commercial product portfolio to deliver scalable solutions that address global transition demands. Furthermore, our capital allocation framework integrates dedicated capital expenditure commitments to drive facility-level resilience, sustainable growth, and environmental stewardship. To actively mitigate acute physical risks, we allocate specific capital for facility protection. For example, we deployed \$1 million in CapEx for infrastructure upgrades, where \$50K was used specifically for physical flooding barriers and the remainder was allocated for reinforced roofing, to safeguard assets from extreme weather events. Additionally, we have pledged a medium-term allocation of more than \$500 million in CapEx over five years to scale energy transition growth and resource efficiency across our operating businesses. As part of this capital allocation process, we also fund capital expenditures for water security and environmental protection. For example, we allocate capital to advance Veeder-Root's high-precision in-tank water detection probes and leak monitoring sensors to safeguard groundwater resources, as well as DRB Systems' software-driven water reclamation and conservation solutions across our automated car wash portfolio to mitigate regional water scarcity risks.

[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

5

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

1

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

-10

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

-3

(5.9.5) Please explain

Our water-related CapEx increased by 5% due to facility resilience investments, including flooding barriers and roofing upgrades to prevent severe storm/water damage. Concurrently, water-related OpEx decreased by 10% due to local utility efficiency projects. We also implemented initiatives impacting both CapEx and

OpEx, such as a project at our manufacturing facility in Coimbatore, India. There, we deployed CapEx to replace a legacy water pipeline with a new network, which directly lowered subsequent OpEx by eliminating leaks and reducing municipal utility charges while improving water quality. Looking forward, our facility planning projects a 1% increase in future CapEx as more sites implement localized water conservation plans. Consequently, we expect a further 3% reduction in future OpEx as these ongoing efficiency improvements continue to lower utility consumption, water charges, and discharge fees across our facilities.

[Fixed row]

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

Carbon

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to in the next two years

(5.10.2) Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.10.3) Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality

Vontier does not currently implement an internal carbon price across our global operations, as resources are directed toward initiatives that align more closely with our priority strategic objectives. Additionally, global carbon prices vary widely from under \$10 to over \$500, making it difficult to benchmark an effective metric. We require more consistent public market data to become available before establishing a fixed internal price. While we recognize the value of setting an internal price on greenhouse gas externalities, we find it more prudent to hold off for now. To protect our financial planning, we instead use alternative climate risk management methods, including tracking regulatory trends, monitoring potential compliance costs like CBAM, and checking how changes in utility bills and energy costs could impact our budget. We manage current transition risks through these active frameworks, with formal plans to revisit the strategic feasibility of an internal carbon price within the next two years.

Water

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to in the next two years

(5.10.2) Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.10.3) Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality

Vontier does not currently apply an internal monetary price to water externalities or regional water scarcity. Instead of an artificial pricing metric, we manage water-related financial risks through active alternative methods, including local risk screenings and monitoring of facility utility data via invoices. We use this baseline data to direct capital allocation directly to areas experiencing high water stress. A key example of this approach is our pipeline replacement project at our Coimbatore facility, which was prioritized based on localized conservation needs. While we recognize that an internal price on water can quantify localized scarcity risks, we find it most prudent to manage these factors through directed capital expenditures and facility conservation plans rather than a uniform shadow price at this time. We maintain formal plans to re-evaluate the strategic feasibility of an internal water pricing mechanism within the next two years.

Other

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
		☒ Water
Customers	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Climate change ☒ Water
Investors and shareholders	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Climate change ☒ Water
Other value chain stakeholders	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Climate change ☒ Water

[Fixed row]

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

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years
Water	<i>Select from:</i>

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
	☒ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Procurement spend

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

In 2023, we obtained Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) approval for our Scope 3 reduction goal. Starting in 2024, we prioritized and began working with our top suppliers representing 80% of our annual procurement spend to identify joint GHG reduction opportunities. We selected procurement spend as our prioritization criteria because it allows us to focus our resources where we have the greatest financial leverage and the highest potential impact on value chain emissions. As part of this prioritization strategy, we engage this specific group by sending them climate-related questionnaires. These questionnaires allow us to collect data on their GHG emissions and reduction targets. This baseline information helps us identify joint carbon reduction opportunities and directly supports our progress toward our approved SBTi targets.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ We engage with all suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Vontier requires all suppliers and subcontractors to comply with our Supplier Code of Conduct, which includes expectations to reduce water consumption. They must also maintain full legal compliance with all applicable environmental and local water laws. To systematically monitor and evaluate compliance, we also utilize Dun & Bradstreet services to rate supplier performance across ESG criteria, which includes water management within the Environmental category. Because these environmental expectations and assessments apply universally across our entire supply chain, we do not isolate or prioritize a subset of suppliers. Non-compliant suppliers risk disqualification from approval or termination of their business relationship with Vontier.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Our procurement contracts require suppliers to comply with all applicable environmental regulations and Vontier's Supplier Code of Conduct. As stated in the Code, we expect our partners to act as good stewards of the environment and promote responsible business practices that conserve natural resources. These practices include, but are not limited to, energy efficiency and the associated reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Compliance with these standards directly informs our vendor evaluation process. Non-compliant suppliers risk disqualification from approval or termination of their business relationship with Vontier.

Water

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Our procurement contracts require suppliers to comply with all applicable environmental regulations and Vontier's Supplier Code of Conduct. As stated in the Code, we expect our partners to act as good stewards of the environment and promote responsible business practices that conserve natural resources, including water consumption reduction. Compliance with these standards directly informs our vendor evaluation process. Non-compliant suppliers risk disqualification from approval or termination of their business relationship with Vontier.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline
- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

- ☒ All suppliers compliant during the reporting period

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- ☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Our Supplier Code of Conduct requires suppliers to be good stewards of the environment, comply with applicable laws and regulations, and advance energy efficiency and associated GHG emissions reductions. Internal and external stakeholders can report any deviation from our Supplier Code of Conduct through "Speak Up!", our publicly accessible grievance mechanism. Managed by an independent third party, it operates 24/7 online or by phone in 20 languages and supports anonymous reporting where legally permitted. Vontier's Integrity and Compliance team thoroughly investigates all submitted concerns, and we strictly prohibit retaliation against anyone reporting in good faith. Additionally, we evaluate our supply chain using a leading corporate risk and business data provider, leveraging their structured ESG assessments to review performance, track supplier grading, and identify gaps. If a supplier falls below our expected threshold, we ask them to correct the identified gaps and provide updates on their progress, including supporting metrics or evidence if applicable. If necessary, we provide guidance to support them in successfully implementing adjustments. Ongoing failure to engage in remediation or make improvements may lead to formal business reviews, a re-evaluation of future business opportunities, or contract termination as a final recourse.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline
- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

- ☒ All suppliers compliant during the reporting period

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- ☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Our Supplier Code of Conduct requires suppliers to comply with applicable laws and regulations and be good stewards of the environment, including reducing water consumption. By addressing consumption, our organization aims to also drive the reduction of water withdrawals across our supply chain. Internal and external stakeholders can report any deviation from our Supplier Code of Conduct through "Speak Up!", our publicly accessible grievance mechanism. Managed by an independent third party, it operates 24/7 online or by phone in 20 languages and supports anonymous reporting where legally permitted. Vontier's Integrity and

Compliance team thoroughly investigates all submitted concerns, and we strictly prohibit retaliation against anyone reporting in good faith. Additionally, we evaluate our supply chain using a leading corporate risk and business data provider, leveraging their structured ESG assessments to review performance, track supplier grading, and identify gaps. If a supplier falls below our expected threshold, we ask them to correct the identified gaps and provide updates on their progress, including supporting metrics or evidence if applicable. If necessary, we provide guidance to support them in successfully implementing adjustments. Ongoing failure to engage in remediation or make improvements may lead to formal business reviews, a re-evaluation of future business opportunities, or contract termination as a final recourse.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ☒ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

- ☒ Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

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

We engaged our top suppliers, who represent approximately 80% of our spend, through the “Vontier Supplier Questionnaire for Scope 3 GHG Emissions” to assess their decarbonization efforts, commitments, and GHG emission calculation capabilities. Through this initiative, we also encouraged and supported suppliers in setting their own environmental commitments. The insights gained from this engagement informed a maturity analysis to develop strategies for upskilling suppliers. This process supports the effective implementation of the emissions component of our supplier ESG program. Moving forward, we will continue engaging suppliers by providing resources on greenhouse gas accounting and setting decarbonization goals. Our measures of success include the questionnaire response rate and the percentage of respondents providing actionable information. Examples include information and data on emissions, reduction targets, and climate-related initiatives, risks, and opportunities. In our campaign, approximately 80% of suppliers responded, with about 90% lacking actionable information. We consider success to be maintaining response rates above 80% and continuing to identify suppliers lacking actionable responses. We will engage and incentivize these suppliers to improve their programs by encouraging them to set actionable emission reduction targets and measure their progress against them.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :As stated in our Supplier Code of Conduct, we expect Suppliers to be energy efficient and reduce associated greenhouse gas emissions.

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

Select from:

☒ Unknown

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

- ☒ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
- ☒ Encourage collaborative work in landscapes or jurisdictions

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Description of Engagement: Our Supplier Code of Conduct requires all suppliers to comply with applicable laws and regulations and be good stewards of the environment, including reducing water consumption. To operationalize these standards across our entire value chain, we submit 100% of our active supplier portfolio (covering 100% of procurement spend) to automated third-party ESG grading. This platform monitors our global vendors by aggregating public disclosures, regulatory filings, and geographic risk indices to provide a universal baseline risk assessment. Effect of Engagement on Water Withdrawal Reduction: Our supplier requirements and third-party universal screening establishes a baseline of accountability across our entire supply chain. Through this framework, we encourage water consumption reduction to directly drive the minimization of total water withdrawals across our value chain. By using automated ESG monitoring to continuously track environmental

risk, we ensure water stewardship information constructively informs our vendor evaluations and identifies targeted opportunities for collaboration. This data-driven visibility ultimately enables us to work alongside our partners on joint water conservation efforts that benefit both our businesses and local ecosystems.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :As stated in our Supplier Code of Conduct, we expect Suppliers to conserve natural resources, including water consumption reduction (which is related to water withdrawal).

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

Select from:

☒ Unknown

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- ☒ 51-75%

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

Vontier prioritizes engagement with key downstream customers because their use of our products accounts for a critical portion of our value chain climate footprint. Currently, 20% of our customer base is prioritized for active sustainability efforts. This is an intentional and highly targeted selection because we are focusing specifically on customers who meet two critical criteria: (1) they account for a disproportionately large share (over 50%) of our Scope 3 downstream emissions, and (2) possess more mature, time-bound GHG reduction targets and require precise climate metrics to achieve their own supply chain goals. We provide these customers with regular, structured updates on our climate-related GHG reduction initiatives, emissions metrics, environmental certifications, and low-carbon product capabilities through customer-specific surveys, quarterly business review meetings, and direct engagement with our customer success, sales, and service teams. To enhance transparency, we also completed our first product life cycle assessment on one of our highest-revenue products, allowing us to share verified emissions and environmental impact data for this product. Information sharing gives customers the data they need to support their own Scope 3 calculations, reporting, and reduction goals. Concurrently, the resulting feedback helps us identify which clients are eager to adopt greener technologies. By monitoring customer inquiries and demand, Vontier can scale low-carbon solutions at the right pace as the market evolves.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Effect of Engagement: Vontier engages customers through Vontier Business System tools, including Voice of the Customer feedback and structured data collection, to create actionable improvement plans. Using approaches such as Value Stream Mapping, Value Analysis, and sharing best practices and GHG performance data, we identify opportunities for joint GHG reduction initiatives, encourage customer participation, and foster innovation across industries and geographies. Method of Measuring Success: We measure engagement success using two distinct metrics: tracking absolute year-over-year (YoY) reductions in our Scope 3 GHG emissions, and monitoring the specific percentage of our total customer base actively participating in climate initiatives. Threshold of Success: Success is defined as achieving a year-over-year reduction in Scope 3 emissions while scaling our active customer engagement to exceed 25% of our total customer base.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- ☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Local community and local public agencies

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
- ☒ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 26-50%

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

Globally, our sites, specifically our manufacturing sites, participate in local community and agency sustainability committees and educational initiatives that include water stewardship. This outreach touches approximately 26–50% of the local communities where we operate. Through these partnerships, our facilities transparently share operational water consumption data, facility efficiency metrics, and localized water withdrawal and impact reduction strategies. This demonstrates our global commitment to environmental care, community well-being, and regional watershed security. This collaborative framework allows us to work closely with local communities, public agencies, and regional stakeholders on targeted water security and development projects. For example, our Duncansville, PA manufacturing facility serves as an active member of its local county's Sustainability Committee, directly illustrating our corporate dedication to localized water stewardship and community-wide watershed management.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Effect of Engagement: Engaging with local communities and committees allows us to build strong partnerships with public agencies and local businesses to co-develop or otherwise contribute to localized sustainability and water stewardship initiatives. This involvement drives internal employee engagement around water conservation goals and validates our localized environmental stewardship. Method of Measuring Success: We measure the success of this engagement using a threshold of at least one collaborative community outreach initiative involving water topics successfully executed per year. We track impact of these efforts via localized water use or quality data, community feedback, and regional environmental recognition.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Peers and industry partners

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ None

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

Rationale & Scope: Vontier engages with the Manufacturer's Alliance to address shared sector-wide climate risks and drive value chain transparency. The scope encompasses our ongoing participation in twice-annual industry forums and peer-to-peer data-sharing networks. Case Study: To enhance climate-related continuous

improvement, Vontier participated in the alliance's manufacturing working group to benchmark decarbonization strategies. We collaborated with member manufacturers to share operational energy-efficiency insights and product life cycle assessment (LCA) methodologies. This engagement directly enabled us to optimize our internal data processes, better equipping Vontier to provide the transparent climate metrics necessary to support our customers' sustainability goals.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Collaborating with peers in sustainability and industry enables collaboration on key issues affecting our sector. Through this engagement, Vontier stays informed about emerging trends and critical industry topics, allowing us to share best practices, enhance our sustainability performance, and proactively address potential challenges. We measure success by actively participating in working groups and attending at least one event annually for the Manufacturer's Alliance. Additionally, success is demonstrated through our collaborative, pre-competitive efforts with other sustainability professionals to share best practices and solve challenges without relying on external consultants, resulting in cost savings and more efficient problem-solving.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ None

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

Institutional investors represent a critical stakeholder group for Vontier, and we maintain strategic, regular engagement with them to ensure corporate transparency and alignment on climate risk. Through annual, quarterly, and targeted communication channels, including our annual sustainability report, proxy disclosures, and dedicated investor calls, we keep 100% of our investment partners actively informed about our business resilience and climate strategies. This ongoing dialogue targets material climate management topics, such as our validated science-based absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction goals, our Scope 3 supply chain carbon reduction efforts, and our business portfolio's strategic role in the clean energy transition. Proactively providing these disclosures enables our shareholders to accurately incorporate climate-related risk into their valuation models, reinforcing our corporate commitment to long-term, climate-resilient value creation.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Effect of Engagement: Through our engagement, investors and shareholders gain a clear understanding of our business strategy alongside our GHG reduction targets and climate performance. They recognize that Vontier is actively de-risking the business against transition climate risks while maximizing opportunities that drive long-term shareholder value. Method of Measuring Success: We measure success by securing strong buy-in from investors and stakeholders on our business strategy and value creation. Our specific threshold for success is maintaining or improving our year-over-year performance scores across major third-party investor-preferred climate ratings, specifically targeting stable or upward movement in our tier rankings on these public evaluations. Progress toward this threshold is demonstrated through:

- Clear and transparent reporting and disclosures aligned with TCFD, SASB, and GRI frameworks that consistently show our progress against public science-based absolute Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions reduction commitments.*
- Tangible solutions that decarbonize the business and reduce energy consumption without compromising operational performance.*
- A strong sustainability program that demonstrates sector leadership and reinforces the shared responsibility of suppliers, customers, and stakeholders to collaboratively manage climate impacts for future generations.*

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Vontier prioritized engagement with our carwash segment customers because commercial vehicle washing is highly water-intensive, making our hardware-software optimization solutions critical to driving external water stewardship. The selected scope of 1-25% reflects the total customer allocation of our Digital Retail Business (DRB) segment within Vontier's broader corporate portfolio. Within this scope, we actively engage commercial carwash operators utilizing DRB point-of-sale and tunnel control systems through targeted digital campaigns and technical information-sharing regarding our TunnelWatch® and NoPileups™ platforms. This focus educates operators to transition from manual, static fluid timers to smart, real-time vehicle-sensing controls, structurally minimizing water consumption per wash across our retail technology footprint.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The effect of this engagement is a measurable reduction in freshwater withdrawal and decreased volume of chemical wastewater runoff across customer wash sites. We measure the success of this customer engagement using a threshold metric of software feature-adoption rates. Specifically, success is defined as achieving a 10% year-over-year increase in the number of active DRB sites that fully configure and deploy smart vehicle-length arch gating via TunnelWatch®. This baseline implementation effectively cuts water and chemical run-off by minimizing fluid dispersion between vehicles, directly assisting our customers in meeting local water conservation limits and lowering resource costs.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Investors and shareholders are a critical stakeholder group for Vontier because their capital allocation directly influences our long-term business strategy and ESG governance framework. The selected scope of 100% reflects our comprehensive corporate outreach, encompassing all institutional investors and shareholders through structured corporate transparency. Within this scope, our annual sustainability report serves as the primary means of communication to disclose detailed water stewardship metrics, resource-efficiency initiatives, and progress against environmental targets. This centralized reporting channel provides our global investment community with an ongoing, transparent baseline regarding how Vontier actively manages and mitigates physical, regulatory, and reputational water risks across our global operations.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Through our engagement, investors and shareholders gain a clear understanding of our business strategy alongside our sustainability and environmental targets and performance. They recognize that Vontier is actively de-risking the business while maximizing opportunities that drive long-term shareholder value. We measure success by securing strong buy-in from investors and stakeholders on our business strategy and value creation, demonstrated through:

- Clear and Transparent Reporting: We consistently show our progress against public environmental commitments. This is benchmarked by presenting water stewardship data to 100% of our institutional shareholders annually and maintaining a 100% resolution rate on incoming investor inquiries regarding water security, utilizing our annual sustainability report as the primary data source.*
- Tangible Solutions: We deliver critical resource-saving technologies, such as DRB's carwash tunnel automation platforms, that reduce water consumption without compromising operational performance.*
- Sector Leadership: Our robust sustainability program reinforces the shared responsibility of suppliers, customers, and stakeholders to protect the environment. This leadership is directly validated by our upward trajectory in premier global ESG recognitions, including EcoVadis Gold status, and placements on TIME's World's Most Sustainable Companies and Newsweek's America's Greenest Companies lists.*

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Local community and local public agencies

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

- ☒ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- ☒ Less than 1%

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

Globally, our sites, specifically our manufacturing sites, participate in local community and agency sustainability committees and stewardship initiatives that include climate change mitigation. This outreach touches approximately 26–50% of the local communities where we operate. We estimate that less than 1% of these community members are customers that contribute to our Scope 3 emissions. Through these partnerships, our facilities transparently share operational greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions data, energy efficiency metrics, and localized carbon footprint reduction strategies. This demonstrates our global commitment to environmental care, community well-being, and regional climate resilience. This collaborative framework allows us to work closely with local communities, public agencies, and regional stakeholders on targeted climate action and clean energy projects. For example, our Duncansville, PA manufacturing facility serves as an active member of its local county's Sustainability Committee, directly illustrating our corporate dedication to localized climate stewardship and community-wide emissions management.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Effect of Engagement: Engaging with local communities and committees allows us to build strong partnerships with public agencies and local businesses to co-develop or otherwise contribute to localized sustainability and climate mitigation initiatives. This involvement drives internal employee engagement around emissions reduction goals and validates our localized environmental stewardship Method of Measuring Success: We measure the success of this engagement using a threshold of at least one collaborative community outreach initiative involving climate change topics successfully executed per year. We track the impact of these efforts via localized emissions or energy data, community feedback, and regional environmental recognition.

[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Telstra Group Ltd

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Logistical change

☒ Consolidate logistics

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Collaborate with customer to understand their delivery timelines and consolidate shipments whenever possible to reduce multiple deliveries. Currently, thousands of physical GPS tracking devices and vehicle sensors are processed and shipped in high-frequency, staggered consignments between our manufacturing hubs and Telstra's central distribution facilities. Transitioning to a strictly scheduled bulk-shipping model will maximize shipping container and pallet volumetric utilization. This structural change significantly reduces the overall number of freight transits and directly lowers fuel burn across transport networks, minimizing the transport-related Scope 3 carbon footprint

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Improved resource use and efficiency

☒ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

Telstra is a customer in Australia for Vontier's Teletrac Navman business. We primarily sell them physical vehicle telematics hardware, GPS trackers, and asset sensors. Number of shipments vary throughout the year and year over year, however consolidating shipments to this customer could reduce shipments by at least 10%.

[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.13.1) Specify the CDP Supply Chain members that have prompted your implementation of mutually beneficial environmental initiatives and provide information on the initiatives.

Row 1

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Telstra Group Ltd

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☒ Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Relationship sustainability assessment

☒ Align goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

Guided by Telstra's strategic ambition to enable downstream carbon reductions across its enterprise customer base, Vontier's Teletrac Navman business has implemented a collaborative "Green IoT" product delivery initiative. Through this partnership, Teletrac Navman's advanced telematics and route-optimization software seamlessly integrates with Telstra's national mobile and M2M network infrastructure. This integrated solution is actively distributed through both Telstra's and Teletrac Navman's commercial enterprise channels, enabling mutual B2B logistics and transport clients to optimize routing and maximize fleet fuel efficiency. By driving these measurable improvements at the end-user level, the program allows mutual enterprise customers to lower their own operational footprints. Ultimately, this collaboration aligns with Telstra's climate goals by transforming standard telecommunications infrastructure into an active environmental mitigation tool.

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☒ Improved resource use and efficiency

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Success for this initiative is primarily measured through commercial deployment scale. Specifically, success is defined by increasing the total number of sales that involve Teletrac Navman's integrated "Green IoT" solution across both Telstra and Teletrac Navman. Secondly, success is measured by how effective the joint Green IoT product is in improving fleet fuel efficiency, which was up to 30% in 2025. Progress is reviewed annually to ensure the partnership continues to scale and effectively serve as a practical carbon mitigation tool for our shared commercial customer base.

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

Vontier's reported environmental performance data covers all facilities we own or lease and have operational control over, in accordance with the WRI GHG Protocol Corporate Standard.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

Vontier's reported environmental performance data covers all facilities we own or lease and have operational control over, in accordance with the WRI GHG Protocol Corporate Standard.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

Vontier's reported environmental performance data covers all facilities we own or lease and have operational control over, in accordance with the WRI GHG Protocol Corporate Standard.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, an acquisition

☒ Yes, a divestment

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Acquisition: Sergeant Sudz (Sgt. Sudz), Divestiture: European Service Operations (segment within Gilbarco Veeder-Root)

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

Vontier executed two distinct portfolio boundary updates during the 2025 reporting period: 1) Acquisition: Completed the strategic acquisition of Sergeant Sudz on June 10, 2025, integrated under DRB Systems. This added the operational control boundaries of a manufacturing and engineering facility in Greeneville, TN, resulting in a pro-rated inclusion of their facility energy consumption and production footprints into Vontier's absolute 2025 greenhouse gas accounts from the ownership date forward. 2) Divestment: Finalized a portfolio carve-out on September 29, 2025, transferring Gilbarco Veeder-Root's European service operations to TSG Solutions. This transferred full operational control of servicing facilities and field infrastructure across eight countries (UK, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), resulting in the structural exclusion of all corresponding greenhouse gas emissions from Vontier's inventory after the closing date, including mobile fleet fuel combustion and local facility energy use for over 380 transitioning field professionals.

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) 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?
	Select all that apply ☒ No

[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:
☒ No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold

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

Vontier has established a corporate-level 'significance threshold' of 5% (increase or decrease) to guide the historical emissions recalculation process. Under this policy, structural changes such as mergers, acquisitions, and divestments are evaluated for their cumulative impact on the baseline inventory. For the 2025 reporting year, the cumulative impact of all executed divestitures and acquisitions did not meet the 5% significance threshold. Therefore, no adjustments or recalculations were applied to the base year or historical datasets for this reporting cycle. Conversely, previous major structural changes, specifically the divestitures of Global Traffic Technologies (GTT) and The Coats Company, met the threshold criteria and resulted in a formal historical rebaselining in 2024 to maintain an accurate year-over-year comparison

(7.1.3.5) Past years’ recalculation

Select from:

☒ No

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ ISO 14064-1

☒ IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion

☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☒ The Climate Registry: General Reporting Protocol

☒ US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)

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

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

☒ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

In addition to location-based emissions, Vontier calculates market-based Scope 2 emissions, as the company holds contractual instruments as defined by the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard.

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

Select from:

☒ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15979

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Figure is calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol using company-specific activity data such as annual quantities of purchased fuels (e.g., natural gas and heating oil) and most recent published GHG emission factors (EF) for the reporting period. Mobile and stationary combustion EF sources are from the EPA, Center for Corporate Climate Leadership, Emission Factor Hub. Fugitive emissions from HVAC equipment refrigerant top ups are calculated by multiplying the mass of refrigerant purchased by the most recently published appropriate global warming potentials (GWP). The emissions of each GHG (CO2, CH4, N2O, etc.) are calculated separately and then converted to CO2 equivalents (CO2e) on the basis of their respective GWPs.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17734

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Vontier does not currently use any direct line electricity (i.e., not purchased from the electricity grid). Therefore, in line with the GHG Protocol Scope 2, location based emissions are calculated using purchased electricity invoices and a national or regional grid average emission factor such as the EPA's Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID) and the International Energy Agency (IEA). To guarantee organizational boundary completeness, small facilities with landlord-contracted natural gas have purchased heat included in Scope 2. If invoices are missing, activity data is estimated via the US Energy Information Administration's CBECS data and calculated using factors from the US EPA Emission Factor Hub.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17734

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Vontier did not have any contractual instruments in place in the 2020 base year. However, the following is the reporting methodology for Scope 2 market-based emissions: Market-based emissions utilize invoice data combined with supplier-specific rates or contractual instruments. All contractual instruments meet the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria, ensuring exclusive ownership claims and preventing double-counting. Factors are updated annually using a strict five-tier data hierarchy: (1) Environmental attribute certificates (RECs, Guarantees of Origin, I-RECs); (2) Contracts for electricity (PPAs and specified sources); (3) Supplier/utility emission rates; (4) Regional residual mix factors; and (5) Standard eGRID or IEA grid-average factors to prevent data gaps. Residual mix emission factors represent grid emissions minus market-sold certificates. These are sourced from Green-e's annual Residual Mix Emission Rates and the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) European Residual Mixes. To guarantee organizational boundary completeness, small facilities with landlord-contracted natural gas have purchased heat included in Scope 2. If invoices are missing, activity data is estimated via the US Energy Information Administration's CBECS data and calculated using factors from the US EPA Emission Factor Hub.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

211644

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Figure is calculated using spend based method. Includes indirect (e.g., office supplies, professional services) and direct (e.g., instruments, plastics, hardware, cables, components, packaging), goods, services purchased.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

84492

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Figure is calculated using spend-based method. Includes indirect (e.g., IT and office equipment, machinery, real estate) capital goods purchased.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5322

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Figure is calculated using primary energy consumption activity data multiplied by relevant average lifecycle emission factors. In alignment with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard, the calculation boundary for Category 3 includes the upstream Well-to-Tank (WTT) emissions associated with purchased extraction, production, and transportation of fuels (natural gas, fuel oil, diesel, gasoline, propane, and ethanol). It also accounts for the upstream WTT emissions of purchased electricity, as well as the lifecycle emissions associated with transmission and distribution (T&D) losses for all consumed electricity.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32366

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Figure is calculated using spend based method. Includes inbound and outbound logistics/freight services provided by third parties which are paid for by Vontier.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1191

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Figure is calculated using primary waste generation data and average emission factors. Includes disposal or recycling of waste (mixed organics, MSW, recyclables and hazardous) generated by Vontier manufacturing sites and disposed of by third parties.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1174

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Figure is calculated using primary data (i.e., distance) and average emission factors. Includes: Air Travel, Rail Travel, and Hire Cars

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10135

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Figure is calculated using average mode and distance and average emissions factors. Includes: commuting of all global employees (excluding remote workers).

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

595

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Figure includes electricity and natural gas consumptions of leased assets which are not within Vontier's operational control.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Figure is calculated using spend based method. Includes outbound logistics/freight services provided by third parties which are paid for by Vontier's customers. If payment party cannot be determined, it is assumed that services were paid for by Vontier, and therefore emissions are allocated to Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution. In 2020, it was assumed that all services were paid for by Vontier, so emissions were allocated to Category 4, resulting in a zero value for Category 9.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category not applicable – Vontier supplies finished products, therefore no further processing of the product is required before consumer use.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

503564

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Figure includes lifetime electricity consumption of all fuel dispensers sold and is calculated using average electricity consumption per product. GHG emissions from the lifetime use of the following “other” energy using products/hardware have been estimated based on product revenue: • Matco: Auto repair equipment and tools. • GVR, Veeder-Root, ANGI: Dispenser replacement parts, sensors and fuel management products for environmental compliance, CNG refueling and EV charging hardware. Note: Category 11a: Downstream emissions from fossil fuels distributed but not sold by the company is not applicable since Vontier does not distribute fossil fuels.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

854

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Figure assumes landfilling of all fuel dispensers sold in one year and is calculated using average emission factors. GHG emissions from the disposal of the following “other” physical products / hardware have been estimated based on product revenue: • Matco: Auto repair equipment and tools. • GVR, Veeder-Root, ANGI: Dispenser replacement parts, sensors and fuel management products for environmental compliance, CNG refueling and EV charging hardware.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category not applicable -Vontier does not lease any owned assets to third-parties

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44980

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Figure includes annual fuel consumption of Matco vehicles and is calculated using number of vehicles, average fuel consumption and distance traveled.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9390

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The figure is calculated by proportionally allocating Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from each equity investment based on percentage of Vontier's equity share. Investments in companies that are carbon neutral or have zero revenue are counted as zero.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable, there are no other upstream emissions to report.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable, there are no other downstream emissions to report.

[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

8975

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Figure is calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol using company-specific activity data such as annual quantities of purchased fuels (e.g., natural gas and heating oil) and most recent published GHG emission factors (EF) for the reporting period. Mobile and stationary combustion EF sources are from the EPA, Center for Corporate Climate Leadership, Emission Factor Hub. Fugitive emissions from HVAC equipment refrigerant top-ups are calculated by multiplying the mass of refrigerant purchased by the most recently published appropriate global warming potentials (GWP). The emissions of each GHG (CO2, CH4, N2O, etc.) are calculated separately and then converted to CO2 equivalents (CO2e) on the basis of their respective GWPs.

[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

11713

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

8263

(7.7.4) Methodological details

All Vontier electricity is purchased directly from the commercial grid, with no off-grid direct lines. Per GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, location-based emissions are calculated using primary invoice activity data multiplied by regional grid-average factors from the US EPA eGRID database and International Energy Agency (IEA). Market-based emissions utilize invoice data combined with supplier-specific rates or contractual instruments. All contractual instruments meet the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria, ensuring exclusive ownership claims and preventing double-counting. Factors are updated annually using a strict five-tier data hierarchy: (1) Environmental attribute certificates (RECs, Guarantees of Origin, I-RECs); (2) Contracts for electricity (PPAs and specified sources); (3) Supplier/utility emission rates; (4) Regional residual mix factors; and (5) Standard eGRID or IEA grid-average factors to prevent data gaps. Residual mix emission factors represent grid emissions minus market-sold certificates. These are sourced from Green-e's annual Residual Mix Emission Rates and the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) European Residual Mixes. To guarantee organizational boundary completeness, small facilities with landlord-contracted natural gas have purchased heat included in

Scope 2. If invoices are missing, activity data is estimated via the US Energy Information Administration's CBECS data and calculated using factors from the US EPA Emission Factor Hub.
[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

183880

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions for Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services are calculated using the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard under the Spend-Based Method. The boundary encompasses 100% of relevant global procurement spend data extracted from our centralized financial accounting systems. This includes direct procurement inputs (such as manufacturing instruments, plastics, raw hardware, cables, electronic components, and product packaging materials) as well as indirect spend categories (including corporate office supplies, marketing, and professional consulting services). To calculate the emissions footprint, global spend data was mapped to environmentally-extended multi-regional input-output (EE-MRIO) macro-economic categories utilizing emission factors derived from the EXIOBASE database. This framework allows for high-fidelity regionalization based on vendor location and global trade flows. The percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers is reported as 0% because primary product-level life cycle assessments (LCAs) or supplier-specific carbon allocations were not

available. This narrative confirms that the data collection boundary is complete, contains no structural exclusions, and relies on comprehensive spend records to ensure accounting integrity.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

59724

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions for Category 2: Capital Goods are calculated using the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard under the Spend-Based Method. The boundary encompasses 100% of global capital expenditure data extracted from our centralized financial accounting systems. Procured financial spend lines were mapped directly to modern, inflation-adjusted EXIOBASE environmentally extended multi-regional input-output (EE-MRIO) emission factors to calculate cradle-to-gate values. This includes all relevant indirect capital goods categories purchased globally during the reporting year, such as IT and office equipment, facility machinery, and real estate additions. In full alignment with the GHG Protocol Standard, 100% of these corporate assets were accounted for entirely within their year of acquisition, applying zero year-over-year amortization or financial depreciation. No relevant capital expenditures were excluded from this calculation boundary.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

5561

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions for Category 3: Fuel-and-Energy-Related Activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) are calculated using the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard under the Average Data Method. The boundary achieves 100% coverage, with 100% of the underlying activity data obtained directly from our utility suppliers and value chain partners via primary utility billing and fuel delivery records. This primary supplier data was combined with country-specific lifecycle average emission factors IEA and the UK Government (DEFRA) to account for: 1) Upstream well-to-tank (WTT) emissions from purchased fuels (including natural gas, fuel oil, diesel, gasoline, propane, and CNG). 2) Upstream (WTT) emissions associated with purchased electricity. 3) Transmission and distribution (T&D) losses across facility grid infrastructures. 4) Upstream impacts from bioenergy consumed. No operational energy sources or geographical regions were excluded from this calculation boundary.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

26595

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions for Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution are calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard using the spend-based method. The boundary includes 100% of global logistics and transportation activities that are paid for or directly controlled by Vontier. This includes inbound logistics associated with transporting raw materials and components from global tier 1 suppliers to Vontier's manufacturing facilities, as well as company-paid outbound logistics for moving sold products to the first point of distribution or to customer delivery. Logistics-related financial spend was mapped directly to the inflation-adjusted EXIOBASE multi-regional input-output (EE-MRIO) database to estimate cradle-to-gate emissions impacts. In accordance with the GHG Protocol Standard, all downstream transportation paid for by third parties is excluded from this category and instead allocated to Category 9: Downstream Transportation and Distribution. Where it cannot be determined whether transportation was paid for by Vontier or by a third party, it is conservatively assumed to have been paid for by Vontier, and the associated emissions are therefore included in Category 4. No logistics spend or geographic regions under Vontier's control were excluded from this boundary.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

764

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions for Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations are calculated using the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard under the Waste-type-specific Method. The boundary encompasses 100% of global operations, with 100% of the underlying activity data obtained directly from our waste disposal suppliers and value chain partners through primary hauling logs, manifests, and utility invoices. This primary waste generation data was combined with average emission factors from the US EPA Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors Hub to evaluate end-of-life impacts. The calculation accounts for the specific disposal or recycling of waste, including mixed organics, municipal solid waste (MSW), recyclables, hazardous waste, and waste water, generated by Vontier manufacturing sites and disposed of by third parties. No material manufacturing sites or operational waste streams were excluded from this calculation boundary.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

3080

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

☒ Spend-based method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions for Category 6: Business Travel are calculated using the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard under a hybrid Distance-based and Spend-based Method. The boundary achieves 100% coverage across corporate travel records, with 100% of the underlying activity data obtained directly from our travel suppliers and value chain partners via centralized travel agency management booking portals. Relevant activities include employee air travel, rail travel, and hire car use. For air and rail travel, emissions were calculated using primary distance activity data categorized by flight haul lengths (short, medium, and long haul) and mapped against the US EPA Emission Factors for GHG Inventories dataset. For hire cars, emissions were calculated by mapping financial spend data directly to Exiobase 3 environmentally extended multi-regional input-output (EE-MRIO) emission factors. In alignment with our internal reporting boundaries, hotel stays are excluded from this specific category calculation. No other corporate travel segments or geographic regions were omitted.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

6850

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions for Category 7: Employee Commuting are calculated using the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard under the Distance-based Method. The boundary achieves 100% operational coverage using primary activity data gathered via our centralized internal tracking data systems and human resources records. This internal dataset allows precise segmentation of Vontier's global workforce into specific operational work types, capturing active on-site commuting employees and hybrid employees, while identifying and excluding fully remote homeworkers. Commuting activity data is modeled based on average annual working days per year, accounting for standard annual leave, combined with a daily average commuting distance per worker derived from recognized transportation research publications. System-derived transit mode splits, encompassing passenger cars, motorcycles, commuter rail, transit rail, and buses, are anchored to data assumptions from the Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) and then converted to emissions using country-specific lifecycle factors from the US

EPA Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors Hub. Active transport modes, including biking and walking, are explicitly evaluated and assigned zero operational emissions. No geographic regions or facility locations are excluded from this calculation boundary.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

1117

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions for Category 8: Upstream Leased Assets are calculated using the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard under the Average Data Method. The boundary encompasses global leased assets that are not within Vontier's operational control. Relevant activities include corporate electricity and natural gas consumption across these non-controlled facilities. Activity data is modeled using facility floor areas combined with average operational energy consumption intensities per square foot, utilizing the US Energy Information Administration (EIA) Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) database for domestic United States operations. Electricity consumption metrics are converted to emissions using country-specific grid averages from the International Energy Agency (IEA), with the US EPA eGRID database applied for domestic United States operations where localized grid data is available. Natural gas consumption figures are converted using lifecycle averages from the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors database, covering both direct combustion and well-to-tank (WTT) impacts, alongside the US EPA Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors Hub for domestic operations. No material leased facilities or geographic operational regions are excluded from this calculation boundary.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions for Category 9: Downstream Transportation and Distribution are calculated using the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. The calculation boundary encompasses global outbound logistics and freight services provided by third parties where transportation arrangements and freight costs are paid for and controlled by customers, dealers, or distributors rather than the reporting company. Relevant activities include the downstream transit legs transporting sold business-to-business mobility technologies, fueling infrastructure, and industrial tools from primary distribution nodes to final business end-user destinations. Emissions from downstream retail infrastructure and intermediate storage facilities are excluded from the boundary and deemed not applicable, as products are shipped directly to business end-users without utilizing traditional commercial warehousing or commercial retail storefronts. In the reporting year, all outbound logistics and freight services provided by third parties were accounted for under a conservative consolidation approach. Due to internal data tracking limitations regarding payment responsibilities, all associated transportation and distribution emissions have been allocated to Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution. This data consolidation prevents double-counting across the value chain, resulting in a reported zero value for Category 9 for this disclosure cycle. No other material third-party logistics segments or geographic operational distribution regions are excluded from this calculation boundary.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Not applicable. Vontier manufactures and supplies fully assembled, finished downstream products. Because these products do not undergo any further physical processing, chemical transformation, or manufacturing steps prior to final customer use, Category 10 is considered not relevant to our operational footprint.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

468639

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Methodology for indirect use phase emissions, please specify :Calculated using the projected lifetime electricity consumption method and regional grid emission factors, including US EPA eGRID.

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions for Category 11: Use of Sold Products are calculated in alignment with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard using the methodology for indirect use phase emissions. The boundary encompasses the projected lifetime electricity consumption of all hardware and energy-using products sold globally by Vontier during the reporting period. This includes, but is not limited to, Gilbarco Veeder-Root (GVR) fueling and payment infrastructure, Matco Tools automotive equipment, Veeder-Root environmental sensors, and other power-consuming hardware. For fuel dispensers and primary hardware, lifetime electricity usage is calculated using total units sold, average wattage, annual operating hours, and product lifespans. For secondary lines, including Matco shop tools, ANGI CNG refueling hardware, EV charging systems, and replacement parts, emissions are estimated using product revenue metrics. Resulting megawatt-hours are converted to metric tonnes of CO2e using US EPA eGRID factors, reflecting primary product utilization in the United States. Category 11a downstream emissions from distributed fossil fuels are not applicable as Vontier does not distribute fossil fuels. Annual emissions from cloud-hosted software are excluded as immaterial based on utility data obtained from Amazon Web Services and Microsoft Azure. No other material energy-consuming product lines are excluded from this boundary.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

373

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions for Category 12: End of Life Treatment of Sold Products are calculated in alignment with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard under the Average Data Method. The boundary encompasses emissions generated by the final disposal, shredding, recycling, and waste-processing treatments of all physical hardware units sold globally by Vontier at the end of their operational lifespans. Relevant activities include end of life processing for fuel dispensers with or without motors, tank gauges, environmental sensors, point of sale systems, payment terminals, power tools, and other physical hardware assets. For primary hardware, emissions are calculated based on total units sold using average waste emission factors under a baseline scenario where the final disposal method for all

units is assumed to be landfilling. For secondary lines, including Matco auto repair equipment, alongside GVR, Veeder-Root, and ANGI replacement parts, compliance sensors, fuel management products, CNG refueling hardware, and EV charging systems, emissions are estimated using product revenue metrics. Waste classifications are categorized as mixed metal or mixed electronics depending on the specific product type to determine appropriate average emission factors. No other material physical product lines are excluded from this calculation boundary.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Not applicable. Vontier does not own, landlord, or lease out any physical real estate, facilities, or equipment to third-party entities. Because the company does not operate as a lessor, Category 13 is considered not relevant to our operational boundary.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

49701

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions for Category 14: Franchises are calculated in alignment with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard under the Average Data Method. The boundary encompasses emissions arising from the downstream operational activities of Matco Tools mobile franchises globally. Relevant activities center on the Scope 1 mobile fuel combustion from franchisee-operated tool trucks, which represent the primary operational footprint within this franchise network. Total annual mobile fuel consumption of the Matco vehicle fleet is calculated using the number of active franchise vehicles, average fuel consumption rates, and total distance traveled over the reporting period. Fuel and distance metrics are converted to emissions using factors sourced from the US EPA Emission Factors for GHG Inventories database to quantify total metric tons of CO₂e. No material franchise operations or geographic franchise distribution territories are excluded from this boundary.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Investment-specific method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

For the reporting year, Vontier evaluates its Scope 3, Category 15 (Investments) emissions in alignment with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. This boundary encompasses our proportional share of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from all applicable equity investments (including joint ventures, minority equity stakes, and equity-method affiliates) where Vontier holds an ownership share but does not exercise operational control. While emissions were actively generated and recorded from these specific investment classes during our base year, gross emissions for Category 15 fell to 0 metric tons CO2e during this reporting period. This 100% reduction is driven entirely by a structural portfolio change: Vontier fully divested and held zero equity shares or active positions across these investment types during the reporting year. Because our equity share across all applicable entities was exactly 0%, the resulting proportional emissions allocation is zero. This narrative serves to clarify that the category remains within our organizational boundary assessment, but contains no active operational footprint for this reporting cycle.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Other upstream emissions are evaluated in alignment with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and are deemed not relevant. All material upstream activities across Vontier's value chain are already comprehensively covered and accounted for within Categories 1 through 8. Consequently, no other upstream emission sources exist or apply to our organization's operational boundaries.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Other downstream emissions are evaluated in alignment with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and are deemed not relevant. All material downstream activities across Vontier's value chain are already comprehensively covered and accounted for within Categories 9 through 15. Consequently, no other downstream emission sources exist or apply to our organization's operational boundaries.

[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from: ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

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(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

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(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISO14064-1

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

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(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISO14064-1

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

- ☒ ISO14064-1
- ☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Scope 3: Capital goods
- ☒ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3: Franchises

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- ☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

p. 1-2

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISO14064-1

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

97

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

445

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market) emissions reduced by 445 MTCO₂e due to the purchase of 1,199 MWh of additional renewable electricity from RECs in 2025 compared to 2024, which impacted our market-based Scope 2 emissions. Our total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market) emissions reported for 2024 were 20,380 MTCO₂e, resulting in a 2% decrease, calculated as $-445/20,380 \times 100 = -2\%$.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1878

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

9

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market) emissions reduced by 1,878 MTCO₂e due to the continued implementation of various emission reduction activities/projects. Our total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market) emissions reported for 2024 were 20,380 MTCO₂e, resulting in an 9% decrease, calculated as $-1,878/20,380 \times 100 = -9\%$.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1350

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market) emissions reduced by 1,350 MTCO₂e due to the divestiture of Vontier's European Service Operations segment. Our total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market) emissions reported for 2024 were 20,380 MTCO₂e, resulting in a 7% decrease, calculated as $-1,350/20,380 \times 100 = -7\%$.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased**(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)**

3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market) emissions increased by 531 MTCO₂e due to the acquisition of Sergeant Sudz in June 2025, specifically driven by its facility in Greeneville, Tennessee. This addition represents a 3% increase when compared against our total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market) emissions reported for 2024 (20,380 MTCO₂e). This percentage was calculated as $531/20,380 \times 100 = 3\%$.

Mergers**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)**

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change**(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)**

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable. This factor did not occur.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable. This factor did not occur.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable. This factor did not occur.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable. This factor did not occur.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable. This factor did not occur.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable. All key factors contributing to the change in gross global emissions compared to the previous year were identified.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable. No other key factors contributing to the change in gross global emissions compared to the previous year were identified.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities	Specify the reason for no significant activities
	Select from: ☒ No, explanation provided	Select from: ☒ No relevant activities identified

[Fixed row]

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Specify the reason for no technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geological storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, explanation provided	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No relevant activities identified	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

☒ Yes, both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

8918

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

8918

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

11661

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

11661

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

8226

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

8226

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0.39

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

11

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0.61

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

17

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0.46

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

13

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ N₂O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0.17

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0.13

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

35

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0.09

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

24

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference*Select from:*☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)**Row 4****(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas***Select from:*☒ HFCs**(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)**

0

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

0

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

[\[Add row\]](#)

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

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

48

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

48

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1112

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

200

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

200

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

125

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

27

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

216

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

118

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

118

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

219

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

19

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

19

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7

Estonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

211

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

112

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

495

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

75

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

16

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

16

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1979

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1029

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

71

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

183

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

183

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

300

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Latvia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Lithuania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

43

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

43

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

37

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

37

Morocco

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

20

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

20

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

15

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

15

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

81

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

73

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

35

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

35

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

224

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

11

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

375

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

410

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

410

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

272

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.4

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13

Türkiye

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

433

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

433

United Kingdom

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

463

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

51

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

51

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5133

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7216

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5465

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By business division

☒ By facility

☒ By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.17.1.1) Business division

DRB

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 2

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Gilbarco Veeder-Root

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

6826

Row 3

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Matco Tools

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1746

Row 4

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Teletrac Navman

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 5

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Vontier Corporate

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

47

Row 6

(7.17.1.1) Business division

ANGI Energy

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

56

Row 7

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Other Mobility Technology (Invenco by GVR and Driivz)

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

300
[Add row]

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

06-US0369: 160 Chautauqua Avenue,Lakewood

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

849

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.1042

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-79.3331

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

141-BR0156: Alameda Caiapos, 173, Barueri, SP, Brazil 06460-110

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

125

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-23.5106

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-46.8761

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

141-CN0328: Floor 1, Building 5, No 389, GangAo Road, Shanghai

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.3414

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.6191

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

141-DE0117: FAFNIR GmbH, Schnackenburgallee 149c, 22525 Hamburg, Germany

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

53.5753

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

10.0153

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

141-DE0315: Ferdinand-Henze-Strasse 9,Salzkotten

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

51.6669

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

8.6011

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

141-IN0344: Sector w-4, Coimbatore campus, Eachanari chettipalayam,Coimbatore

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

10.9333

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

76.9644

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

141-US0313: 305 W. Delavan Drive, Janesville

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

56

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.6644

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-89.0258

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

141-US0330: 2709 Route 764, Duncansville

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

795

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.4287

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-78.4111

Row 10

(7.17.2.1) Facility

141-US0350: 7300 W. Friendly Ave, Greensboro

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2200

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

36.0847

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-79.8972

Row 11

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Headquarters and Miscellaneous Office Locations

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3887

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.8038

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-78.742

Row 12

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Non-stationary Sources

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

896

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

0

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

0

[Add row]

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

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Mobile Fleet Operations</i>	4826
Row 2	<i>Manufacturing</i>	3825
Row 3	<i>Office and Administrative Operations</i>	5
Row 4	<i>Warehousing and Distribution</i>	146
Row 5	<i>Assembly and Testing Operations</i>	173

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By business division

☒ By facility

☒ By activity

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.20.1.1) Business division

DRB

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

371

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

371

Row 2

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Gilbarco Veeder-Root

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7776

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4326

Row 3

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Matco Tools

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

808

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

808

Row 4

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Teletrac Navman

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

133

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

133

Row 5

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Vontier Corporate

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

Row 6

(7.20.1.1) Business division

ANGI Energy

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

Row 7

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Other Mobility Technology (Invenco by GVR and Driivz)

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.20.2.1) Facility

06-US0369: 160 Chautauqua Avenue,Lakewood

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

196

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

196

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

141-BR0156: Alameda Caiapos, 173, Barueri, SP, Brazil 06460-110

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

27

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

141-CN0328: Floor 1, Building 5, No 389, GangAo Road,Shanghai

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

66

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

66

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

141-DE0117: FAFNIR GmbH, Schnackenburgallee 149c, 22525 Hamburg, Germany

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

125

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

75

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

141-DE0315: Ferdinand-Henze-Strasse 9,Salzkotten

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

370

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

141-IN0344: Sector w-4, Coimbatore campus, Eachanari chettipalayam, Coimbatore

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1258

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

308

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

141-US0313: 305 W. Delavan Drive, Janesville

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1294

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1294

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

141-US0330: 2709 Route 764, Duncansville

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1128

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

34

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

141-US0350: 7300 W. Friendly Ave, Greensboro

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3126

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2470

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Headquarters and Miscellaneous Office Locations

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4123

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3815
[Add row]

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

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	Manufacturing	7590	4448
Row 2	Office and Administrative Operations	1838	1838
Row 3	Warehousing and Distribution	936	928
Row 4	Assembly and Testing Operations	1349	1049

[Add row]

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

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8975

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

11713

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

8263

(7.22.4) Please explain

The reported figures include 100% of the operational emissions from Vontier Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries: DRB, Gilbarco Veeder-Root, Matco Tools, Teletrac Navman, ANGI Energy, and Other Mobility Technology (including Invenco by GVR and Driivz).

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Vontier Corporation does not have any external entities that fall outside our consolidated accounting group but within our reporting boundary. 100% of our applicable organizational footprint is entirely encapsulated within the consolidated accounting group row above. Consequently, there are zero additional emissions to report under other entities, and no omissions or exclusions have been made.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Industrial machinery

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ D-U-N-S number

(7.23.1.10) D-U-N-S number

809612229

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

56

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

1294

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

1294

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This is also the ANGI Energy business division.

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Industrial machinery

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ D-U-N-S number

☒ Other unique identifier, please specify :VAT Identification Number

(7.23.1.10) D-U-N-S number

315846015

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

DE811235507

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12

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

125

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

75

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Included within the Gilbarco Veeder-Root business division for this reporting year's emissions.

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Veeder-Root Company

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Industrial machinery

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ D-U-N-S number

(7.23.1.10) D-U-N-S number

808798417

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

804

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

1316

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

222

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Included within the Gilbarco Veeder-Root business division for this reporting year's emissions.

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Gilbarco GmbH (Salzkotten, Germany)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Industrial machinery

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ LEI number

(7.23.1.9) LEI number

391200SMJIOSRN03IX15

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

100

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

370

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Included within the Gilbarco Veeder-Root business division for this reporting year's emissions.

Row 5

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Gilbarco Italia S.r.l.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Industrial machinery

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ LEI number

(7.23.1.9) LEI number

815600E1F49A48366308

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40

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

300

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Included within the Gilbarco Veeder-Root business division for this reporting year's emissions.

Row 6

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Orpak Systems Ltd. (Del-Pak Systems Ltd) Israel

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Software

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ D-U-N-S number

(7.23.1.10) D-U-N-S number

532941061

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

71

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

120

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

120

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Included within the Other Mobility Technology business division for this reporting year's emissions.

Row 7

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

DOMS ApS (Denmark)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Software

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ Other unique identifier, please specify :Central Business Register number

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

76474710

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

219

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

19

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

19

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Included within the Gilbarco Veeder-Root business division for this reporting year's emissions.

Row 8

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Gilbarco Australia Pty Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Industrial machinery

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ Other unique identifier, please specify :Australian Business Number (ABN)

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

93000020799

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1112

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

160

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

160

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Included within the Gilbarco Veeder-Root business division for this reporting year's emissions.

Row 9

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Gilbarco China Co. Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Industrial machinery

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

118

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

118

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Included within the Gilbarco Veeder-Root business division for this reporting year's emissions.

Row 10

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Industrial machinery

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ LEI number

(7.23.1.9) LEI number

335800RUMOHYPDW5RS79

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

56

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

1596

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

646

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Included within the Gilbarco Veeder-Root business division for this reporting year's emissions.

Row 11

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Industrial machinery

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ Other unique identifier, please specify :Cadastro Nacional da Pessoa Jurídica (CNPJ)

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

04.893.402/0001-13

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

125

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

27

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

5

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Included within the Gilbarco Veeder-Root business division for this reporting year's emissions.

Row 12

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Industrial machinery

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ Other unique identifier, please specify :Business ID

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

2700574-1

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

211

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

8

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Included within the Gilbarco Veeder-Root business division for this reporting year's emissions.

Row 13

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Industrial machinery

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ D-U-N-S number

☒ Other unique identifier, please specify :Unique Entity Identifier (UEI)

(7.23.1.10) D-U-N-S number

001115245

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

NTJ5Z66TFRW6

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2200

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

3126

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

2470

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Included within the Gilbarco Veeder-Root business division for this reporting year's emissions.

Row 14

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Matco Tools Corporation

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Consumer goods wholesale & rental

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ D-U-N-S number

(7.23.1.10) D-U-N-S number

829450634

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1746

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

808

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

808

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This is also the Matco Tools business division.

Row 15

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Navman Wireless Australia Pty Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Software

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ Other unique identifier, please specify :Australian Business Number (ABN)

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

50123981457

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

40

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

40

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Included within the Teletrac Navman business division for this reporting year's emissions.

Row 16

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Navman Wireless New Zealand

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Software

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

9

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

9

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Included within the Teletrac Navman business division for this reporting year's emissions.

Row 17

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Software

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ Other unique identifier, please specify :Company number

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

02292714

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

29

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

29

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Included within the Teletrac Navman business division for this reporting year's emissions.

Row 18

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Software

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ D-U-N-S number

(7.23.1.10) D-U-N-S number

805342289

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

18

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

18

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Included within the Teletrac Navman business division for this reporting year's emissions.

Row 19

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Software

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ Other unique identifier, please specify :RFC Number (Mexican Tax ID)

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

NWM090416SQ0

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

37

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

37

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Included within the Teletrac Navman business division for this reporting year's emissions.

Row 20

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Software

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ D-U-N-S number

(7.23.1.10) D-U-N-S number

121797740

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

371

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

371

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This is also the DRB business division.

Row 22

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Software

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ D-U-N-S number

(7.23.1.10) D-U-N-S number

532941061

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

73

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

35

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

35

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Included within the Other Mobility Technology business division for this reporting year's emissions.

Row 23

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Electrical equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ D-U-N-S number

(7.23.1.10) D-U-N-S number

533116671

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

387

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

387

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Included within the Other Mobility Technology business division for this reporting year's emissions.

Row 24

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Software

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ D-U-N-S number

(7.23.1.10) D-U-N-S number

365311579

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12

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

46

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

46

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Included within the Other Mobility Technology business division for this reporting year's emissions.

Row 25

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Industrial machinery

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ D-U-N-S number

(7.23.1.10) D-U-N-S number

211223580

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

463

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

22

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

22

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Included within the Gilbarco Veeder-Root business division for this reporting year's emissions.

Row 26

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Software

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ Other unique identifier, please specify :New Zealand Company Number

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

1422736

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

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

389

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

389

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Included within the Other Mobility Technology business division for this reporting year's emissions.

Row 27

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Software

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ D-U-N-S number

(7.23.1.10) D-U-N-S number

531763532

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

63

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

63

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Included within the Other Mobility Technology business division for this reporting year's emissions.

Row 28

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Software

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ Other unique identifier, please specify :Bulgarian Unified Identification Code (UIC)

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

201193307

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

9

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

9

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Included within the Other Mobility Technology business division for this reporting year's emissions.

Row 29

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Industrial machinery

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ D-U-N-S number

(7.23.1.10) D-U-N-S number

915361215

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

125

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

27

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

5

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Included within the Gilbarco Veeder-Root business division for this reporting year's emissions.

[Add row]

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Telstra Group Ltd

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

This allocation represents Vontier's subsidiary, Navman Wireless Australia Pty Ltd, which manages Telstra Group Ltd's local contracts and operations. We isolated this unit's unique annual revenue and Scope 1 and 2 emissions. This ensures the carbon intensity reflects regional services without global corporate distortion.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

606000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions include natural gas used for heating at manufacturing sites, warehouses, and office facilities, as well as emissions from company-owned or controlled vehicles. These sources are not applicable for Navman Wireless Australia Pty Ltd., therefore the value is zero.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions for Navman Wireless Australia Pty Ltd are identified using the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard under the operational control approach. The evaluation concluded that Scope 1 sources, including facility heating and company vehicles, are not applicable to this business unit, resulting in a value of zero. Limitations include relying on localized asset facility reporting and the absence of vehicle contract data for this specific subsidiary. Assumptions are made that operational boundaries remained stable throughout the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Allocated emissions are calculated by dividing the value of products purchased by Telstra Group Ltd by the total annual revenue of Navman Wireless Australia Pty Ltd, resulting in a 2% account share. This share is based on regional commercial records and subsidiary financial data. This 2% was multiplied by the Scope 1 emissions for Navman Wireless Australia Pty Ltd, which were zero.

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Telstra Group Ltd

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

This allocation represents Vontier's subsidiary, Navman Wireless Australia Pty Ltd, which manages Telstra Group Ltd's local contracts and operations. We isolated this unit's unique annual revenue and Scope 1 and 2 emissions. This ensures the carbon intensity reflects regional services without global corporate distortion.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

606000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.8

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 market-based emissions are the emissions from purchased electricity, calculated based on the electricity contracts and renewable energy instruments we use, such as green tariffs, power purchase agreements, and renewable energy certificates, for our manufacturing sites, warehouses, and offices.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions for Navman Wireless Australia Pty Ltd are identified using the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard under the operational control approach. The inventory covers localized electricity and indirect purchased heat consumption for regional offices and facilities. Limitations include relying on localized utility bills and third-party operational baselines for this specific business unit. Assumptions are made that building configurations remained stable throughout the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Allocated emissions are calculated by dividing the value of products purchased by Telstra Group Ltd by the total annual revenue of Navman Wireless Australia Pty Ltd, resulting in a 2% account share. This share is based on regional commercial records and subsidiary financial data. This 2% was multiplied by the total Scope 2 (market-based) emissions of 40 MT CO₂e for Navman Wireless Australia Pty Ltd to determine the final allocation.

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Telstra Group Ltd

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

This allocation represents Vontier's subsidiary, Navman Wireless Australia Pty Ltd, which manages Telstra Group Ltd's local contracts and operations. We isolated this unit's unique annual revenue and Scope 1 and 2 emissions. This ensures the carbon intensity reflects regional services without global corporate distortion.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

606000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.8

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 location-based emissions are the emissions from purchased electricity, calculated using the average emissions intensity of the local electricity grid where our manufacturing sites, warehouses, and offices are located.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions for Navman Wireless Australia Pty Ltd are identified using the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard under the operational control approach. The inventory covers localized electricity and indirect purchased heat consumption for regional offices and facilities. Limitations include relying on localized utility bills and third-party operational baselines for this specific business unit. Assumptions are made that building configurations remained stable throughout the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Allocated emissions are calculated by dividing the value of products purchased by Telstra Group Ltd by the total annual revenue of Navman Wireless Australia Pty Ltd, resulting in a 2% account share. This share is based on regional commercial records and subsidiary financial data. This 2% was multiplied by the total Scope 2 (location-based) emissions of 40 MT CO₂e for Navman Wireless Australia Pty Ltd to determine the final allocation.

[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☒ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

It would be helpful if customers could include, along with their requests, the amount spent (in USD) allocated to our company or subsidiary for our products.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:
☒ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

We currently allocate emissions to our customers by responding to their requests through this CDP questionnaire (see question 7.26). Current allocation is based on the market value of products purchased. We intend to enhance our emissions allocation process by conducting more product Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs). LCA results will allow us to more accurately measure and report the environmental impacts of our products and services, and provide our customers with more detailed information.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☒ More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from:

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: ☒ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

47211

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

55139.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

10253

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

20584

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

30837.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

5514

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

5514.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

18181

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

73309

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

91490.00

[Fixed row]

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

7928

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Biogas is reported entirely under Sustainable biomass. Commercially blended transport fuels (B20 and E85) consumed by our mobile fleet are split volumetrically between their biogenic and petroleum components; the renewable portion is consolidated into Sustainable biomass, while the fossil portion is aggregated under Oil alongside standard gasoline and fuel oil.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

The Other biomass row is not applicable to Vontier operations. This category is reported as zero because the organization does not consume non-sustainable or uncertified biomass sources. All biogenic energy consumption is fully accounted for under the Sustainable biomass classification.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

The Other renewable fuels row is not applicable to Vontier operations. This field is reported as zero because the organization does not utilize alternative renewable energy carriers such as renewable hydrogen or e-fuels. All renewable fuel usage is strictly limited to our sustainable biomass inventory.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

The Coal row is not applicable to Vontier operations. This category is reported as zero because the organization does not consume solid fossil fuels such as coal, lignite, or coke anywhere within our operational control boundary.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

18770

(7.30.7.7) Comment

The Oil row total includes all non-renewable liquid fuels consumed across our stationary and mobile operations. Specifically, this figure accounts for commercial gasoline, No. 2 fuel oil, and the fossil-derived portions of our fleet transport blends. This encompasses the 80% petroleum diesel component from B20 and the 15% petroleum gasoline component from E85.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

28441

(7.30.7.7) Comment

The Gas row total includes all non-renewable gaseous and liquefied petroleum fuels consumed at our facilities. Specifically, this figure accounts for pipeline natural gas used in stationary combustion processes. It also includes propane utilized across our operational locations.

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

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Not applicable. Vontier does not consume specialized non-renewable energy sources such as non-renewable hydrogen or waste-derived fuels. All non-renewable fuel energy is fully captured within the dedicated Oil and Gas classifications.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

55139

(7.30.7.7) Comment

The Total fuel row represents the mathematically consolidated sum of all energy consumed across our operational boundary. This figure includes our reported Sustainable biomass, Oil, and Gas sub-categories. This total aligns directly with our primary Scope 1 fuel consumption inventory without any omissions or double-counting
[Fixed row]

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

Argentina

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

157

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

157.00

Australia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

305

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

305.00

Brazil

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

360

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

360.00

Bulgaria

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

24.00

Canada

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Chile

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

18.00

China

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

197

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

197.00

Denmark

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

146

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

0

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

23

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

0

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

169.00

Egypt

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

14.00

Estonia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1.00

Finland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

111

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

111.00

Germany

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1128

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

0

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

411

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

0

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

1539.00

Greece

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

40

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

40.00

India

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2786

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

2786.00

Israel

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

400

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

0

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

58

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

0

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

458.00

Italy

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

851

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

851.00

Latvia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

2.00

Lithuania

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

7.00

Malaysia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

69

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

69.00

Mexico

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

63

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

0

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

59

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

0

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

122.00

Morocco

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

26.00

New Zealand

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

164

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

164.00

Norway

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

137

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

137.00

Poland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8

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

0

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

4

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

0

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

12.00

Romania

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

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

0

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

144

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

0

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

177.00

Serbia**(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

5

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

0

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

39

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

0

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

44.00

Singapore

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10

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

0

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

16

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

0

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

26.00

South Africa

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

427

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

0

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

147

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

0

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

574.00

Sweden

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

30.00

Thailand

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

28

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

28.00

Türkiye

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

865

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

0

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

377

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

0

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

1242.00

United Kingdom

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

208

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

0

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

79

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

0

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

287.00

United States of America

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22217

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

0

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

4159

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

0

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

26376.00

[Fixed row]

(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

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

4040

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ REC [US and Canada]

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

Select from:

☒ United States of America

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2025

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Retired at Duncansville, PA site

Row 2

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

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

2440

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ REC [US and Canada]

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

Select from:

☒ United States of America

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Vontier REC retired at Greensboro, NC site

Row 3

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ India

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Direct line to an off-site generator owned by a third party with no grid transfers (direct line PPA)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

1220

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ Indian national EAC system

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Retired at Coimbatore, India site

Row 4

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ India

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Direct line to an off-site generator owned by a third party with no grid transfers (direct line PPA)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

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

140

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ Indian national EAC system

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Retired at Coimbatore, India site

Row 5

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Sweden

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Hydropower, wind, biomass, solar

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

30

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☒ Sweden

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Retired at Köpövängen, Sweden site

Row 6

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Finland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Low-carbon electricity mix, please specify

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

111

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☒ Finland

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Retired at Tampere, Finland site

Row 7

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :wind and solar

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

1128

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☒ Germany

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Retired at Salzkotten and Fafnir sites

Row 8

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

508

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☒ Italy

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Retired at Firenze, Italy site

Row 9

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

291

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☒ Brazil

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2019

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Retired at Barueri, Brazil site

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0000056048

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

17238

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

3075600000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

18

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

☒ Divestment

(7.45.9) Please explain

In the reporting year, our emissions intensity figure decreased by 18.06% compared to the previous year. This performance is primarily driven by targeted operational carbon reductions alongside economic growth: our total annual revenue increased to \$3,075,600,000, while our absolute combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 operational emissions fell to 17,238 MT CO₂e. The reduction is directly attributed to a combination of factors, including a positive change in our renewable energy consumption via increased low-carbon facility electricity sourcing, strategic emissions reduction activities and equipment upgrades through kaizens, and the divestment of minor non-core business activities.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

4475

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Metric Tons

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Not Applicable

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

3

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Our reported total waste volume increased by 3% because we identified and began tracking additional recycling and reuse waste streams during the year. This increase is a result of improved data collection and a more comprehensive survey of our facilities. Capturing these previously unrecorded streams allows us to actively divert more total material away from landfills into circular recovery processes.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

85976

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

MWh

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Not Applicable

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

5

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The 5% decrease is calculated against our 2024 absolute energy consumption of 90,785 MWh, which was not previously reported for this specific question. This reduction was primarily driven by our targeted operational efficiency measures across our facility network. Additionally, a minor portion of the decrease is attributed to structural operational changes following the divestiture of Gilbarco Veeder-Root's European service operations in September 2025.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ Absolute target

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

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Vontier Corporation Certificate.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/04/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

01/01/2021

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

15979

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

17734

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

0.000

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

33713.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

45

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

18542.150

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

8975

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

8263

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

17238.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

108.60

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In December 2021, Vontier announced its first organization-wide GHG reduction targets, committing to a 45% reduction in absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 2030 against a 2020 base year. This absolute target covers 100% of Vontier's global operational footprint and was formally validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in April 2023 as aligning with a 1.5°C global climate mitigation pathway. To support this goal, our operating businesses are actively implementing localized carbon reduction projects focused on reducing absolute energy consumption and improving overall energy efficiency. In accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard structural recalculation policy, the 2020 base year emissions for this target have been adjusted to exclude historical operational emissions from the GTT and Coats businesses, which were divested in 2023 and 2024, respectively. This structural baseline adjustment removed approximately 8,000 MT CO₂e from our initial 2020 base-year profile. Following these specific modifications, there are no other exclusions, data gaps, or geographic variations from this global target boundary.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Our Scope 1 and 2 targets directly reinforce our commercial strategy by addressing our own mobile emissions footprint. As a leading provider of sustainable transportation infrastructure including electric vehicles (EVs), hydrogen, compressed natural gas (CNG), and biofuels, decarbonizing our own corporate fleet allows us to operationalize, test, and lead the adoption of the very transition technologies we sell to the wider transportation sector. This absolute 45% reduction target uses a 2020 baseline year and tracks toward a 2030 target year, fully aligning our internal operations with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) 1.5°C global climate mitigation pathway.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

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

(1) Core Strategy & Target Achievement Overview: Vontier used a multi-pronged framework to drive absolute Scope 1 and 2 reductions. By prioritizing operational excellence, we achieved a 49% absolute reduction from the 2020 baseline, surpassing our 45% by 2030 target early. Progress was driven by internal efficiency kaizens that included operational and equipment upgrades, and renewable energy procurement. Major structural changes, including strategic divestments and site closures, were formally accounted for through baseline adjustments, ensuring progress reflects genuine operational improvements. (2) Facility Efficiency and Operational Kaizens: Vontier systematically conducted 11 energy kaizen events from 2021-2025 across key sites, primarily targeting manufacturing sites, to optimize energy management. These collaborative workshops yield immediate, measurable benefits, such as a single project achieving a reduction of 315 MT CO₂e per year. To scale these operational and infrastructure improvements, Vontier evaluates legacy systems and integrates a dedicated emission reduction review directly into its Capital Appropriation Request (CAR) form. This ensures all new facility allocations, including HVAC overhauls, LED lighting transitions, and machinery upgrades, are vetted for carbon-reduction impacts. (3) Increased Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs): To address grid electricity demands, Vontier scaled its procurement of market-based instruments. The company expanded its acquisition of regional Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) and Guarantees of Origin (GOs). This intentional procurement strategy transitioned nine major corporate and manufacturing facilities to 100% renewable energy, serving as a primary pillar for our Scope 2 reduction strategy. (4) Re-Baselining and Structural Adjustments: In alignment with the GHG Protocol, Vontier formally adjusted its 2020 base-year emissions to account for the structural impacts of major divestments and site closures. Consequently, these portfolio changes did not artificially inflate target progress. Minor ongoing consolidations outside the re-baselining threshold provided a negligible secondary contribution, ensuring target progress remains strictly underpinned by internal operational efficiency, fleet optimization, and renewable procurement.

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Vontier Corporation Certificate.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- ☒ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

08/10/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Methane (CH ₄) | ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) |
| ☒ Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) | ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃) |
| ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | |
| ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |
| ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) | |

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Scope 3, Category 14 – Franchises | ☒ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products |
| ☒ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments | ☒ Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets |
| ☒ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods | ☒ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services |
| ☒ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel | ☒ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations |
| ☒ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting | ☒ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products |
| ☒ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution | |
| ☒ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution | |
| ☒ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) | |

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

01/01/2021

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

211644

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

84492

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5322

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

32366

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1191

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1174

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10135

(7.53.1.21) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

595

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

503564

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

854

(7.53.1.27) Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

44980

(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9390

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

905707.000

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

905707.000

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

100.0

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.42) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

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

100.0

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.48) Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.49) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

100

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

100.0

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

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

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

679280.250

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

183880

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

59724

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5561

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

26595

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

764

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3080

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6850

(7.53.1.66) Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1117

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

468639

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

373

(7.53.1.72) Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

49701

(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

806284.000

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

806284.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

43.91

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2022, Vontier established its second organization-wide climate target, committing to a 25% reduction in absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions by 2030 against a 2020 base year. This value chain target was formally validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in April 2023 as aligning with a well-below 2°C global climate mitigation pathway. To support this goal, our operating businesses are actively implementing targeted carbon reduction initiatives focused on reducing absolute value chain footprints. In accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard structural recalculation policy, the 2020 base year emissions for this target were adjusted to exclude historical operational emissions from the GTT and Coats businesses, which were divested in 2023 and 2024, respectively. The rebaselining process also incorporated data quality improvements across our inventory methodology, including a transition away from obsolete Quantis tracking factors to updated multi-regional input-output emission factors from the EXIOBASE database, significantly enhancing the precision of our value chain accounting. This baseline adjustment removed approximately 690,000 MT CO₂e from our initial 2020 base-year Scope 3 profile. There are no other exclusions, data gaps, or geographic variations within this global target boundary.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Our Scope 3 target directly advances our business strategy of delivering sustainable solutions to the mobility sector. By offering alternative fuel options including electric vehicles (EVs), compressed natural gas (CNG), and biofuels to our value chain partners, we directly lower their operational footprints while structurally reducing our downstream Category 11 Use of Sold Products emissions. Concurrently, this target drives our initiative to simplify and standardize product components, leading to streamlined, efficient sourcing that mitigates our upstream Category 1 Purchased Goods emissions. This absolute 25% reduction target uses a 2020 baseline year and tracks toward a 2030 target year, fully aligning our entire value chain with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) 1.5°C global climate mitigation pathway.

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

We plan to achieve our Scope 3 GHG emissions reduction target through targeted supplier, operational, and customer initiatives. Our roadmap focuses on screening and engaging key suppliers on energy efficiency, prioritizing low-carbon procurement, and optimizing freight and distribution networks. From a product perspective, we are implementing design improvements informed by circular economy principles, with the aim of extending product lifespans and reducing energy consumption across the product lifecycle. We completed our first Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) in 2025, and the results will further strengthen these product enhancement efforts. We also engage customers through targeted education, collaborative initiatives, and marketing campaigns to address our most material downstream emissions

categories. To date, we have achieved an 11% reduction in Scope 3 emissions compared with our 2020 baseline year. This meaningful progress has been driven by early supplier engagement and significant improvements in data quality, including closer alignment with the GHG Protocol through the replacement of broad secondary estimates with primary activity data and updated localized emission factors. Completing a life cycle assessment (LCA) further improved the accuracy of our Scope 3 inventory by replacing industry-average assumptions with more granular, product-specific emission factors for key categories. To maintain operational momentum and support strong climate governance, we hold quarterly reviews with our procurement team to identify emissions reduction and supplier engagement opportunities across our value chain and to monitor progress. In addition, executive leadership conducts an annual review of progress against targets, planned actions, related capital expenditure (CapEx) allocations, and broader commercial impacts.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[\[Add row\]](#)

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

Select all that apply

☒ Net-zero targets

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

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/04/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☒ Abs1

☒ Abs2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

01/01/2051

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

☒ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This company-wide net-zero target covers 100% of our global operational footprint with no exclusions, applying an operational control consolidation approach for all emissions boundaries. The base year for this net-zero target is 2020, which aligns identically with our base year emissions inventory for near-term targets. The target boundary fully encompasses all seven greenhouse gases checked in Column 2 (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆, and NF₃). This long-term commitment directly dictates the trajectory of our near-term absolute reduction targets (Abs1 and Abs2), which mandate a 45% reduction in absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions alongside a 25% reduction in absolute Scope 3 emissions spanning all relevant value chain categories by 2030. Both near-term targets have been officially validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), ensuring a science-verified pathway toward achieving absolute Net Zero by 2050.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The objective of this target is to institutionalize the absolute decoupling of our operational growth from our greenhouse gas footprint, embedding climate transition risks directly into our long-term business strategy. This objective acts as a governance framework for our capital allocation, systematically prioritizing capital expenditures (CapEx) toward facility energy efficiency retrofits, fleet electrification, and renewable energy procurement. Simultaneously, this target serves as a catalyst for our product R&D and innovation pipeline, driving the development of next-generation, lower-carbon, and highly energy-efficient solutions for our customers. By aligning our investment strategy and product portfolio with a Net Zero by 2050 trajectory, we actively mitigate long-term transition risks while capturing new market opportunities in the low-carbon economy.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation

☒ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

As an official signatory to the UN Global Compact's Forward Faster initiative, Vontier has committed to both Target 1 (Net-Zero Emissions) and Target 2 (A Just Transition). Guided by these dual frameworks, over the next two years we are exploring the viability, options, and opportunities for future beyond-value-chain projects that support local workers and build social equity in climate-vulnerable communities as part of a Just Transition. In addition to our ongoing internal decarbonization

activities, including energy kaizens, energy reduction projects, expanding the number of electric vehicles (EVs) in our fleet for Scope 1 and 2, and purchasing renewable energy, we plan to install solar panels at one of our sites within the next two to five years. Following the completion of our first product Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) in 2025, we are also actively using insights to better understand, measure, and manage our Scope 3 value chain impacts and drive product enhancements to minimize climate and environmental impacts. Upon achieving our near-term reduction milestones, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for final neutralization at the end of the target timeline.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

We monitor progress toward our Scope 1 and 2 targets on a quarterly basis using a centralized carbon accounting platform, and we conduct a comprehensive annual review of our overall progress toward Scope 1, 2, and 3 targets. These performance metrics are formally reported to our Executive Leadership Team and the the Board of Directors to ensure top-down accountability and strategic oversight. Our near-term absolute emission reduction targets have been formally reviewed, approved, and validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), with our Scope 1 and 2 targets aligned to a 1.5°C pathway and our Scope 3 target aligned to a well-below 2°C pathway. Additionally, we continue to evaluate whether to seek formal review and approval from the SBTi for our long-term Net-Zero target. We are assessing SBTi's evolving corporate Net-Zero standard criteria, along with the related operational efforts and costs required to achieve them.

[Add row]

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

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	49	17
To be implemented	16	91
Implementation commenced	36	954
Implemented	35	1200
Not to be implemented	8	17

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

☒ Resource efficiency

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

64

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

Select all that apply

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

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- ☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

18932

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

400

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- ☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- ☒ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Instituted site-wide behavioral energy conservation campaigns, implemented checklist-based shift protocols to support energy efficiency, designated personnel to power down equipment, and deployed employee engagement efforts, reminders, and reinforcement to promote energy-saving behaviors.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

☒ Supplier engagement

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

86

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation & distribution

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

10080

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1200

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Optimized supply chain footprint by actively switching to closer, regional suppliers. This project explicitly reduced the upstream transportation mileage and fuel burn required to deliver machining components like stators and rotors.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

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

174

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

37906

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

280000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Implemented automated climate-control software to reduce heating and cooling during off-hours and weekends, helping eliminate unnecessary building conditioning waste.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

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

218

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

44702

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

546260

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Upgraded or replaced older heating and cooling equipment with high-efficiency units. Also installed timers and made setting adjustments to reduce energy use from climate control, air circulation, and seasonal space heating.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Lighting

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

15

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

16567

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

9200

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Completed office and factory floor lighting modernizations, utilizing a combination of high-efficiency LED fixture change-outs, motion-controlled facility sensors, voltage-stabilizing servo stabilizers, and automated relay switch circuits.

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Combined heat and power (cogeneration)

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

45

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

15000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

90000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Implemented a cogeneration-style heat recovery system that captures waste exhaust heat and uses it to produce hot water and steam through the boiler for factory processes.

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Compressed air

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

236

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

21857

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

28440

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Optimized facility compressed-air systems by implementing ultrasonic leak detection and repair, reducing main header pressure, replacing pneumatic hand tools with cordless electric alternatives, and adding smart compressor cutoff sensors.

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Cooling technology

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

1

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

134

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

144

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Retrofitted existing units with high-efficiency fan blades to reduce auxiliary power consumption.

Row 9

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Motors and drives

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

3

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

382

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

180

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Upgraded key facility assets, such as water pumps, with high-efficiency electric motors and associated electrical drive systems.

Row 10

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Other energy efficiency in production processes initiative, please specify :Moving servers to cloud

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

3

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

3500

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Modernized IT infrastructure by moving local on-premise servers, such as backup domain controllers and file systems, to centralized cloud platforms, reducing power and cooling needs at facility server closets.

Row 11

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Process optimization

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

328

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

Select all that apply

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

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- ☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

47925

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

153500

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- ☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- ☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Optimized pretreatment and drying oven operations by improving process setpoints, airflow, exhaust management, and operator control practices to reduce emissions and improve fuel efficiency.

Row 12

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☒ Company fleet vehicle efficiency

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

6

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2300

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

600

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Improved corporate logistics and fleet performance by optimizing routes to reduce mileage, providing mobile fuel-consumption coaching to encourage efficient driving habits, and scheduling fleet tire-pressure maintenance to minimize rolling resistance.

Row 13

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity

☒ Waste reduction

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

21

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

136

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Eliminated solvent use and related solvent waste from a rust-preventative coating process for steel sheets.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

No additional comment

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- ☒ Other :Emissions reduction benefits are considered in capital appropriation approvals

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In addition to a dedicated budget for emission reduction activities, Vontier's Capital Appropriation Request (CAR) form integrates emission reduction criteria into the project review process. For example, the financial justification/business rationale section of the CAR form asks whether the project contributes to achieving GHG emission reduction goals.

[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

- ☒ No, I am not providing data

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

- ☒ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

- ☒ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Road

- ☒ Other road, please specify :electric vehicle charging and energy management software

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Vontier's Driivz business unit provides an intelligent, cloud-based electric vehicle (EV) charging and energy management Software as a Service (SaaS) platform. We classify this digital solution as low carbon under Section 8.2 of the EU Taxonomy, which covers data-driven solutions for greenhouse gas emissions reductions. Driivz serves a critical environmental role by optimizing charging network uptime, facilitating vehicle-to-grid (V2G) power management, and enabling global charge point operators to scale their networks. This software infrastructure directly accelerates the replacement of traditional internal combustion engine vehicles with zero-emission electric vehicles. To demonstrate our environmental impact, Vontier measures net avoided emissions using a data model aligned with European Environment Agency and International Energy Agency parameters. During the current reporting period, kilometers driven by electric vehicles powered through the Driivz software network successfully achieved a net avoidance of 1,014,026 metric tons of CO2e globally. This low-carbon product line generated \$12,302,400 in standalone revenue, representing exactly 0.4% of Vontier's total annual corporate revenue pool (\$3,075,600,000), allowing us to cleanly demonstrate to investors our expanding strategic commercial alignment with low-carbon transition mechanisms.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

- ☒ Estimating and Reporting the Comparative Emissions Impacts of Products (WRI)

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

- ☒ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Total distance driven by EVs in kilometers using Drivz charging solutions in 2025.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

As compared to internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles driving the same distance.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

1014026

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Our calculation of avoided emissions is based on substituting traditional Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) vehicles with Electric Vehicles (EVs). Each kilometer driven by an EV directly replaces one kilometer that would have been driven by an ICE vehicle. To estimate the gross emission reductions, we utilized average tailpipe emission datasets for ICE vehicles provided by the European Environment Agency (EEA). We then accounted for the upstream emissions generated by the electricity production required to charge the EVs, utilizing grid-intensity data from the International Energy Agency (IEA). This grid intensity value varies by country depending on the specific share of renewable energy in each regional electricity mix. The simplified mathematical formula used to determine our impact is: Gross CO₂e saved by EVs minus CO₂e emitted from electricity generation equals the Net CO₂e saved. Applying this framework to our updated figures yields the following calculation: 1,369,824 MT (Gross Saved) - 355,798 MT (Grid Generation) = 1,014,026 metric tons of net CO₂e saved.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

1

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☒ Transport

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☒ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

FAFNIR GmbH, a German subsidiary of Vontier, participates in the Clean Advantage program administered by our commercial fuel card provider, Fleetcor Deutschland GmbH. Under this framework, for the fuel volume purchased using our corporate commercial fuel cards, the associated fleet greenhouse gas footprint is formally calculated. Fleetcor then pools these allocations to invest on our behalf in certified transport sector carbon offset projects. These mitigation initiatives are distributed locally, across Europe, and globally, focusing on areas such as greenhouse gas capture, alternative renewable energy, industrial efficiency, and reforestation. The calculations used to determine our fleet's footprint are performed directly using the UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) greenhouse gas conversion factors. All chosen projects are tracked and verified through globally recognized registries, ensuring rigorous quality controls.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

13

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☒ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☒ Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☒ Consideration of legal requirements

☒ Investment analysis

☒ Barrier analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☒ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☒ Activity-shifting

☒ Market leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The Gold Standard program requires all approved offset projects to undergo rigorous multi-dimensional risk screenings before carbon credits can be issued or retired. Project developers must establish strict environmental and social safeguards to guarantee that the project follows 'Do No Harm' principles and directly supports local sustainable development objectives. Additionally, the program mandates the implementation of a robust, digital track-and-trace system. This framework assigns a

unique, audited serial number to every metric ton of carbon reduced, tracking the asset's entire lifecycle from initial issuance to final permanent cancellation in order to completely eliminate the risk of double-counting across international registries.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Vontier utilizes a Gold Standard certified offset portfolio through the Fleetcor Clean Advantage program because its multi-layered verification methodology guarantees a high-integrity carbon reduction pathway. The underlying program enforces strict project quality controls, requiring third-party developers to pass objective additionality tests, maintain monitoring buffers to mitigate potential future reversals, and complete comprehensive activity-shifting leak assessments. By selecting this verified track, FAFNIR GmbH ensures that our voluntary retirement of 13 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (reflecting an audited fleet fuel card offset total of 13,120.23 kilograms of CO2 calculated under UK DEFRA conversion factors) is mathematically accurate, permanently documented, and fully shielded from double-claiming or environmental leakage risks across global carbon ledgers.

[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

For production facilities and large offices, volumes of water withdrawn are directly monitored on a monthly basis using onsite flow meters or indirectly using utility invoices. Water withdrawals for internal WASH services at very small non-production sites, such as small offices and warehouses, are estimated/modeled based on the facility's square footage.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water withdrawals are monitored for all production sites and large offices. For small facilities that only use water for WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) services such as drinking water, toilets, etc., water withdrawals are estimated/modeled using facility square footage.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

For production facilities and large offices, volumes of water withdrawn are directly monitored on a monthly basis using onsite flow meters or indirectly using utility invoices. Water usage for internal WASH services at very small non-production sites, such as small offices and warehouses, are estimated or modeled based on the facility's square footage.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water withdrawals by source is known for all production facilities and large offices. All water used for operational processes and personal use from these sites is sourced from local municipal suppliers who withdraw water directly from lakes, rivers and other surface/ground waters. For small facilities that only use water for WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) services such as drinking water, toilets, etc., water withdrawals are estimated/modeled using square footage. These small facilities also have their water sourced from local municipal suppliers who withdraw water directly from lakes rivers and other surface/ground waters.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We track incoming water quality through municipal notification networks, which send our teams digital alerts or advisories if a water quality issue occurs in any of our operating cities.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our municipal water providers across our various operating cities continuously monitor supply quality and operate notification systems that notify our facility management teams of any water quality exceedances or health advisories. This direct, feedback loop ensures immediate visibility into water quality compliance across our sites without requiring manual internal testing.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We track total discharge volumes using a combination of direct outfall flow meters and utility invoices, supplemented by square-footage estimates for small facilities.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This aspect is monitored across our global operational footprint. For our manufacturing facilities, total volumes are tracked via physical outfall flow meters to maintain real-time oversight and ensure strict compliance with local discharge permit requirements. For our non-manufacturing locations, such as offices and warehouses, discharge volumes are tracked and calculated directly from municipal water utility invoices or estimates are made based on square footage if invoices are not available.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We track total discharge volumes using a combination of direct outfall flow meters and utility invoices, supplemented by square-footage estimates for small facilities.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This aspect is tracked across our global operational footprint. For our manufacturing facilities, discharge volumes are measured directly using physical outfall flow meters to maintain real-time compliance tracking. The exact destination of this discharge is known and strictly recorded in accordance with local site environmental permit requirements. For very small facilities, such as corporate offices and warehouses where physical discharge meters are unavailable, volumes are calculated using standardized water-use estimates based on facility square footage or municipal billing invoices.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We keep records per permit requirements for sites with water treatment or pretreatment operations.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Two out of nine manufacturing sites have pretreatment operations. Of these, both sites (100%) regularly measure and monitor this water aspect.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a quarter

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We monitor water discharge quality by standard effluent parameters at the site level using water samples (usually grab or composite samples) and lab testing. Parameters/pollutants vary by site, however typical parameters being measured and monitored include Total Suspended Solids (TSS), pH, and metals.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Monitoring is conducted at the site level. Manufacturing facilities hold waste and/or stormwater permits that mandate regular sampling (usually quarterly) and testing of water quality for multiple parameters at specified intervals. We are dedicated to minimizing water pollution and, to achieve this, we must ensure that both the quality and volume of discharged water meet all applicable standards and regulations. Note: The reported numbers in the '% of sites' column reflect that only relevant manufacturing sites with operations that impact this aspect are monitored. These sites account for over 80% of our company's total operational water volume. Other sites (like offices and warehouses) represent the remainder but are not monitored because they only discharge standard domestic wastewater from WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene) activities, rather than industrial process wastewater.

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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

This water aspect is not relevant to our sites because priority substances like nitrates, phosphates, and pesticides are not used or generated in our processes. Our discharge quality is monitored strictly for standard effluent parameters and temperature, as required by local site permits.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We use sensors specifically designed to monitor temperature in wastewater and industrial effluent treatment applications at sites required to monitor this per permit requirements. The online sensors (thermometers) are read daily and are factory calibrated and regularly maintained.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This is monitored at the site level. Our manufacturing locations with wastewater permits measure and track temperature according to their specific permit requirements, with staff typically reading a digital thermometer probe during daily inspection rounds. Note: The reported numbers in the '% of sites' column reflect that only relevant manufacturing sites with operations that impact this aspect are monitored. These sites account for over 80% of our company's total operational water volume. Other sites (like offices and warehouses) represent the remainder but are not monitored because they only discharge standard domestic wastewater from WASH activities, rather than industrial process wastewater.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calculated monthly using a water balance methodology that tracks withdrawals against discharges to determine net consumption. Water withdrawals are verified through physical flow meters or utility invoices, while water discharges are measured directly with outfall flow meters or discharge invoices. For small facilities where primary data cannot be obtained, estimations are calculated based on facility square footage.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We calculate net water consumption on a monthly basis. This process reconciles total water withdrawals against total water discharges. For our primary manufacturing locations, consumption is calculated using physical flow meters and outfall tracking to monitor operational usage and meet compliance standards. For smaller corporate offices and warehouses where primary metering is unavailable, consumption is calculated using utility billing invoices or standardized water-intensity estimations based on facility square footage. This combined approach allows us to utilize primary data as much as possible while obtaining full coverage.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water recycling and reuse are not material to our business operations at this time. Our manufacturing processes rely entirely on primary water withdrawals, and wastewater is discharged directly to municipal treatment facilities in compliance with local permits. Because total recycled/reused volume is currently less than 1% (negligible), this metric is considered not relevant for our footprint reporting.

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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The water quality at our facilities is continuously monitored by municipal providers and local health departments. To supplement this external tracking, we maintain an internal Speak Up! compliance system where employees can instantly report any facility concerns, including those regarding water quality or WASH infrastructure, ensuring immediate operational visibility.

(9.2.4) Please explain

e are committed to ensuring all employees at every site have access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities that meet appropriate standards. Our Water Management Policy outlines our objective to provide and maintain drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services in the workplace to promote the health and well-being of our employees. This formal policy is reinforced by routine facility maintenance inspections and open reporting channels, ensuring that fully functioning WASH standards are securely upheld across our global sites.

[Fixed row]

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

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

116

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Withdrawal volume is the same (less than 5% difference) from last year as our operations made no significant changes. Over the next five years, we project water withdrawal volumes across our operations to decrease. This reduction is driven by our target to implement water risk assessments and conservation plans at 100% of our high-priority manufacturing sites by the end of 2026. We define high-priority locations as manufacturing operations located in basins identified as having High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress using the WRI Aqueduct tool. Through these interventions, we expect total withdrawals to scale down as we systematically implement water-efficiency alternatives across our production processes. To date, we have executed the following actions toward achieving this corporate withdrawal target: (1) Policy Integration: We published the Vontier Water Management Policy for universal adoption across all global facilities to establish standardized intake and conservation protocols. (2) Risk Modeling: We finalized comprehensive site assessments across our global operations to map out assets currently exposed to localized water scarcity and intake quality risks, providing the baseline data required to enforce targeted withdrawal savings. (3) Plan Development: We successfully developed and implemented comprehensive water conservation plans focusing on withdrawal reductions at 2 out of our 4 identified high-priority manufacturing sites, establishing a clear roadmap to complete the remaining locations before the 2026 deadline. (4) Toolkit Deployment: We integrated tracking mechanisms into our Vontier Business System (VBS) toolkit to systematically identify water withdrawal reduction opportunities. Matco's Lakewood, NY manufacturing facility served as our pilot site for these expanded VBS capabilities, utilizing a kaizen exercise to isolate and reduce operational water intake.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our total reported water discharge volume increased by 27.2% compared to the previous reporting year (rising from 11 ML to 14 ML). This variation is entirely driven by a refinement in our corporate water accounting methodology rather than an increase in operational intensity. During this reporting cycle, we expanded our data collection boundary to capture actual primary data from a larger number of facilities. Additionally, we implemented a robust proxy estimation model based on facility square footage to account for smaller commercial sites and warehouses that were previously excluded. This improved boundary accounting provides a more complete and transparent view of our global discharge footprint. Looking forward, over the next five years, we project our total operational water footprint to trend lower. This anticipated decrease is driven by the implementation of our corporate sustainability target, which mandates comprehensive water risk assessments and localized conservation plans across our high-priority manufacturing sites by the end of 2026. As we continue to roll out these targeted efficiency measures, optimize our production workflows, and eliminate operational water waste, we expect our overall water footprint to scale down, effectively decoupling our long-term business growth from increased water risk.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

102

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our total water consumption remained about the same as last year, decreasing slightly from 105 ML to 102 ML. This 3 ML decrease is due to a 3 ML increase in reported water discharge. Total water withdrawals stayed consistent year over year. However, our reported discharge increased because we improved our tracking by using better facility records and incorporating square-footage estimates for smaller sites. Because water consumption is calculated as water withdrawals minus water discharges equals water consumption, the higher reported discharge resulted in a slightly lower calculated consumption total. Overall, the impact on net water consumption was small, at less than 3%. Looking forward, over the next five years, we project our total consumption to trend lower as a direct result of comprehensive efficiency measures that reduce overall operational water waste.

[Fixed row]

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

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

69

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Identification tool used

- ☒ WRI Aqueduct
- ☒ WWF Water Risk Filter

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

We screened our nine global manufacturing sites to identify locations with potential water-related risks that could affect operations. The screening used current and projected water-risk data from two publicly available tools: the World Resources Institute's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and the WWF Water Risk Filter, developed with DEG. The WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas identified four sites located in river basins with High or greater baseline water stress, meaning total annual water withdrawals represent 40% to 80% of available renewable water supply. Across these water-stressed areas, total water withdrawals increased 16.9% year over year, from 59 ML to 69 ML. This increase was mainly driven by higher production output and temporary site and equipment maintenance at our facility in India, which is located in a water-stressed basin. Moving forward, site teams are actively working to mitigate these operational issues and reduce water use over the next five years.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

- ☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Fresh surface water is not relevant to our operations as Vontier does not directly withdraw water from wetlands, rivers, or lakes. 100 percent of our manufacturing and commercial facilities rely entirely on local municipal third-party utilities or dedicated groundwater wells to fulfill operational and domestic water demands.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Brackish surface water and seawater are not relevant to our operations as our facilities are located inland and do not utilize coastal intake infrastructure. Furthermore, our industrial manufacturing processes, such as component assembly and fabrication, do not require high-salinity cooling loops or desalination workflows.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

15

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Our total water withdrawal volume increased by 15% compared to the previous reporting year, rising from 13 ML to 15 ML. This higher trend was primarily driven by a significant expansion in production demands at our ANGI business facility in Janesville, Wisconsin, which withdraws a portion of its water directly from an on-site well.

This specific facility has experienced an acceleration in manufacturing output due to a strong surge in global demand for alternative fuel infrastructure and compressed natural gas solutions. This operational growth, combined with our ongoing methodology refinements to improve data tracking across our footprint, accounts for the 2 ML absolute variance. Moving forward, we continue to monitor our well withdrawals closely to optimize water efficiency as we scale production to support the transition to cleaner transportation energy.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Non-renewable groundwater is not relevant to our footprint as our active well extractions and municipal connections draw exclusively from regulated, rechargeable regional aquifers. We utilize localized risk screening tools to ensure none of our operational facilities tap into deep, non-replenishable fossil water tables.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Produced and entrained water is not relevant to our operations because our industrial inputs consist of solid raw materials like metals and electronics, rather than agricultural or geological inputs. Our manufacturing workflows do not involve oil extraction, mining operations, or raw materials that contain embedded extractable water volumes.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

101

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Our total water withdrawal from third party sources remained about the same compared to the previous reporting year, decreasing by approximately 2% from 103 ML to 101 ML. This volume is sourced entirely via municipal water utility networks across our global operations to support both our manufacturing processes and domestic WASH services. The stability of this metric reflects consistent year over year operational activity across our commercial offices, warehouses, and core manufacturing facilities. Our ongoing tracking refinements, which include reviewing direct municipal utility invoices and using standardized square-footage estimates for smaller unmetered locations, confirm that our baseline municipal grid consumption has remained highly stable without any material operational deviations.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Fresh surface water is not relevant to our footprint as Vontier does not directly discharge industrial process water into rivers, lakes, or wetlands. All of our operational and domestic effluent is routed into municipal third party sewer networks. While certain facility footprints experience natural stormwater runoff from roof areas and parking structures, this drainage is managed through municipal storm sewers or direct ground absorption, and it is excluded from our tracking because its volume does not create an error of more than 5 percent in our overall operational water balance.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Brackish surface water and seawater destinations are not relevant to our operational footprint because our manufacturing and commercial facilities are situated inland and do not maintain coastal discharge outfalls. Furthermore, our industrial assembly and fabrication processes do not generate high-salinity effluent or require marine-based water disposal routes, making direct discharges to seawater completely inapplicable to our operations.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Groundwater discharge is not relevant to our operations as our facilities do not utilize subsurface injection wells, septic leach fields, or on-site land application systems for wastewater disposal. All operational and domestic wastewater is directed into third party municipal sewer networks or treated through permitted industrial outfalls, ensuring we do not discharge process water directly into local underground aquifers.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

14

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Third party destinations represent our primary water discharge pathway, totaling 14 ML for this reporting cycle. This volume reflects a higher trend compared to the previous year, which is driven entirely by a deliberate change in our water accounting methodology rather than an increase in physical production intensity. During this reporting cycle, we successfully expanded our data tracking boundaries to capture direct utility records from a larger number of facilities. Additionally, we implemented a robust proxy estimation model based on facility square footage to account for smaller commercial locations and warehouses that were previously untracked. This methodology upgrade provides a more complete and transparent view of our footprint, ensuring we accurately report the water we return to municipal treatment systems.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Indicate the highest level to which your wastewater is treated (either by your organization or a third party) before being discharged to the environment.

Quaternary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

A review of our global manufacturing operations and facility inventory indicates that no wastewater volumes are processed under this treatment protocol. Instead, all our reported generated wastewater undergoes Secondary treatment at the local Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW). Consequently, the volume of discharge treated at this specific level is zero.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

A review of our global manufacturing operations and facility inventory indicates that no wastewater volumes are processed under this treatment protocol. Instead, all our reported generated wastewater undergoes Secondary treatment at the local Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW). Consequently, the volume of discharge treated at this specific level is zero.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

14

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☒ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

- ☒ Internally developed water quality standards or guidelines
- ☒ Sector-specific standards
- ☒ The water discharge impacts

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

All facility effluent (14 ML) is routed to the local Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW), where it receives secondary biological treatment before environmental release. As a result, this discharge volume is categorized under the secondary treatment tier. The Greensboro, NC, and Duncansville, PA, facilities also use on-site pretreatment processes that combine physical separation and chemical neutralization to isolate solids, adjust wastewater pH, and stabilize effluent properties before discharge to the municipal system. These practices were developed internally with third-party input and align with local municipal codes and sector-specific manufacturing standards to help reduce potential discharge impacts. This approach supports local infrastructure, reflects industry best practices, and aligns with corporate water stewardship expectations. The total reported discharge volume increased year over year due to an improved data accounting methodology. Previous reporting cycles included only the Greensboro and Duncansville sites, while this year's inventory expanded the reporting boundary to include discharges from additional facility assets, including calculated estimates for smaller corporate offices.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

A review of our global manufacturing operations and facility inventory indicates that no wastewater volumes are processed under this treatment protocol. Instead, all our reported generated wastewater undergoes Secondary treatment at the local Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW). Consequently, the volume of discharge treated at this specific level is zero.

No treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

A review of our global manufacturing operations and facility inventory indicates that no wastewater volumes are processed under this treatment protocol. Instead, all our reported generated wastewater undergoes Secondary treatment at the local Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW). Consequently, the volume of discharge treated at this specific level is zero.

Unknown

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Regular meter tracking, utility billing reviews, and updated data accounting methods allow us to account for the destination and treatment level of facility effluent globally. As a result, our team tracks water discharge volumes across all operational boundaries, with no volumes categorized as unknown, resulting in a reported volume of zero for this tier.

[Fixed row]

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

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☒ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

To gain an understanding of potential water-related constraints, such as water stress, flooding, and poor water quality, that may exist now and in the future, we screened our global operational footprint in 2024 and reviewed results for current validity in 2025. This screening utilized current and projected water risk datasets from two publicly available, credible tools: the World Resources Institute's (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and the WWF/DEG Water Risk Filter. Through this assessment, water stress, specifically driven by issues with water availability and quality, was identified as a substantive risk at 4 manufacturing sites located in India, China, and parts of the United States. These 4 identified locations represent 3% of our total network of approximately 150 facilities. We define a substantive risk threshold at the facility level as any location where water stress could impact annual site revenue by more than 1%.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

Water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities were assessed within our upstream value chain during our broader enterprise risk management (ERM) process in 2024, and the results were reviewed for current validity in 2025. This assessment evaluated our Tier 1 suppliers against our corporate substantive impact threshold, which is defined as an event causing a financial impact exceeding 1% of our total procurement spend. Based on these specific criteria, no substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, or opportunities were identified during this period. Because no supplier locations crossed this material threshold during this reporting cycle, facility-level counts and percentage breakdowns are not applicable. We continue to monitor our upstream value chain annually to ensure emerging localized risks are captured.

[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Coimbatore

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

There are no discharges from the facility because the water is recycled and used for irrigation. Since the water does not leave the site, the discharge is zero and is therefore considered "consumed."

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☒ Cauvery River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

10.937236

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

76.991107

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

26

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

26

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

26

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and consumption at our facility in Coimbatore, India increased by 30% during the reporting period, rising from 20 to 26 megaliters. Total water discharge remained at zero megaliters, as all withdrawn water is used entirely for on-site landscaping irrigation and does not leave the facility boundaries. The increase in water use was primarily driven by higher production output. In addition, water volumes were temporarily affected by short-term facility infrastructure maintenance and equipment remediation activities. Water for process and personal use is sourced from local municipal supplies, and data is obtained from supplier invoices. According to external screening datasets, the WWF Water Risk Filter indicates that the site faces high physical and reputational water-related risks, and the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas identifies the facility as being located in a high water-stress area. The facility has proactively identified opportunities for future water conservation initiatives.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Greensboro

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☒ Cape Fear River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

36.089206

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-79.927315

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

25

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

25

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

5

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

5

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

20

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal at our facility in Greensboro, United States increased by 9%, rising from 23 to 25 megaliters during this reporting period. Concurrently, total water discharge decreased by 29%, falling from 7 to 5 megaliters. As a direct result of higher withdrawals and lower discharge volumes, overall net water consumption increased by 25%, rising from 16 to 20 megaliters. The primary driver for these operational shifts was an increase in total production output at the facility. This production expansion was accompanied by the implementation of enhanced data tracking mechanisms and an improved water measurement methodology on-site. The facility obtains its water for process and personal use from local municipal supplies, and production wastewater discharge undergoes on-site pretreatment before being directed to the municipal wastewater treatment plant. Withdrawal metrics are obtained from supplier invoices, while discharge data is captured directly via on-site flow meters. According to external screening datasets, the WWF Water Risk Filter indicates the site has high reputational risk, and the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas identifies it as being located in a high water stress area. In alignment with our focus on continuous improvement, the site has planned a kaizen event in 2026 to identify and implement water conservation projects at the site.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Janesville

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

- ☒ Mississippi River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

42.665801

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-89.015824

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

17

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

15

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

2

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

6

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

6

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

11

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal at our facility in Janesville, United States increased by 21%, rising from 14 to 17 megaliters during this reporting period. For the first time, water discharge was actively monitored and measured, establishing a baseline of 6 megaliters. Because we isolated this discharge volume, our calculated net water consumption decreased by 21%, falling from 14 to 11 megaliters. The primary drivers for these shifts were production expansion and the implementation of an enhanced data tracking and water measurement methodology on-site. As an alternative fueling provider, the facility expanded manufacturing capacity to meet rising global market demand for CNG and RNG fueling infrastructure. The facility obtains its water from local municipal supplies and well water. Data is sourced using a combination of supplier invoices and on-site meter readings. According to external screening datasets, the site's location presents unique localized vulnerabilities: the WWF Water Risk Filter indicates the site faces a high reputational risk, and the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas identifies it as being located in a high water stress area. To address these factors and support continuous operational improvement, the facility has proactively identified targeted opportunities for future water conservation initiatives

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Shanghai

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

There are no discharges from the facility because the water is recycled and used for irrigation. Since the water does not leave the site, the discharge is zero and is therefore considered "consumed."

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☒ Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

31.316

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

121.61902

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1.5

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

1.5

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1.5

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal at our facility in Shanghai, China remained completely flat year-over-year at 1.5 megaliters, resulting in a 0% change for this reporting period. Net water consumption also remained flat at 1.5 megaliters. Total water discharge remains at zero megaliters because all withdrawn water is utilized entirely for on-site landscaping irrigation and does not leave the facility boundaries. This facility obtains its water for both manufacturing processes and personal use exclusively from local municipal utility supplies, with withdrawal volumes sourced from supplier utility invoices. According to external screening datasets, the location presents high localized hydrologic vulnerabilities. The WWF Water Risk Filter classifies the site as having high physical and reputational water risks, while the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas confirms that the facility is located in a high water stress area. In alignment with our focus on continuous improvement, the site has begun evaluating opportunities to further conservation at the facility.

[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Vontier's primary operations do not rely heavily on substantial water volumes or intensive water quality parameters for day-to-day activities, meaning our operational impact on water is low. In alignment with our risk assessment procedures, our exposure to substantive water-related risks is not currently deemed material. Consequently, independent third-party assurance of volumetric water accounting data has not been designated an immediate strategic business priority. However, Vontier remains committed to transparency and data accuracy. We continuously monitor our environmental footprints and plan to review our verification strategies with the intention of pursuing third-party assurance for our key water metrics within the next two fiscal years.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Vontier's primary operations do not rely heavily on substantial water volumes or intensive water quality parameters for day-to-day activities, meaning our operational impact on water is low. In alignment with our risk assessment procedures, our exposure to substantive water-related risks is not currently deemed material. Consequently, independent third-party assurance of volumetric water accounting data has not been designated an immediate strategic business priority. However, Vontier remains committed to transparency and data accuracy. We continuously monitor our environmental footprints and plan to review our verification strategies with the intention of pursuing third-party assurance for our key water metrics within the next two fiscal years.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Vontier monitors facility water quality through regular testing conducted by local municipalities to guarantee compliance with Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) enforced by regulatory authorities. Because these operations are governed by localized municipal oversight, independent third-party corporate data assurance under commercial frameworks (e.g., ISAE 3000) has not been prioritized for this specific reporting period. Our internal risk assessment processes indicate that day-to-day operations carry a minor water quality impact profile, presenting low vulnerability to material water risks. Moving forward, Vontier will continue evaluating its reporting parameters and consider extending official third-party data assurance structures to quality metrics within the next two fiscal years.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Vontier's primary operations do not rely heavily on substantial water volumes or intensive water quality parameters for day-to-day activities, meaning our operational impact on water is low. In alignment with our risk assessment procedures, our exposure to substantive water-related risks is not currently deemed material. Consequently, independent third-party assurance of volumetric water accounting data has not been designated an immediate strategic business priority. However, Vontier remains committed to transparency and data accuracy. We continuously monitor our environmental footprints and plan to review our verification strategies with the intention of pursuing third-party assurance for our key water metrics within the next two fiscal years.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Vontier's primary operations do not rely heavily on substantial water volumes or intensive water quality parameters for day-to-day activities, meaning our operational impact on water is low. In alignment with our risk assessment procedures, our exposure to substantive water-related risks is not currently deemed material. Consequently, independent third-party assurance of volumetric water accounting data has not been designated an immediate strategic business priority. However, Vontier remains committed to transparency and data accuracy. We continuously monitor our environmental footprints and plan to review our verification strategies with the intention of pursuing third-party assurance for our key water metrics within the next two fiscal years.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Vontier's primary operations do not rely heavily on substantial water volumes or intensive water quality parameters for day-to-day activities, meaning our operational impact on water is low. In alignment with our risk assessment procedures, our exposure to substantive water-related risks is not currently deemed material. Consequently, independent third-party assurance of volumetric water accounting data has not been designated an immediate strategic business priority. However, Vontier remains committed to transparency and data accuracy. We continuously monitor our environmental footprints and plan to review our verification strategies with the intention of pursuing third-party assurance for our key water metrics within the next two fiscal years.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Vontier's wastewater and effluent discharges are subjected to structured evaluation by local and federal environmental inspectors via periodic regulatory audits against specific discharge permit thresholds. However, these quality controls are conducted within localized compliance enforcement contexts rather than an independent global reporting audit. Therefore, commercial data assurance (such as ISAE 3000) has not been implemented for this block during this cycle. Our organizational risk assessments indicate that the overall water discharge quality impact from our operations is low, with negligible exposure to substantive water-related operational risks. Moving forward, Vontier will continue to review its parameters and evaluate introducing formalized corporate validation protocols for our key discharge quality data within the next two fiscal years.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Vontier's primary operations do not rely heavily on substantial water volumes or intensive water quality parameters for day-to-day activities, meaning our operational impact on water is low. In alignment with our risk assessment procedures, our exposure to substantive water-related risks is not currently deemed material. Consequently, independent third-party assurance of volumetric water accounting data has not been designated an immediate strategic business priority. However, Vontier remains committed to transparency and data accuracy. We continuously monitor our environmental footprints and plan to review our verification strategies with the intention of pursuing third-party assurance for our key water metrics within the next two fiscal years.

[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

3075600000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

26513793.10

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Vontier expects its water withdrawal per unit of revenue to decrease over the next 5 years, improving our efficiency index. This is driven by our target to implement water risk assessments and conservation plans at 100% of high-priority manufacturing sites by year-end 2026. We use kaizen events to scale efficiency projects. As revenue grew from \$2.98B to \$3.08B, these continuous improvements decoupled financial growth from resource use, driving down long-term water intensity.

[Fixed row]

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

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company’s revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☒ Federal Water Pollution Control Act / Clean Water Act (United States Regulation)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☒ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Vontier utilizes lead for specialized product soldering and repair processes, associating less than 10% of global revenue with substances classified under the US Clean Water Act and REACH frameworks. In strict alignment with our corporate Environmental, Health, Safety, and Security Policy, we are actively committed to minimizing this chemical exposure. Vontier maintains strategic commitments focused on reducing hazardous substance volumes, enforcing manufacturing best practices, and engineering innovative alternative design solutions to systematically eliminate restricted materials across our product lines.

[Add row]

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

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.14.2) Value chain stage where low water impact is assessed

Select all that apply

☒ Downstream value chain

(9.14.3) Indicator used to assess water impact

Water quantity

☒ Lower water intensity than conventional products/services

(9.14.4) Have you used a certification standard to classify your products/services as low water impact?

Select from:

☒ No

(9.14.5) Definition used to classify low water impact

Vontier and its DRB business label products as low water impact if it saves 10% or more water than standard options. DRB's TunnelWatch software product meets this rule. Standard car washes use simple timers that spray water even when no car is there. TunnelWatch changes this by measuring each vehicle to the exact inch. It uses smart sensors to track cars through the tunnel. This software rule ensures that water sprays only when a vehicle is directly underneath a nozzle. This smart timing prevents water waste and saves more than 10% of freshwater than car washes without it, meeting our corporate definition of a low water impact product.

(9.14.7) Please explain

DRB's TunnelWatch optimizes water efficiency by controlling the precise timing of tunnel equipment and spray manifolds. Rather than running continuously, the software restricts freshwater activation strictly to when a vehicle is passing directly under an active arch. This precise tracking brings total fresh utility consumption down to just 10 to 15 gallons of water per car. Compared to standard commercial car washes that consume 30 to 55 gallons per vehicle, TunnelWatch configurations achieve a 66% to 73% direct reduction in freshwater intensity. This performance also represents an absolute saving of 20 to 55 gallons of fresh water per vehicle over standard commercial alternatives, and 70 to 125 gallons over at home driveway washing. These operational metrics explain how our software control parameters easily clear our mandatory 10% low water threshold.

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.3) Primary reason for not setting a target in this category

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(9.15.4) Explain why you do not have a target set in this category

Vontier plans to evaluate the establishment of a formal water discharge target within the next two years. While our initial materiality screenings indicate that our current operations do not present a high water pollution risk, we are currently refining our quantitative baseline data to support a comprehensive and well-informed evaluation. At the same time, Vontier is focused on preventing water pollution across our operations. Our water management program is designed to reduce environmental impacts, prevent pollutant discharges, and protect local water quality. As part of our current approach, 100% of our manufacturing facilities have implemented environmental management systems conforming to ISO 14001. This audited framework supports regulatory compliance, helps identify potential water-related environmental impacts, and establishes site-level objectives to prevent pollution.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.15.2) Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance

Select from:

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

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.3) Primary reason for not setting a target in this category

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(9.15.4) Explain why you do not have a target set in this category

In accordance with our water management policy, Vontier aims to provide and maintain drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services in the workplace to support the health and well-being of our employees. All of our facilities already provide safe and continuous access to high quality WASH services. Because this full operational baseline is already achieved, a formal corporate improvement target was determined to be an unnecessary strategic priority.

Other

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 1

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Implement water risk assessments and conservation plans at high-priority manufacturing sites

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2026

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

75

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

75

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This organization-wide target applies to our operating manufacturing facilities and provides a framework for implementing water risk assessments and conservation plans. The target prioritizes manufacturing sites to be evaluated for water risks by the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and WWF Water Risk Filter. Based on assessment results, conservation planning is focused on high-priority manufacturing sites where the risk assessment shows they are located in areas of high water stress. Non-manufacturing commercial offices and small distribution hubs are excluded due to their limited water use and low water-related risk profile. This target serves as our primary mechanism for identifying local water conservation opportunities and directing structured Kaizen events at covered manufacturing locations.

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

The target is 100% implementation of water risk assessments and conservation plans at high-priority manufacturing sites by the end of 2026. Vontier is executing a multi-stage operational plan to achieve this target. By the end of the reporting year, we: (1) Conducted water risk assessments across 100% of our global manufacturing footprint to identify sites exposed to water scarcity and quality risks. (2) Identified and mapped all high-priority sites based on regional water stress

indicators. (3) Developed and deployed water conservation plans for 2 of the 4 identified high-priority sites, bringing current progress to 75% toward full implementation. To close the remaining gap, Vontier plans to finalize and launch water conservation plans for the remaining 2 high-priority sites during the next reporting cycle.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

No further details.

Row 2

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 2

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Site/facility

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☒ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/31/2024

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2024

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

81

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

94

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway**(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year**

-44

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6**(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

This target applies only to manufacturing sites and is intended to drive the identification of water conservation and reduction projects during Kaizen events at these facilities. It is not a goal we disclose in our annual Sustainability Report. The objective is to identify and implement projects that reduce each site's water withdrawals by 10%, with site-specific implementation deadlines within a long-term timeframe of approximately six years. This timeframe aligns with the reported target period of 2024 through 2030. To track progress, Vontier has established a 2024 baseline withdrawal quantity of 90 ML. The goal is to reduce our water footprint by 10%,

achieving total withdrawals of 81 ML or less by 2030. Non-manufacturing sites are excluded because their small commercial footprints present negligible water intensity risk.

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

Our plan to achieve this target includes conducting two Kaizen events each year and implementing water conservation plans to identify and advance water reduction projects. Current efforts focus on integrating water considerations into site Kaizens and the VBS toolkit, while tracking projects through completion. Manufacturing site water withdrawals are monitored at least quarterly (monthly where possible), and annual company-wide withdrawal data is reported in our Sustainability Report and other external disclosures. During the reporting period, manufacturing site withdrawals increased from 90 ML to 94 ML, primarily due to higher production output and temporary site and equipment maintenance at our India facility. We are using scheduled Kaizen events and conservation plans to address this baseline shift and improve localized water performance going forward.

(9.15.1.16) Is this a science-based target according to SBTN?

Select from:

☒ No

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

This target was introduced in late 2023 during our first pilot Kaizen event, which included a water reduction component, and was fully established in 2024.
[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

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

	Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments
	Select from: ☒ No, and we do not plan to undertake any biodiversity-related actions

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

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

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

- Environmental performance – Climate change
- ☒ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
 - ☒ Fuel consumption
 - ☒ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☒ Renewable fuel consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ISO 14064-1

☒ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Independent verification of Vontier’s 2025 total MWh non-renewable and renewable energy consumption has been conducted to a limited level of assurance according to the requirements found in ISO 14064-1:2019, 14064-3:2019, 14065:2020, and 17029:2019.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

TÜV SÜD VO Vontier CY25 Final.pdf
[Add row]

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

	Additional information
	No additional information

[Fixed row]

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

(13.3.1) Job title

EVP, Chief Sustainability Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub to facilitate collective action in priority basins.

Select from:

☒ No

