



Canadian Tire Updates Business Sustainability Results for the Second Quarter 2013

Toronto, August 8, 2013 – Canadian Tire’s ongoing integration of sustainable practices into business operations resulted in approximately \$2.9 million in forecasted annual cost avoidance and an 11 per cent improvement¹ in energy use in projects reported to date. In the first half of the year, the Company is also forecasted to avoid 1,317 tonnes of waste annually, more than 6,449 tonnes of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and is on track to reach its annual cost avoidance target.

“In the second quarter, we continued to focus our efforts on completing initiatives within key segments of business operations – products and packaging, business and retail operations and product transportation,” said Ed Johnston, Vice President, Sourcing Services, Canadian Tire Corporation. “These innovative approaches allow us to solve common business challenges, while driving positive results for the organization, the environment and our communities.”

One of the cornerstones of Canadian Tire’s Business Sustainability strategy is its ongoing effort to reduce waste and find efficiencies across the enterprise. Following the second quarter, Canadian Tire implemented a new waste management initiative that integrates its practices at over 600 corporate locations, including FGL Sports, Mark’s and PartSource retail stores, Canadian Tire Petroleum retail gas outlets, and Distribution Centre facilities. The initiative, which came into effect on July 1, 2013, helped consolidate over 100 waste management vendors down to two strategic partners. The partnership is expected to bring in annualized savings for the Company through the reduction of fuel surcharges and optimization of waste pick-up frequency.

Canadian Tire’s business sustainability strategy is part of a strategic framework for innovation, value creation and organizational enhancement. The current Canadian Tire store design has contributed to an average energy reduction of 36 per cent as compared to the previous 2010 prototypical store and has achieved an average energy reduction of 50 per cent, as compared to the 2006 version. Using some of the most advanced technologies available, new Canadian Tire stores are leaders among our competition and are among the most energy efficient large retail stores in North America.

In recognition of Canadian Tire’s ongoing improvements to business and retail operations, the Company was recently awarded with the Partnership Award for Innovative Energy Solutions, by the Energy Solutions Centre. In the second quarter, the Company was recognized by Sustainalytics, in partnership with Maclean’s magazine, as one of Canada’s 50 Most Socially Responsible Companies. These awards acknowledge Canadian Tire’s ongoing leadership in business sustainability as well as its efforts to be proactive in reducing GHG emissions.

¹ Per cent improvement, also called “per cent avoidance” refers to the savings in comparison to the baseline scenario, where baseline scenario is defined as “what would have most likely occurred in the absence of the sustainability project”. Improvements are related to the specific projects reported in this quarter and do not represent total improvements to the value-chain segment.



Initiatives to be completed this year are forecasted to provide the following benefits:

| Value-Chain Segment | | Economic benefits (\$) | Environmental benefits | |
|---|---|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| | | | Energy use (per cent improvement ²) | Waste avoided (tonnes) |
| Product | Reduced energy consumption as a result of transportation of optimized product and packaging and additional waste reductions (reduced packaging, damages and product waste). | 733,000 | 18% | 1,299 |
| Product Transport | Reduced energy use from increased fuel efficiency in transportation modes and vehicles. | 91,000 | 40% | n/a |
| Business & Retail Operations | Reduced energy use in buildings and their operations through energy efficiency initiatives (new construction, retrofits and signage optimization). | 2,109,000 | 11% | 18 |
| Total | | 2,933,000 | 11% | 1,317 |

For further details, please refer to Canadian Tire's Environmental Footprint Report online, <http://sustainability.canadiantire.ca>.

ABOUT CANADIAN TIRE

Canadian Tire Corporation, Limited (TSX:CTC.a) (TSX:CTC) is a Family of Companies that includes Canadian Tire Retail, PartSource, Gas+, FGL Sports (Sport Chek, Hockey Experts, Sports Experts, National Sports, S3 and Atmosphere), Mark's and Canadian Tire Financial Services. With nearly 1,700 retail and gasoline outlets from coast-to-coast, our primary retail business categories – Automotive, Living, Fixing, Playing and Apparel – are supported and strengthened by our Financial Services division. Nearly 85,000 people are employed across the Canadian Tire enterprise, which was founded in 1922 and remains one of Canada's most recognized and trusted brands. Canadian Tire Retail, Sport Chek and Sports Experts are proud to be Premier National Partners of the Canadian Olympic Team. For more information, visit Corp.CanadianTire.ca.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

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² Per cent improvement, also called "per cent avoidance" refers to the savings in comparison to the baseline scenario, where baseline scenario is defined as "what would have most likely occurred in the absence of the sustainability project". Improvements are related to the specific projects reported in this quarter and do not represent total improvements to the value-chain segment.



CANADIAN TIRE CORPORATION – BUSINESS SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE REPORT
As at Q2 2013

1. FORECASTED FUTURE ANNUAL BENEFITS FROM SUSTAINABILITY PROJECTS⁽¹⁾

| | | Economic Benefit to CTC Enterprise | Environmental Benefit in CTC's Value-Chain | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Cost (\$) | Energy Use (GJ) | GHG Emissions⁽³⁾ | Waste (tonnes) |
| | | Avoidance⁽²⁾ | Avoidance⁽²⁾ | Avoidance⁽²⁾ | Avoidance⁽²⁾ |
| | | YTD | YTD | YTD | YTD |
| PRODUCTS AND PACKAGING | CTR - Product & Packaging Right-Sizing | \$694,294 | 9,053 | 648 | 1,295 |
| | CTR - Damage Reduction (Handling & Packaging) | \$39,354 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| | Sub-Total | \$733,648 | 9,053 | 649 | 1,299 |
| PRODUCT TRANSPORT | Long Combination Vehicles (LCV) | \$90,652 | 1,219 | 85 | n/a |
| | Sub-Total | \$90,652 | 1,219 | 85 | 0 |
| BUSINESS AND RETAIL OPERATIONS | CTR - Net New Builds | \$10,141 | 506 | 21 | n/a |
| | CTR - Replacement Builds | \$10,308 | 515 | 21 | n/a |
| | CTR - Demand Control Ventilation (DCV) Retrofits (new in 2013!) | \$1,261,210 | 106,454 | 5,211 | n/a |
| | CTR - Store HVAC Upgrades | \$7,868 | 441 | 17 | n/a |
| | CTR - Roofing Retrofits | \$2,099 | 212 | 11 | n/a |
| | CTR - In-Store Decor Right-Sizing | \$155,037 | 100 | 7 | 2 |
| | CTR - Seasonal Decor Right-Sizing | \$310,043 | 91 | 6 | 14 |
| | CTP - Cooler Retrofits (eCube) | \$93,906 | 3,225 | 175 | n/a |
| | CTP - Lighting Retrofits | \$30,742 | 980 | 52 | n/a |
| | CTR - DC Lighting Retrofits | \$116,954 | 3,512 | 103 | n/a |
| | Mark's - Lighting Retrofits | \$101,581 | 3,201 | 82 | 0 |
| | Mark's - DC Paper Reduction (Picksheets) | \$9,212 | 245 | 10 | 2 |
| | Sub-Total | \$2,109,102 | 119,480 | 5,716 | 18 |
| Total | \$2,933,401 | 129,752 | 6,450 | 1,317 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| ↑ | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ |
| Equivalent to adding sales from this many new stores | Equivalent number of Canadian homes powered for a year | Equivalent annual household waste from this many Canadian homes | |
| 1 | 1,224 | 2,059 | |



2. CORPORATE ACTUALS – LOW CARBON ENERGY GENERATION

| | | | Economic Results to CTC Enterprise | | Environmental Results to CTC's value-chain/local economy | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| | Installations completed Total-To-Date | Installations completed YTD | Revenue Generation YTD (\$) | Cost Avoidance YTD (\$) | Energy Generation YTD (GJ) ⁽⁴⁾ | GHG emissions ⁽³⁾ Avoidance ⁽⁵⁾ YTD (tCO ₂ e) |
| Solar PV - On Grid | 8 | 0 | \$314,643 | n/a | 4,656 | 136 |
| Solar PV - Off Grid | 1 | 0 | n/a | \$411 | 12 | 0 |
| Geothermal | 1 | 0 | n/a | \$5,403 | 162 | 5 |
| Total Installations | 10 | 0 | \$314,643 | \$5,814 | 4,831 | 141 |

⁽¹⁾ Sustainability Projects vary in complexity and size from changes made to an individual retail product, a retrofit made to a fleet vehicle or the building of a new store. Project completion for these initiatives is defined by a) the commercial operation date for buildings and product transport projects, b) the approval date for operations and product projects. Projects are reported in the quarter they are completed, unless data are not available, in which case the completed project is reported in a future quarter provided it is in the same year of the project's complete date or the first quarter of the following year. In accordance with the Company's corporate directive on sustainability, revisions to current and prior year estimates are periodically made given that sustainability initiatives are part of an inherently dynamic process; performance reporting is adjusted accordingly.

⁽²⁾ Avoidance refers to savings in comparison to what it would have been if Canadian Tire had not made the improvements. Values express a 12-month forecast occurring after project completion. Additional cumulative results beyond this 12 month forecast are not reported. Values reported include a) costs avoided by Canadian Tire and b) energy, GHG emissions, and waste avoided by Canadian Tire and in some cases its value chain partners such as customers and vendors.

⁽³⁾ Measured as carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e). Greenhouse gasses such as methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) are converted to their carbon dioxide equivalent based on their relative global warming potential.

⁽⁴⁾ Low carbon energy generation is measured in GJ. Where energy sources that do not typically report in kWh, such as the energy transfer conversion from ground source heat pumps (geothermal), they can be converted to give an equivalent kilowatt hour value and then GJ.

⁽⁵⁾ In this case the GHG emissions avoidance may be within the Corporation's value-chain (when energy generation is used for the store consumption - "Off-Grid") or within the local economy (when energy generation is connected to the local grid - "On-Grid").



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

SUSTAINABILITY TERMS

| | |
|--|---|
| Business Sustainability | An innovation strategy that provides economic benefits from enhanced social and environmental outcomes by integrating sustainability into business operations. The scope of the strategy is Canadian Tire's value-chain – reaching upstream to our suppliers and downstream to our customers. This rings true with Canadian Tire's mandate as a for-profit corporation, our role in society, and the trust that Canadians have in our brand to do the "right thing". |
| Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) | International initiative to accelerate solutions and enhance decision making related to climate change and water management. Increases visibility to investors related to corporate and policy initiatives. The aim is to set reduction targets and make performance improvements. Over 3,000 organizations in some 60 countries around the world now measure and disclose their greenhouse gas emissions, water management and climate change strategies through CDP. Canadian Tire participates in CDP. |
| CO ₂ -eq | Carbon dioxide equivalent - Expresses all greenhouse gasses in the measurement of carbon dioxide by adjusting other types of greenhouse gases - methane, nitrous oxide, sulphur, hexafluoride, hydrofluorocarbons, and perfluorocarbons - to their carbon dioxide equivalent based on their relative Global Warming Potential (GWP). |
| Emission Factors | Calculation factor used from a specific geographical region to measure greenhouse gases (GHG) released from the production/use of raw material/energy. |
| Geothermal Energy | Energy transfer conversion resulting from ground source heat pumps. |
| Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) | Represents one or a combination of the following gases: carbon dioxide (CO ₂), methane (CH ₄), nitrous oxide (N ₂ O), sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and perfluorocarbons (PFCs). |
| GHG Protocol | The GHG Protocol Initiative is a multi-stakeholder collaboration facilitated by the World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and the World Resources Institute (WRI) to establish and promote business standards for GHG accounting and reporting. Canadian Tire Sustainability Reporting follows the GHG Protocol Corporate, Project and Value-Chain (Scope 3) Accounting Standards. |
| Global Warming Potential (GWP) | Calculation factor used to measure CO ₂ equivalents from different greenhouse gases. A relative measure of how much heat a greenhouse gas traps in the atmosphere. |
| Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) | The leading international body for the assessment of climate change established to provide the world with a clear scientific view on the current state of knowledge in climate change and its potential environmental and socio-economic impacts. |
| Packaging Sustainability Network (PSN) | The Packaging Sustainability Network (PSN) was formed in 2009 to bring together a group of cross functional business members who collaborate internally and externally on packaging sustainability at Canadian Tire. Led by a VP sponsor, the PSN executes packaging sustainability focused initiatives to deliver measurable benefits such as forecasted cost avoidance, damage reduction and emissions reductions. |
| Solar Photovoltaic Energy | The generation of electricity using sunlight by converting solar radiation into direct current electricity. |
| Sustainability Networks | Cross-SBU/functional innovation networks of stakeholders from across the value chain which goal is to incorporate accountability for sustainability into the existing roles within the business. |
| Transport GHG model | Created by Canadian Tire's Transportation team, the Transport GHG Emissions Model calculates tonnes of CO ₂ e produced based on direct emissions from our own fleet of trucks and indirect mobile emissions produced from transport of goods by third party carriers for all modes of transport (including water, rail, road and air). The methodology for the model follows a distance and weight approach for third party carriers and an actual fuel use approach for the internal fleet, and reflects guidelines created by the World Resources Institute (WRI), known as the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, and Environment Canada. |
| USA Environmental Protection Agency | An agency of the U.S. federal government in charge of protecting human health and the environment, by writing and enforcing regulations based on laws passed by Congress. |
| WBCSD | World Business Council for Sustainable Development - A CEO-led, global association of some 200 companies dealing exclusively with business and sustainable development, providing companies a platform to explore sustainable development, share knowledge, experiences and best practices. |
| WRI | World Resource Institute - A global environmental think tank that works with governments, companies, and civil society to build solutions to urgent environmental challenges. |



OTHER TERMS

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| CTC | Canadian Tire Corporation Limited - The Parent Company |
| CTFS | Canadian Tire Financial Services Limited - A wholly owned subsidiary of CTC |
| CTP | Canadian Tire Petroleum - A strategic business unit within CTC |
| CTR | Canadian Tire Retail - A strategic business unit within CTC |
| CTREL | Canadian Tire Real Estate Limited - A wholly owned subsidiary of CTC |
| FGL Sports | Forzani - A subsidiary of CTC (one of Canada's leading retailers of sporting goods) |
| Marks | A subsidiary of CTC (one of Canada's leading apparel retailers) |
| PS | PartSource - A strategic business unit within CTC (specialty automotive stores) |
| eKWh | Equivalent kilowatt hours - Expresses all energy sources as kilowatt hours of electricity consumed per hour by converted other types of energy such as natural gas, propane or geothermal energy. |
| GJ | Giga-joules - a unit of measurement for energy use. |
| Building functional area | The CTC building structural area includes ground coverage, mezzanine areas, other floors, and second level racking system for owned and leased retail stores, offices and distribution centres. Garden Centres are excluded. For Canadian Tire's petroleum stations this includes convenience kiosks, gas bar canopies, car washes, and Pit-Stops. |
| YTD | Year to Date - The period beginning January 1st of the current year up until today's date. |

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT TERMS

1. STANDARD TERMS

| METRICS | DEFINITIONS | DATA SOURCE | GAPS |
|--|--|---|--|
| Forecasted Future Annual Benefits from Sustainability Projects | Values express a 12-month forecast occurring after project completion. Additional cumulative results beyond this 12 month forecast are not reported. Benefits forecasted include environmental results for Canadian Tire and in some cases its value-chain partners such as customers and vendors. Environmental results may include GHG emissions, energy use and/or waste avoidance). Benefits forecasted also include economic results for Canadian Tire (such as cost avoidance, revenue or sales generation). | May include all Business Groups involved in the reporting of Sustainability initiatives, CTC Finance team, Business Sustainability and Third party consultants. | Sustainability projects within various operational areas currently not monitored by the Corporate Business Sustainability team. This includes projects within CTP, Part Source, CTFS, Marks and Forzani. |
| Costs avoided from sustainability projects | Forecasted future annual benefit as costs saved for the Corporation in comparison to 'what it would have been in the absence of the sustainability project' i.e.. in comparison to the baseline 'before change' of the project. Values are reported in CAD. | May include all Business Groups involved in the reporting of Sustainability initiatives, CTC Finance team, Business Sustainability and Third party consultants. | |
| Energy use avoided from sustainability projects | Forecasted future annual benefit as energy saved by the Corporation's and/or in some cases its value-chain partners such as customers and vendors, in comparison to 'what it would have been in the absence of the sustainability project' i.e.. in comparison to the baseline 'before change' of the project. Values are reported in gigajoules (GJ). | May include all Business Groups involved in the reporting of Sustainability initiatives, CTC Finance team, Business Sustainability and Third party consultants. | |
| GHG emissions avoided from sustainability projects | Forecasted future annual benefit as Greenhouse gas emissions saved, by the Corporation's and/or in some cases its value-chain partners such as customers and vendors, in comparison to 'what it would have been in the absence of the sustainability project' i.e. in comparison to the baseline 'before change' of the project. Values are reported in metric tonnes of CO ₂ e. | GHG emissions sources: Environment Canada's National Inventory Report 1990-2008, EPA Climate Leaders Direct Emissions from Stationary and Mobile Combustion Sources May 2008, and IPCC's global warming potentials. | |



| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| Waste avoided from sustainability projects | Forecasted future annual benefit as waste saved by the Corporation's and/or in some cases its value-chain partners such as customers and vendors, in comparison to 'what it would have been in the absence of the sustainability projects' i.e. in comparison to the baseline 'before change' of the project. This includes but is not limited to end-of-life waste from product, packaging and in-store decor. Values are reported in metric tonnes. | May include all Business Groups involved in the reporting of Sustainability initiatives, CTC Finance team, Business Sustainability and Third party consultants. | |
| Revenue/Sales generation from sustainability projects | Sales or service revenue related to a sustainability project. Values are reported in CAD. | CTC Finance team | |
| Equivalent annual retail POS sales | Calculates POS retail sales required to generate the same pre-tax earnings in comparison to the forecasted annual avoided cost resulting from sustainability projects. | CTC Finance team | |
| Equivalent annual new CTR stores | Calculates the equivalent number of new CTR stores related to the equivalent POS retail sales required to generate the same pre-tax earnings in comparison to the forecasted annual avoided costs resulting from sustainability projects. | CTC Finance team | |
| Equivalent to powering this many homes per year | Calculates the equivalent number of average Canadian homes powered for a year related to the forecasted annual avoided energy use resulting from sustainability project. Energy used by the average Canadian home includes natural gas, electricity, heating oil, propane and wood use. | Natural Resources Canada, "Survey of Household Energy Use", 2007. Average Canadian annual household energy consumption is calculated as 105.9 GJ. | |
| Equivalent annual household waste | Calculates the equivalent number of average annual Canadian household waste related to the forecasted annual avoided waste resulting from sustainability projects. | Statistics Canada, Waste Management Industry Survey: Business and Government Sectors 2008 (Statistics Canada, 2010). Page 10. Average Canadian annual household waste is calculated as 640kg. | |
| Sustainability Projects completed this period | Upgrades and process improvements are reported in the quarterly report once they are completed. 'Complete' is defined by the Commercial Operation date for Buildings and Product Transport and the Approval Date for Operations and Product projects. As sustainability initiatives are part of an inherently dynamic process, there will be cases where completed projects cannot be reported as data is not available. A project can only be reported in the same year of its complete date or the first quarter of the following year. | Business Group involved in the reporting of Sustainability initiatives, CTC Finance team, Business Sustainability. | |

2. CURRENT SUSTAINABILITY PROJECTS

| PROJECTS | DEFINITIONS | BUSINESS GROUPS INVOLVED | GAPS |
|------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Product and Packaging Right-sizing | This sustainability project measures the reduction in size and/or weight of a product and/or a product's consumer package for each project. Cost avoidance is derived from reduced cube resulting in reduced freight cost. Energy and GHG emissions avoidance is derived from reduced weight and cube resulting in reduced energy use from transportation. (Assumptions made: Reductions in product volume are always translated into container loading efficiency). Waste avoidance is derived from the reduced weight of product end-of-life. Please note, depending on inventories and seasonality of products the implementation date varies from the completion date (the project's approval). The project unit reported is the SKU. | PSN Sourcing Services Group, Transportation Group CTC Business Sustainability | GHG and energy avoidance from reduction in raw material and product manufacture. |



| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| Product Damage Reduction | This sustainability project measures the impact of transportation packaging and supply chain handling improvements on a product's damage rate (damage discovered in transport from vendor to store, as well as concealed damage discovered in-store and through customer returns). Cost avoidance is derived from product landed cost for supply chain damage and cost for concealed damage. Energy use and GHG emissions avoidance are derived from avoiding the transport of replacement product and waste avoidance is derived from avoiding disposal of damaged products. Please note, depending on inventories and seasonality of products the implementation date varies from the completion date. The project unit reported is the SKU. | PSN Logistics Group, Transportation Group CTC Business Sustainability | For changes in shipping/handling product packaging, the increase or decrease in materials used is not taken into consideration. |
| Long Combination Vehicles (LCV) | This sustainability project measures the reduction in energy use between the use of 'before' standard trucks vs. the use of and the 'after' LCV trucks. LCVs are two 53 foot trailers attached to a specialised equipped truck with a total vehicle length of 127 feet. The energy and GHG emissions avoidance is derived from the reduction in fuel used by 1 LCV truck as compared to 2 standard trucks. The cost avoidance is derived from the reduced fuel consumption. Please note, the project unit reported is the distribution route except for Ontario routes where the project unit reported is the permit. | Transportation Group CTC Business Sustainability | No known gaps |
| Net New Builds | This sustainability project measures the reduction in energy use, GHG emissions and costs resulting from the construction of new buildings in place where there was no CT store before. The baseline comparison is the most recent prototype used prior to the current prototype. Proto C size energy consumption is assumed except for small market stores. | Design & Construction Group/3rd party consultant CTC Business Sustainability | No known gaps |
| Replacement Builds | This sustainability project measures the reduction in energy use, GHG emissions and costs resulting from the replacement of CT stores. The baseline comparison is the Prototype Store replaced. Proto C size energy consumption is assumed except for small market stores. | Design & Construction Group/3rd party consultant CTC Business Sustainability | No known gaps |
| HVAC Upgrades | This sustainability project measures the reduction in energy use, GHG emissions and costs resulting from the installation of new energy efficient heating, ventilating and air conditioning (HVAC) units in stores. Please note, the project unit reported is the store. | Real Estate Services Group/3rd party consultant/Supply Chain Group CTC Business Sustainability | No known gaps |
| Roofing Retrofits | This sustainability project measures the reduction in energy use, GHG emissions and costs resulting from the installation of higher R-value roofing on stores. Please note, the project unit reported is the store. | Real Estate Services Group CTC Business Sustainability | No known gaps |
| Demand Control Ventilation (DCV) Retrofits | This sustainability projects measures the reduction in energy use, GHG emissions and cost resulting from the installation of carbon dioxide sensors to allow the rooftop ventilation units to bring in additional fresh air based on carbon dioxide demand. Please note, the project unit reported is the store. | Real Estate Services Group CTC Business Sustainability | No known gaps |
| In-Store Decor Right-Sizing | This sustainability project measures the reduction in size and/or weight of in store decor signage for each project. Cost avoidance is derived from reduced time of installation of the signage at store, reduced product quote cost and reduced freight cost. Energy and GHG emissions avoidance is derived from reduced weight and cube resulting in reduced energy use from transportation to stores. Waste avoidance is derived from the reduced weight of product end-of-life. Please note, the project unit reported is the SKU. | Store Design, Transportation Group. CTC Business Sustainability | GHG and energy avoidance from reduction in raw material and product manufacture. |
| Seasonal Decor Right-Sizing | This sustainability project measures the reduction in size and/or weight of seasonal decor signage. Cost avoidance is derived from reduced time of installation of the signage at store, reduced product quote cost and reduced freight cost. Energy and GHG emissions avoidance is derived from reduced weight and cube resulting in reduced energy use from transportation to stores. Waste avoidance is derived from the reduced weight of product end-of-life. Please note, the project unit reported is the promotional event. | Store Design, Transportation Group. CTC Business Sustainability | GHG and energy avoidance from reduction in raw material and product manufacture. |



| | | | |
|--|--|--|---------------|
| Cooler Retrofits (eCube®) | This sustainability project measures the reduction in energy used from the installation of eCube® thermostats at CTP coolers. ECube®'s technology simulates food and beverage thermal qualities and automatically relays this information to the existing thermostat or telemetry. Cooling cycles are then reduced which reduces electricity consumption. Energy and GHG avoidance are based on reduced electricity consumption. Cost avoidance is based on reduced electricity cost. Please note, the project unit reported is the CTP station. | Petroleum CTC Business Sustainability | No known gaps |
| Lighting Retrofit | This sustainability project measures the reduction in energy use, GHG emissions and costs resulting from the installation of energy efficient lighting (such as T8 or LED). This includes lighting retrofits for CTR and Marks stores, CTP canopy and stores and CTR DCs. | Marks Store Design, Petroleum and Business Development, and Supply Chain Major Projects CTC Business Sustainability | No known gaps |
| Mark's - DC Paper Reduction (Picksheets) | This sustainability project measures the reduction in waste and cost resulting from using less paper in the pick and pack process of products at a Mark's Distribution Centres. The new process uses 1 sheet of paper replacing a 3-page picksheet to process orders. The waste avoidance is based on the reduction in paper used and the cost avoidance is based on the paper cost and reduced picking time spent. | Supply Chain Group CTC Business Sustainability | No known gaps |

3. CURRENT CORPORATE ACTUALS

| METRICS | DEFINITIONS | DATA SOURCE | GAPS |
|--|--|--|--|
| Number of Sustainability Projects | Year-to-Date number of sustainability projects reported. Sustainability projects are sustainability upgrades and process improvements that create some environmental benefits and may create some economic benefit. | Business Group involved in the reporting of Sustainability initiatives, CTC Finance team, Business Sustainability. | Sustainability projects within various operational areas currently not monitored by the Corporate Business Sustainability team. This includes projects within CTP, Part Source, CTFS, Marks and FGL. |
| On-site low carbon energy generation | Low carbon energy generation from CTC on-site installations. May include solar PV, solar thermal, wind, geothermal, hydrogen or waste-derived energy generating installations. To be considered "low carbon", the GHG emissions associated with the energy generated have to be lower than traditional means of power generation. | CTREL | no known gaps |
| On-site low carbon energy generation installations completed this period | CTC on-site installations of low carbon energy generation starting operation this year. These installations may be off-grid, where power generated is used on-site, or on-grid, where power generated is connected to the municipal power distribution network. | CTREL | no known gaps |
| Cost avoided from low carbon energy generation | Year-to-date cost avoidance is reported when the energy generated is used on site. It corresponds to costs saved in comparison to 'what it would have been in the absence of the low carbon energy generation' i.e. the cost of traditional source of power for the corporation. Reported in CAD. | CTC Finance team | no known gaps |
| Revenue Generated from low carbon energy generation | Year-to-date revenue generation is reported when the energy generated is connected to the municipal grid. Revenue may include electricity sales and gross service revenues. Reported as CAD. | CTC Finance team | no known gaps |
| GHG Emissions avoided from low-carbon energy generation | Year-to-date greenhouse gas emissions avoided from CTC on-site installations of low carbon energy generation. This may include GHG emissions avoided by the Corporation (when the energy is used on-site) or GHG emissions avoided in the local economy (when the energy is sent to the grid). This is calculated as the carbon intensity of the energy generated and used had it been from utility grid sources. Reported as t CO ₂ -eq. | CTREL and Third Party Consultant | no known gaps |