



Dover Corporation

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

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

[Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP](#)

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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

Dover is a diversified global manufacturer and solutions provider with annual revenue of over 8 billion. We deliver innovative equipment and components, consumable supplies, aftermarket parts, software and digital solutions, and support services through five operating segments: Engineered Products, Clean Energy & Fueling, Imaging & Identification, Pumps & Process Solutions and Climate & Sustainability Technologies. Dover combines global scale with operational agility to lead the markets we serve. Recognized for our entrepreneurial approach for over 65 years, our team of approximately 25,000 employees takes an ownership mindset, collaborating with customers to redefine what's possible. Dover's five operating segments are as follows: Engineered Products provides a wide range of equipment, components, software, solutions and services to the vehicle aftermarket, waste handling, industrial automation, aerospace and defense, industrial winch and hoist, and fluid dispensing end-markets. Clean Energy & Fueling provides components, equipment, software, solutions and services enabling safe and reliable storage, transport and dispensing of traditional and clean fuels (including liquefied natural gas, hydrogen, and electric vehicle charging), cryogenic gases, and other hazardous substances along the supply chain, and safe and efficient operation of convenience retail, retail fueling and vehicle wash establishments, as well as facilities where cryogenic gases are produced, stored or consumed. Imaging & Identification supplies precision marking and coding, product traceability, brand protection and digital textile printing equipment, as well as related consumables, software and services to the global packaged and consumer goods, pharmaceutical, industrial manufacturing, textile and other end-markets. Pumps & Process Solutions manufactures specialty pumps and flow meters, highly engineered precision components for rotating and reciprocating machines, fluid connecting solutions and plastics and polymer processing equipment, serving single-use biopharmaceutical production,

diversified industrial manufacturing, chemical production, plastics and polymer processing, midstream and downstream oil and gas and other end-markets. Climate & Sustainability Technologies provides innovative and energy-efficient equipment, components and parts for the commercial refrigeration, equipment and systems, heating and cooling and beverage can-making equipment markets.

[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
	12/31/2023	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

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

8438134000

(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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

US2600031080

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

260003108

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

DOV

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

- China
- India
- Italy
- Japan
- Spain
- Sweden
- Belgium
- Czechia
- Denmark
- Germany
- Singapore
- Netherlands
- Philippines
- Switzerland
- Taiwan, China
- Brazil
- Canada
- France
- Mexico
- Poland
- Malaysia
- Slovakia
- Thailand
- Argentina
- Australia
- Dominican Republic
- Russian Federation
- United States of America
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, this is confidential data	<i>This is confidential data</i>

[Fixed row]

(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
- Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

- Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

We review internal and external documents and also hold conversations with various members of our business (e.g., supply chain, operations and product teams) to identify the key elements of our value chain. Our mapping begins far upstream at the mine site, through operations across our segments, to the users of the products, the way they are used, and end of life. Following this mapping, we analyzed our potentially significant impacts and dependencies for each aspect of the value chain. For example, our impact on worker health and safety is prevalent across all of our business lines, while our impact on water resources is only prevalent in certain product lines of certain segments. Our mapping covers not just direct operations but also our business relationships, detailing the impact on stakeholders like suppliers, partners, customers, and communities.

[Fixed row]

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

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

Our recent materiality assessment has concluded that plastics, both microplastics and single-use plastic waste, do not constitute a material concern for Dover, given that our primary business operations neither entail the use nor the production of plastic products or components. Instead, metals stand as the predominant raw materials within our operations. We are committed to periodically reassessing our materiality assessment every few years. Should the significance of plastics within our value chain escalate in future assessments, we are prepared to undertake a comprehensive plastics mapping.

[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)

3

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

Focus on operational efficiency, immediate risk mitigation, and cash flow management to ensure daily business continuity and quick response to immediate threats.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

Prioritize growth initiatives, competitive positioning, and regulatory compliance, while managing investments and debt to balance medium-term profitability and risk exposure.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

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

Select from:

No

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

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

Invest in sustainability, innovation, and strategic alliances, with a focus on long-term investments and diversification to secure the company's future against evolving risks.

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain
- End of life management

(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

- Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- Enterprise Risk Management
- Internal company methods

Other

- Desk-based research
- Internal company methods
- Materiality assessment
- Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
- Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- Drought
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- Heat waves
- Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

- Change in land-use

- Increased severity of extreme weather events
- Soil degradation
- Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- Water stress

Policy

- Carbon pricing mechanisms

Market

- Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- Impact on human health
- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology

- Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

- Exposure to litigation
- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Suppliers

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

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In addition to considering our past, in-depth climate analysis, Dover conducted its first double materiality assessment to prepare for compliance with the European Union's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive across each of our environmental areas. Dover assessed impacts, risks, and opportunities across each of the subtopics identified in Annex I of the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS).

[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

In conducting its ESRS-aligned double materiality assessment, Dover evaluated a range of environmental (including biodiversity and nature-related) topics, noting many interconnections with climate-related factors. For instance, the assessment highlighted the water withdrawal required for Dover's business operations, noting that climate change will impact water availability and quality. This example illustrates the intricate linkages between water management practices, ecosystem health, and climate stability.

[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

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

(2.3.7) Primary reason for not identifying priority locations

Select from:

- Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(2.3.8) Explain why you do not identify priority locations

Our recent materiality assessment has concluded that biodiversity and nature-related topics, do not constitute a material concern for Dover, given that neither our primary business operations nor our customers are in the agriculture, forestry, pharmaceuticals, or other habitat altering industries. We are committed to periodically reassessing our materiality assessment every few years. Should the significance of nature and biodiversity within our value chain escalate in future assessments, we are prepared to determine focus areas in which ecosystem health is challenged.

[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

- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

100000000

(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

We conducted an assessment of more than 20 ESG risks and opportunities relevant to our business. The assessment of whether a risk or opportunity was significant to Dover was guided by the criteria set out in ESRS 1, which defines financial materiality in terms of the size and likelihood of the risk or opportunity. Size refers to the financial magnitude of the risk or opportunity, while likelihood pertains to its chance of occurrence. Our criteria to determine whether a risk or opportunity was material or not was informed by our enterprise risk management thresholds as well as our materiality thresholds in financial reporting. As an example, we evaluated the risk of increased severe weather events impacting Dover's facilities. This analysis involved estimating the financial impact of potential damage using data from past incidents and combining it with the projected frequency of such weather events, as forecasted by research institutions.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

100000000

(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

We conducted an assessment of more than 20 ESG risks and opportunities relevant to our business. The assessment of whether a risk or opportunity was significant to Dover was guided by the criteria set out in ESRS 1, which defines financial materiality in terms of the size and likelihood of the risk or opportunity. Size refers to the financial magnitude of the risk or opportunity, while likelihood pertains to its chance of occurrence. Our criteria to determine whether a risk or opportunity was material or not was informed by our enterprise risk management thresholds as well as our materiality thresholds in financial reporting. As an example, we evaluated the risk of increased severe weather events impacting Dover's facilities. This analysis involved estimating the financial impact of potential damage using data from past incidents and combining it with the projected frequency of such weather events, as forecasted by research institutions.

[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:

- No, we do not identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.3) Please explain

Our recent materiality assessment has concluded that water topics, including water pollutants do not constitute a material concern for Dover. Dover's two most recent 10-K reports indicated that the estimated liabilities associated with environmental issues and other related matters—including private claims related to hazardous substance exposure—were not substantial. Therefore, water pollution is not a material topic for Dover. We are committed to periodically reassessing our materiality assessment annually. Should the significance of water pollutants within our value chain escalate in future assessments, we are prepared to determine identify and classify such water pollutants.

[Fixed row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

Overall, water risks are not expected to generate a substantive change in our business, operations, revenues, or expenditures in the short-, medium- or long-term. The vast majority of our water comes from the local utility operating in the vicinity of our operations. While Dover has some operations in water scarce regions based on our assessment of water risk using WRI Aqueduct, our business is not water intensive. It is unlikely that water shortages or increases in incidence of drought conditions will significantly impact our business operations. Severe weather events like flooding and hurricanes pose risks for our business. However, based on our assessments, we do not believe water-related physical risks from severe weather have the potential to cause a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business in the current timeframe.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

Our recent materiality assessment has concluded that plastics, both microplastics and single-use plastic waste, do not constitute a material concern for Dover, given that our primary business operations neither entail the use nor the production of many plastic products or components. Instead, metals stand as the predominant raw materials within our operations. Among Dover's over a dozen operating companies, this impact is limited to the operations of one operating company because of its pelletizing systems. This diversification reduces financial risk to Dover. We are committed to periodically reassessing our materiality assessment annually. Should the significance of plastics within our value chain escalate in future assessments, we will reassess the risks.

[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

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> China | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brazil |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> India | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canada |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mexico |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sweden | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Malaysia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Belgium | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slovakia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Czechia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thailand |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Denmark | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Argentina |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Singapore | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United States of America |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Netherlands | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Philippines | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dominican Republic | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Russian Federation | |

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Increased pricing of GHG emissions could potentially result in increased compliance costs for our businesses. Our businesses' domestic and international sales and operations are subject to risks associated with changes in laws, regulations, and policies, including carbon emission regulations, and energy efficiency and design regulations. Failure to comply with any of the foregoing could result in civil and criminal, monetary and non-monetary penalties as well as potential damage to our

reputation. An example of an emerging carbon pricing mechanism is the EU Green Deal and other emerging carbon tax or ETS schemes. Our current facilities in the EU account for approximately 14% of our total Scope 1 and 2 emissions. We cannot provide assurance that our costs of complying with new and evolving regulatory reporting requirements and current or future laws will not exceed our estimates.

(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

- Short-term

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

Select from:

- Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

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

In the short term, Dover may experience increased operating costs as a result of carbon pricing initiatives such as carbon taxes or emissions trading systems (ETS). The necessity to purchase carbon credits or pay for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions could lead to higher expenses, directly impacting Dover's net income and potentially its cash flows. Dover might also face elevated compliance and administrative costs due to the stringent requirements for monitoring, reporting, and verifying emissions. As Dover operates in various sectors, some of its less energy-efficient divisions could suffer a competitive disadvantage, prompting a possible reevaluation of product pricing to mitigate the new expenses, which in turn could affect market demand and sales volumes. Immediate investments in technology to reduce emissions may be necessary, further influencing cash flows. Over the long-term, Dover will likely need to undertake strategic shifts, including substantial capital investments to modernize facilities and processes to lower emissions. These long-term financial commitments can alter Dover's financial performance and cash flows but may also present new market opportunities as we seek to innovate or transition towards more sustainable business practices. Furthermore, as environmental factors become increasingly important in financial decision-making, Dover's high-emission business units might encounter difficulties in accessing

capital. Insurance premiums could also rise if higher emissions are perceived as increasing operational risks. To mitigate these potential financial impacts and capitalize on emerging opportunities, Dover is proactively managing these risks through strategic planning, targets for emissions reduction, and diligent regulatory compliance.

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

Select from:

Yes

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

80000

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

1600000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Dover modelled potential carbon prices under two climate scenarios in order to estimate a range of potential impacts. The minimum impact assumes a 6 carbon price by 2050 under a “Red” or business as usual scenario, and the maximum impact assumes a 100 carbon price by 2050 under a “Green” or two-degree climate scenario. Pricing for the green scenario is aligned with the IMAGE – SSP1 – 2.6 data set, and pricing for the red scenario is aligned with the GCAM4 - SSP4-6.0 data set. Average annualized cost to Dover was calculated by projecting emissions (Scope 1 and 2) decreases linearly aligned with science-based targets (30% decrease by 2030), multiplying annual emissions by projected carbon prices, discounting the cost back to present value (using a 5% discount rate), and taking an average over 30 years. In the minimum “Red” scenario, an additional cost of 80,000 is approximately 0.001% of Dover’s 2023 annual revenue of 8.44B. In the “Green” two-degree scenario, an additional cost of 1,600,000 is approximately 0.02% of Dover’s 2023 annual revenue.

(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

2000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Details including costs of implementation are being evaluated, however we have provided an initial estimate in the range of 1 to 3 million and used a midpoint of 2 million as the cost of response to risk above.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Dover tracks regulatory updates and evaluates potential risk for increased costs in high-risk areas due to climate legislation or taxes. We attempt to control such costs through fixed-price contracts with suppliers and various other programs, such as our global supply chain activities. Dover has also set science-based targets for reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions 30% by 2030 and Scope 3 emissions 15% by 2030 relative to a 2019 baseline. Implementation of science-based targets will reduce Dover's risk from carbon pricing.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

Other market risk, please specify :Increased cost of raw materials

(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

China

India

Brazil

Canada

- Italy
- Japan
- Spain
- Sweden
- Belgium
- Czechia
- Denmark
- Germany
- Singapore
- Netherlands
- Philippines
- Switzerland
- Taiwan, China

- France
- Mexico
- Poland
- Malaysia
- Slovakia
- Thailand
- Argentina
- Australia
- Dominican Republic
- Russian Federation
- United States of America
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Carbon pricing could cause an increase in upstream annual logistics costs under a “Green” or two-degree climate scenario. Logistics costs represent a small but significant portion of costs and Scope 3 emissions (1.5% of Scope 3 emissions). For example, a carbon price assumption of 100/ton by 2050 would result in an average additional annual cost of 7.5 million, or a cumulative cost of 230 million over the next 30 years assuming no changes in emissions intensity of logistics.

(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:

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

Dover might see a reduction in its profit margins due to the increase in the cost of raw materials. Additionally, this could lead to tighter cash flows, necessitating a review of supply chain strategies to mitigate the impact of these increased expenses on Dover's financial position. Over the long term, the cumulative effect of increased raw material costs due to carbon pricing could be substantial for Dover, potentially amounting to millions of dollars in additional expenses over the next few decades. If Dover does not adapt its emissions intensity in logistics, the projected carbon price of 100/ton by 2050 could result in a significant cumulative cost, impacting the company's long-term financial sustainability. To address this, we will need to spend on R&D to explore alternative materials to manage these escalating costs. We will also need to spend to reduce the carbon footprint of our supply chain to help manage long-term costs and also position us favorably in a market that increasingly values environmental responsibility.

(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)

400000

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

7500000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The minimum impact assumes a 6 carbon price by 2050 under a “Red” or business as usual scenario, and the maximum impact assumes a 100 carbon price by 2050 under a “Green” or two-degree climate scenario. Pricing for the green scenario is aligned with the IMAGE – SSP1 – 2.6 data set, and pricing of the red scenario is aligned with the GCAM4 - SSP4-6.0 data set. Average annualized cost to Dover was calculated by projecting emissions decreases linearly aligned with science-

based targets (15% decrease by 2030), multiplying annual emissions by projected carbon prices, discounting the cost back to present value (using a 5% discount rate), and taking an average over 30 years.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

- Improve monitoring of upstream and downstream activities

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

100000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost to implement is estimated based on potential costs of one supply chain optimization project at a specific operating company based on a Dover-led study designed to reduce the average length of haul as described above. This provides a representative starting point for potentially broader actions to mitigate this risk.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Dover is attempting to decrease the average length of haul by strategically moving relevant production closer to customers. This would reduce Dover's exposure to increased logistics costs resulting from carbon pricing by decreasing transportation emissions (Scope 3). If carbon pricing were implemented and logistics costs increased, we would also likely be able to pass some of this cost on to our end customers through pricing. Dover has also set science-based targets for reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions 30% by 2030 and Scope 3 emissions 15% by 2030 relative to a 2019 baseline.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

- Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

(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
- India
- Italy
- Japan
- Spain
- Sweden
- Belgium
- Czechia
- Denmark
- Germany
- Singapore
- Netherlands
- Philippines
- Switzerland
- Taiwan, China
- Brazil
- Canada
- France
- Mexico
- Poland
- Malaysia
- Slovakia
- Thailand
- Argentina
- Australia
- Dominican Republic
- Russian Federation
- United States of America
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our financial performance is partly reliant on the successful development, commercialization, and market acceptance of innovative products and services. Rapid technological evolution, frequent launches, and shifting industry standards in our sectors necessitate prompt market entry and can lead to unpredictable product cycles and shorter lifespans. Industries like environmental management, retail fueling, and packaging, which may be affected by climate change policies and the shift to a low-carbon economy, are particularly relevant to our operations. Our ability to meet customer demands with high-quality, sustainable, and competitive offerings, while protecting intellectual property and securing third-party technology rights, is crucial. Failing to generate and maintain customer interest in new products and

services could negatively impact our operations, financial health, and cash flow. Moreover, any research, development, production, or marketing setbacks could hinder our ability to recover or profit from our investment in new product and service innovations.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

- Long-term

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

Select from:

- Unlikely

(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

The rapid pace of technological evolution in Dover's key industries, such as retail fueling, demands quick market entry to stay competitive. If new products fail to gain commercial success or market acceptance, Dover may face immediate financial repercussions. The costs associated with research, development, production, and marketing of these technologies could result in sunk costs that do not yield the expected return on investment. This could lead to a decrease in profit margins and strain on cash flows, particularly if product cycles are shorter than anticipated and do not allow for the recoupment of invested capital. Additionally, setbacks in these areas could impede Dover's ability to maintain its market position and meet customer demands for high-quality, sustainable, and competitive offerings. Over the longer term, the impact of unsuccessful technology investments on Dover's financial sustainability could be more pronounced. Continuous failure to develop and commercialize innovative products that align with shifting industry standards and climate change policies could result in a sustained decline in Dover's market share and reputation. This could limit our ability to attract future investment. To mitigate these risks, Dover is focusing on robust market research and effective commercialization strategies to ensure that new technologies are not only innovative but also aligned with market needs and trends.

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

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

1

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

84400000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The potential financial impact of technology risk is provided as an order of magnitude estimate based on a percentage of Dover's revenue. Dover's revenue was 8.44 billion in 2023, 84.4 million is 1% of Dover's 2023 revenue.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Increase investment in R&D

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

30377282

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost provided represents one fifth of the total R&D spend; our total R&D spend consolidates all of our business segments. Dover does not disclose research and development spending per segment. We continue to prioritize innovation and research and development activities; our R&D spend in 2023 represented 1.8% of our annual revenue.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are committed to creating economic value for shareholders by developing products designed to help our customers meet their sustainability goals in response to evolving regulatory and environmental standards. We believe that sustainability-driven innovation presents a significant growth opportunity while contributing positively to enhanced resource efficiency and reduced waste. Accordingly, over the past several years, we have accelerated our efforts and processes around innovation, focusing on technologies that create tangible value for our customers. In our Climate & Sustainability Technologies segment, SWEP, a manufacturer of brazed plate heat exchangers, focuses on the conversion to sustainable and renewable energy usage in heat transfer. Heat exchangers transfer heat from one media to another, causing the desired temperature change. But in this process, some of the energy can be wasted. The exact amount of heat wasted depends, in large part, upon the type of exchanger used. Brazed plate heat exchangers (BPHEs) by SWEP are specifically designed to maximize heating and cooling performance while simultaneously minimizing energy loss. SWEP's BPHEs are extremely compact compared with other technologies. In addition, BPHEs have a smaller carbon footprint, are significantly smaller and lighter than other technologies such as shell and tube and, importantly, are more efficient than other technologies such as shell and tube. SWEP recently introduced a new heat exchange technology, Hypertwain, which uses an innovative heat transfer configuration, superior seasonal performance, and low refrigerant charge to reduce annual electricity spend by as much as 15%.

[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:

Other, please specify :Not currently reported

(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)

0

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

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Dover does not currently report this information

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>Our organization was not subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or penalties for water-related regulatory violations</i>

[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> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

Products and services

Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(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

- China
- India
- Italy
- Japan
- Spain
- Sweden
- Belgium
- Czechia
- Denmark
- Germany
- Singapore
- Netherlands
- Philippines
- Switzerland
- Taiwan, China
- Brazil
- Canada
- France
- Mexico
- Poland
- Malaysia
- Slovakia
- Thailand
- Argentina
- Australia
- Dominican Republic
- Russian Federation
- United States of America
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Dover's revenue is well-distributed across its five segments. Under a RCP 2.6 climate scenario, Dover anticipates increased sales of sustainable products due to regulatory and consumer pressures for low-carbon options. In the Climate & Sustainability Technologies segment, Dover has developed Advanced Second Nature (SN) refrigeration systems that use less refrigerant than traditional systems, leading to reduced emissions. These SN systems use CO2-based refrigerants with a low global-warming potential (GWP) compared to high-GWP hydrofluorocarbons. Additionally, Dover's Belvac technology reduces aluminum usage in beverage containers, contributing to less metal waste and promoting the use of recyclable aluminum over glass, which has a less efficient recycling process. This lightweighting of aluminum cans results in significantly lower emissions compared to glass and plastic alternatives. These initiatives are part of Dover's strategy to capitalize on the demand for sustainable products and technologies.

(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

- Medium-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

(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

In the short term, Dover's financial position is likely to experience an increase in expenses due to the initial investment in research and development (R&D) for new products and services. The financial performance may not immediately reflect significant revenue growth as the development and market introduction of innovative products such as our CO₂-refrigeration systems and Belvac machinery take time. However, the company may begin to see revenue growth from early adopters and environmentally conscious consumers. Cash flows could be negatively impacted by the upfront R&D expenditures and capital investments in new technologies, but this may be partially offset by any increase in sales from new or improved products. In the medium term, Dover's financial position is expected to strengthen as the investment in R&D pays off with increased demand for low-carbon, sustainable products driven by regulatory and consumer pressures. The financial performance should improve as revenues grow from the sale of innovative products like Belvac's efficient aluminum usage in beverage containers, and our CO₂ refrigeration systems that offer a natural alternative to high GWP refrigerants. The company's cash flows are likely to benefit from the higher margins associated with these advanced products and the potential for market leadership in sustainable technologies. Additionally, the cost savings from reduced material usage and the positive environmental impact of these products could enhance Dover's reputation and brand value, leading to sustained financial benefits.

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

1

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

84400000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The potential financial impact of low-carbon product opportunities is provided as an order of magnitude estimate based on a percentage of Dover's revenue. Dover's revenue was 8.44 billion in 2023. 84.4 million is 1% of Dover's 2023 revenue. The actual revenue could be higher or lower.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

30377282

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost provided represents one fifth of the total R&D spend; our total R&D spend consolidates all of our business segments. Dover does not disclose research and development spending per segment.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Dover is committed to creating economic value for shareholders by developing products designed to help customers meet their sustainability goals in response to evolving regulatory and environmental standards. We believe that sustainability-driven innovation presents a significant growth opportunity while contributing positively to enhanced resource efficiency and reduced waste. Accordingly, over the past several years, we have accelerated our efforts and processes around innovation, focusing on technologies that create tangible value for our customers. In our Climate & Sustainability Technologies segment, SWEP, a manufacturer of brazed plate heat exchangers, focuses on opportunities created by the conversion to sustainable and renewable energy usage in heat transfer. Its Passive Cooling Unit, for example, uses natural cooling from the ground or groundwater to remove excess heat from interiors with the process requiring only a small amount of electricity for the circulation pumps which make this solution both very energy efficient and cost effective. SWEP brazed plate heat exchangers are extremely compact and have a smaller carbon footprint compared with other technologies such as shell and tube. We continue to prioritize innovation and research and development activities; our R&D spend in 2023 represented 1.8% of our annual revenue. As described in the case study above on SWEP's efficient brazed plate heat exchangers, we have realized sustainability opportunities through R&D investment in our refrigeration and food equipment segment. R&D investment allows Dover to capitalize on the opportunity of increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services with sustainability benefits.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

- Opp1

(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

- China
- India
- Italy
- Japan
- Spain
- Sweden
- Belgium
- Czechia
- Denmark
- Germany
- Singapore
- Netherlands
- Philippines
- Switzerland
- Brazil
- Canada
- France
- Mexico
- Poland
- Malaysia
- Slovakia
- Thailand
- Argentina
- Australia
- Dominican Republic
- Russian Federation
- United States of America
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

- Taiwan, China

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Bravo
- Loire
- Meuse
- Rhine
- Trent
- Mississippi River
- Colorado River (Pacific Ocean)
- Volga
- Danube
- Elbe River
- Hudson River
- Delaware River

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Dover focuses on creating shareholder value by innovating products that support customer sustainability, particularly in water resource management. In 2023, R&D investments were 1.8% of annual revenue. The Pumps & Process Solutions segment features Hydro Systems' products that dilute and dispense cleaning chemicals for commercial use, enhancing environmental responsibility and safety. The EvoClean dispenser, a unique venturi-based, water-powered laundry dispenser, eliminates the need for squeeze tubes, reducing maintenance costs and ensuring precise chemical delivery. It uses 66% less water and 87% less electricity than traditional systems, aligning with customer sustainability goals. Since its 2018 launch, over 10,000 EvoClean units have been installed in EMEA and APAC, demonstrating Dover's commitment to resource efficiency and sustainable innovation.

(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

- Short-term

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

Select from:

Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

High

(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

In the short term, Dover's financial position may experience a modest increase in expenses due to the ongoing investment in research and development to innovate products like the EvoClean dispenser. This R&D spend, while representing a small percentage of annual revenue, is essential for product development and may not immediately translate into significant revenue growth. Cash flows might be affected by the R&D expenditures and the initial costs of scaling up production and marketing for the new products. However, any increase in operating expenses is likely to be offset by the cash inflows from sales, as our products gain traction in the market. In the long term, Dover's financial position is likely to strengthen as the sustainability-focused innovations like the EvoClean dispenser become more widely adopted, leading to increased market share and customer loyalty. Financial performance is expected to improve significantly as the cost savings from reduced maintenance, water, and electricity consumption make these products more attractive to customers, potentially resulting in higher sales volumes and better profit margins. The long-term cash flows are anticipated to be positively impacted by the recurring revenue from these products and potential savings from more efficient production processes.

(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)

1

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

84400000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The potential financial impact of low-carbon product opportunities is provided as an order of magnitude estimate based on a percentage of Dover's revenue. Dover's revenue was 8.44 billion in 2023. 84.4 million is 1% of Dover's 2023 revenue. The actual revenue could be higher or lower.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Dover's initial R&D investment in products like the EvoClean dispenser will slightly increase expenses, impacting short-term cash flows without immediate significant revenue growth. However, sales from these innovations are expected to offset these costs.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We will continue to promote our Pumps & Process Solutions segment products, including those, such as, Hydro Systems' products that enhance environmental responsibility and safety. Additionally, we are committed to a thorough evaluation of water-related risks across our value chain, ensuring that water conservation is an integral part of our product development process.

[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)

600000000

(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

Dover has conducted an initial EU Taxonomy Assessment to determine what revenue meets the requirements for eligibility in 2023. This includes products and services meeting multiple climate change mitigation activities including Manufacture of energy efficiency equipment and Manufacture of equipment for the production and use of hydrogen among others. Note: this figure does not include significant amounts of revenue from the EU Taxonomy circular economy objective and should not be considered a complete representation of EU taxonomy eligibility.

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)

0

(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

Dover has conducted an initial EU Taxonomy Assessment to determine what revenue meets the requirements for eligibility in 2023. While Dover has products that help reduce water usage, the EU Taxonomy takes a narrow focus on six activities centered around water supply systems, water treatment systems, and nature-based solutions for flood and drought risk prevention which are generally not relevant for Dover.

[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:

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

Our Board has adopted a policy, reflected in our Corporate Governance Guidelines, requiring that the initial list of potential director and external CEO candidates presented by third-party search firms include qualified candidates who reflect diverse backgrounds, including diversity of gender and race or ethnicity. Our Board believes that diverse perspectives enhance its decision-making and contribute to the success of Dover

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[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

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

No

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

Select from:

Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Our Board of Directors (the “Board”) provides oversight for the development and execution of our Environmental, Social, and Governance (“ESG”) strategy and the incorporation of sustainability-related risks and opportunities, including climate-related risks, into the Company’s strategy and operations. Dover’s CEO, who is a member of the Board, has management responsibility over ESG issues, including those related to climate change. As part of its continued focus on sustainability, the Board identifies strategic objectives for our CEO that are related to sustainability and, in discharging its oversight responsibilities, considers the Company’s progress on ESG in evaluating our CEO’s performance. In 2021, the CEO and the Board approved setting science-based targets committing to reduce Dover’s operational greenhouse gas emissions 30% and Dover’s value chain emissions 15% by 2030 from a 2019 base year. In 2023, the CEO and the Board provided oversight for Dover’s progress toward its science-based targets. The CEO and Board also have oversight for comprehensive enterprise risk management, which includes identification and management of any risks related to environmental and social issues.

Water

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

Select all that apply

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

- No

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Our Board of Directors (the “Board”) oversees our Environmental, Social, and Governance (“ESG”) strategy and the incorporation of sustainability related risks and opportunities into its overall strategic decision-making process across all of our portfolio companies. The Board’s oversight spans a wide array of ESG issues, including those related to water, climate change, health and safety, diversity and inclusion, ethics and compliance, and long-term environmental protection. Dover’s CEO, who is a member of the Board, has management responsibility over ESG issues, including those related to water. As part of its continued focus on sustainability, the Board incorporates ESG oversight into our CEO’s annual performance and compensation evaluation as one of the CEO’s strategic objectives.
[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

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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

Water

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

Biodiversity

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

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

(4.3.2) Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.3.3) Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues

Our recent materiality assessment has concluded that biodiversity and nature-related topics, do not constitute a material concern for Dover. We are committed to periodically reassessing our materiality assessment every few years. Should the significance of nature and biodiversity within our value chain escalate in future assessments, we are prepared to include biodiversity as a strategic priority for Dover's leadership.

[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

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

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

Our CEO, who is a member of the Board, has management responsibility over ESG issues, including those related to climate change. To help manage the ESG issues that impact our businesses, we established a cross-functional Sustainability Steering Committee comprised of Dover corporate, including its CEO, and operating company leaders to oversee our sustainability strategy, initiatives, target-setting, performance, and reporting. The Sustainability Steering Committee also considers water- and climate-related risks. The Sustainability Steering Committee aims to meet at least quarterly and provides an update to the Board at least

annually. In 2023, the cross-functional Sustainability Steering Committee helped track progress against the Company's Science-Based Targets, identifying opportunities for improved performance and improved tracking. Our Senior Vice President, General Counsel & Secretary is responsible for managing overall sustainability and ESG reporting and strategy for Dover. She chairs the Sustainability Steering Committee and oversees implementation of the sustainability strategy as set by the CEO and the Board and leads day-to-day action around sustainability disclosure, ESG performance, and governance. Dover is committed to creating economic value for shareholders by developing products designed to help customers meet their sustainability goals in response to evolving regulatory and environmental standards. Dover believes that sustainability-driven innovation presents a significant growth opportunity while contributing positively to enhanced resource efficiency and reduced GHG emissions.

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
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our CEO, who is a member of the Board, has management responsibility over ESG issues, including those related to water. To help manage the ESG issues that impact our businesses, we established a cross-functional Sustainability Steering Committee comprised of Dover corporate, including the CEO, and operating company leaders to oversee our sustainability strategy, initiatives, target-setting, performance, and reporting including monitoring and reporting of Dover's water consumption. The Steering Committee also considers water- and climate-related risks. The Committee aims to meet at least quarterly.
[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

13

(4.5.3) Please explain

The effective oversight and management of ESG matters is one of the strategic objectives for both our CEO and General Counsel. In 2023, notable achievements included the completion of the first year of a new three-year ESG strategic plan with ongoing reporting on ESG goals such as GHG emissions reduction; the completion of initial public-facing diversity and inclusion targets and the preparation for future goals in this area; and the engagement with the Board to review ESG progress. Note this analysis does not include board-level monetary incentives as this is not currently disclosed.

Water

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

Select from:

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

(4.5.3) Please explain

We do not plan to introduce monetary incentives in the next two years as Water was not a material topic per our recently completed ESRS-aligned Double Materiality Assessment
[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

General Counsel

(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

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

25% of the GC's Strategic Objectives Factors relate to ESG.

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

Effective leadership of our Sustainability Steering Committee and participation in initiatives and communications will advance our three-year ESG plan and help us achieve our climate and safety goals.

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

- Progress towards environmental targets
- Achievement of environmental targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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

Our CEO's oversight of ESG will help Dover create long-term value by embracing opportunities and managing risks derived from sustainability developments.
[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- 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

Both our Code of Conduct and our Supplier Code of Conduct require our employees and our suppliers to commit to creating economic value for shareholders and customers through sustainable practices that protect the long-term well-being of the environment, our employees, and the communities in which we operate. Employees and suppliers are required to comply with all applicable environmental laws, regulations, and standards and minimize any adverse impact on the environment. Employees and suppliers must also endeavor to conserve natural resources and energy, and reduce or eliminate waste and the use of hazardous substances. Dover is committed to creating economic value for shareholders and customers through sustainable practices that protect the long-term well-being of the environment, our employees, and the communities in which we operate.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

dover-code-of-conduct-en.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)

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

Dover submitted and has approved science-based targets for scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions through engagement with 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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

No

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

Through Sustainability Steering Committee (SSC) and senior management engagement with leadership across our segments and geographies, we ensure awareness and alignment with Dover's overall climate change strategy.

[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

National Association of Manufacturers

(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

While NAM's position on new sustainability regulation has been nuanced, the association has shown support for sustainability initiatives. For instance, they announced a Sustainability in Manufacturing partnership with the U.S. Department of Energy in 2018. This partnership aimed to help U.S. manufacturers drive energy productivity improvements, accelerate the adoption of energy-efficient technologies, and serve as a platform to recognize companies and leaders that have led the way in the application of innovative strategies. At Dover, we are committed to driving energy efficiency and sustainable solutions for both our operations and our products.

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

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Select from:

Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Strategy
- Governance
- Emission targets
- Emissions figures
- Risks & Opportunities

Other, please specify

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

All pages

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Sustainability Overview _ Dover Corporation.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Dover refreshes its sustainability webpages annually. These webpages are in lieu of a sustainability report and contain information regarding each of our 18 material topics, plus our disclosures for TCFD, SASB, and GRI. We have attached just the overview page. The rest can be found here: Sustainability Overview Dover Corporation

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Every three years or less frequently

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Every three years or less frequently

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(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

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2019

(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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

Global regulation

Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The selection of the RCP2.6 scenario for Dover's TCFD scenario analysis is based on the assumption that it will adequately test the company's resilience to transition risks associated with climate change, using carbon pricing and energy mix assumptions from SSPs and IEA STEPS. The analysis faces uncertainties such as the actual impact of extreme weather events and stakeholder perceptions of Dover's climate action. Constraints include the qualitative nature of the initial global scenario analysis and the potential limitations of high-level quantitative modeling, which may not capture all detailed implications for the business.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The rationale for choosing the RCP2.6 scenario lies in its alignment with Dover's long-term view on climate risk, extending beyond the 2030 science-based target to the year 2050. This scenario, consistent with efforts to limit global warming to two degrees, enables Dover to test and enhance its strategies against stringent transition risks. The insights gained from the analysis underpin Dover's proactive decisions to set a science-based target and drive innovation in sustainable products, thereby fortifying the company's resilience to transition risks and informing the development of a low-carbon transition plan and improved risk management practices.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

- WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature

Finance and insurance

- Cost of capital

- Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The Aqueduct tool relies on a robust methodology and the best-available data, yet uncertainties exist as the indicators of water risk are based on projections and models that may not capture real-time changes or localized events. Additionally, this scenario carries uncertainties related to the effectiveness of local water management strategies, which can significantly influence water risk outcomes. Constraints of the SSP3 scenario include potential underestimation of technological advancements and adaptive capacities that could mitigate water risk.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

For Dover, operating under the assumption of a business-as-usual scenario provides a conservative approach to risk assessment, preparing the company for a future where water risk may intensify due to lack of coordinated action on water resource management. The SSP3 scenario allows Dover to plan for robust risk mitigation strategies, anticipating higher levels of water scarcity and competition for resources. This scenario underscores the potential risks to Dover's operations, including supply chain disruptions, increased operational costs, and heightened scrutiny from stakeholders concerned about environmental impacts. By planning for a future aligned with the SSP3 scenario, Dover can prioritize investments in water efficiency and local community engagement, thereby safeguarding its operations against the backdrop of increasing water risks and contributing to long-term sustainability.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(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

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2019

(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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The RCP8.5 scenario was chosen for Dover's TCFD scenario analysis based on the assumption that it represents a business-as-usual pathway, suitable for assessing the company's resilience to physical climate risks. Uncertainties include the actual future frequency and severity of extreme weather events and the perception of stakeholders regarding Dover's climate actions. Constraints of the analysis are its qualitative nature and the reliance on high-level quantitative modeling, which may not fully capture the complexity of risks, especially given that this was Dover's first global scenario analysis.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The rationale for selecting the RCP8.5 scenario is to evaluate Dover's resilience against significant physical risks of climate change, which are expected to be more pronounced in this scenario. The 2050 time horizon provides a long-term perspective, extending well beyond the 2030 science-based target (SBT), to understand the full extent of physical risks.

[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

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

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

We found typically low to moderate impact of climate risks, with higher transition risk under the 2C scenario and higher physical risk under the 4C scenario and similar levels of opportunity and risk under both scenarios. We believe our plan to achieve our new 2030 science-based targets helps us with resilience to climate risks under both scenarios. Specifically, our businesses have business continuity plans in place to protect people, property, and assets from disruptions that may be posed by the physical impacts of climate change such as flooding from sea-level rise and increased incidence and strength of storms. These plans help us prepare in the event of a catastrophic event and will help ensure timely recovery of business operations. For our transition risks, our science-based targets which we aim to meet by 2030, our energy and GHG reduction initiatives and our expanding presence in clean fuels help us address our risks related to transitioning to a low-carbon sustainable business.

Water

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

Select all that apply

Resilience of business model and strategy

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

Facility

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

Dover used the WRI Aqueduct tool 4.0 to assess the number of facilities located in water-risked regions. Using this tool, we determined that 20% of Dover's facilities are in areas considered to be in high or extremely high "overall water risk". We anticipate in the future, that certain regions around the world, including regions where we already do business, will experience an increasing water risk due to external factors such as urbanization and changing climate patterns that will affect water availability. Dover plans on monitoring our operations in water risk areas and investing in technologies that promote water conservation and address water risk.
[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:

No

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

Select from:

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

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

Dover provides solutions for the transition away from fossil fuels. For example, our Clean Energy & Fueling segment is helping the expansion of gas stations' offerings of renewable fuels, helping global markets reduce the reliance on traditional fossil fuels. That said, we do not explicitly commit to ceasing all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion for several reasons. While we may be making strides in sustainable technologies, the broader market is in transition, including our suppliers and customers. A complete cessation might not be feasible without risking business continuity, especially in segments where renewable alternatives are not yet fully viable. Dover serves a diverse customer base with varying energy needs. We aim to meet these needs responsibly while encouraging the adoption of cleaner fuels and technologies.

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

Select from:

We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, and we do not plan to introduce one within the next two years

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

The transition strategy is dependent on the procurement of renewable electricity, a shift from natural gas to alternative energy sources for operational machinery, the electrification of our fleet and equipment, regular surveillance for refrigerant leakages in air conditioning systems, and the implementation of energy-efficiency enhancements across all our operating companies. Furthermore, our strategy encompasses our product offerings, where we are actively seeking opportunities to decarbonize, designing products that facilitate a just transition, and staying abreast of market developments to ensure we can meet the growing demand for zero-emission products. In 2021, Dover committed to science-based targets to reduce its direct greenhouse gas emissions from operations 30% and reduce value chain emissions 15% by 2030 from a 2019 base year to align with a well-below 2-degree scenario. Dover intends to revalidate its targets in 2025 or 2026 so that they align

with a 1.5-degree world, to the extent required by the Science-Based Target Initiative. This is included in a science-based target roadmap being refined internally and used to track progress to goals.

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

Our operating companies have successfully executed the most accessible carbon emission reduction measures outlined in our initial climate transition plan, which is focused on achieving our Science Based Target. We have now updated our climate transition plan with fresh insights, incorporating projections of yearly financial outflows and inflows (both operational expenses and capital expenditure costs and savings) associated with substantial carbon abatement initiatives, along with a schedule for the allocation of funds to these carbon-saving projects. We aim to implement the rollout of these projects aligned with this refined climate transition pathway in the year to come and beyond.

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

Select all that apply

No other environmental issue considered

[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

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

At Dover, our commitment to sustainability extends beyond our operations. We are committed to creating long-term economic value by developing products that are designed to help our customers meet their sustainability goals, run their operations more efficiently, and satisfy evolving regulatory and environmental standards. Our businesses are well-positioned to capitalize on increasing requirements for sustainability, safety, and energy efficiency, and we strive to integrate sustainability into the design, development, and use of our products. This includes developing products and solutions that enable our customers to use resources more efficiently and decrease greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)—all while increasing reliability and durability. We pursue innovation for sustainable products in three key opportunity areas: clean technology, optimizing use of resources and materials, and enabling the circular economy. The most significant strategic decision made to date around products and services is the evaluation in 2020 and approval in 2021 of our science-based target which includes a commitment to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions 15% by 2030 from a 2019 baseline. Our work in this space will help us to achieve our science-based target by delivering carbon-efficient products to our customers. Many of our operating companies are directly involved in industries that will likely be impacted by climate change policy and the associated potential for a transition to a low carbon economy, such as environmental and waste management, retail fueling, refrigeration and food equipment, packaging, and printing. As part of our path towards achieving our science-based targets, Dover's largest operating companies by emissions are focusing on reducing product use phase emissions which make up over 85% of our 2019 scope 3 emissions. Operating companies attend quarterly meetings where they learn from best practices in new product development innovation from industry and other operating companies. As an example of sustainability considerations in new products, PSG's EvoClean uses 85% less energy and 60% less water (3.7 gallons per load) in its application when compared to traditional laundry dispensers. TIME HORIZON: All these activities are currently ongoing and therefore fall in our short-term (0-3 years) horizon.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Risks

(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

The risk of increased logistics costs from carbon pricing was evaluated during the climate scenario analysis. Efforts have been underway to optimize Dover's supply chain and achieve both cost savings and carbon efficiencies by minimizing average length of haul. The risk of supply chain disruption from extreme weather events was also evaluated and could potentially be significant to Dover. Based on the results of the climate scenario analysis, this is an area that may warrant additional investigation. The most significant strategic decision made to date around supply chain and/or value chain is the approval in 2021 of our science-based target which includes a commitment to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions 15% by 2030 from a 2019 baseline. Our work in optimizing Dover's supply chain will help us to achieve our science-based target by reducing scope 3 emissions from logistics and other aspects of supply chain emissions. Dover's suppliers are required to comply with all applicable environmental laws, regulations, and standards and minimize any adverse impact on the environment. Dover's suppliers must also endeavor to conserve natural resources, including water and energy, and reduce or eliminate waste, packaging, and the use of hazardous substances. Dover expects suppliers to support its environmental reporting by promptly responding to Dover's information requests regarding sustainability commitments and progress. We use a wide variety of raw materials, primarily metals and semi-processed or finished components, which are generally available from a number of sources. As a result, shortages or the loss of any single supplier have not had, and are not likely to have, a material impact on operating profits. While the required raw materials are generally available, commodity pricing can be volatile, particularly for various grades of steel, copper, aluminum and select other commodities. Although cost increases in commodities may be recovered through increased prices to customers, our operating results are exposed to such fluctuations. We attempt to control such costs through fixed-price contracts with suppliers and various other programs, such as our global supply chain activities. TIME HORIZON: All these activities are currently ongoing and therefore fall in our short-term (0-3 years) horizon.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

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

Dover is committed to creating economic value for shareholders by developing products designed to help customers meet their sustainability goals in response to evolving regulatory and environmental standards. We believe that sustainability-driven innovation presents a significant growth opportunity while contributing positively to enhanced resource efficiency and reduced waste. Accordingly, over the past several years, we have accelerated our efforts and processes around innovation, focusing on technologies that create tangible value for our customers. In 2023, R&D spend, including qualifying engineering costs, represented 1.8% of our annual revenue. Ultimately, we view R&D as critical to maintaining the long-term growth and competitiveness of our offerings in the marketplace in a world with an ever-increasing demand for more sustainable solutions. The most significant strategic decision made to date around investment in R&D is the approval in 2021 of our science-based target which includes a commitment to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions 15% by 2030 from a 2019 baseline. Our work in investment in R&D and innovation for sustainable products will help us to achieve our science-based target by reducing scope 3 emissions from the largest category, emissions from use of sold products. An example of our sustainable products include our Climate & Sustainability segment, SWEP, which manufactures brazed plate heat exchangers, focuses on opportunities created by the conversion to sustainable and renewable energy usage in heat transfer. Their Passive Cooling Unit, for example, uses natural cooling from the ground or groundwater to remove excess heat from interiors with the process requiring only a small amount of electricity for the circulation pumps which make this solution both very energy efficient and cost effective. Additionally, SWEP is creating a new R&D center that will house an enlarged and upgraded innovation lab and enhanced testing capabilities focused on providing more low-carbon and energy-efficient heat transfer solutions to our customers. TIME HORIZON: All these activities are currently ongoing and therefore fall in our short-term (0-3 years) horizon.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

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

The opportunity to improve energy efficiency and switch to renewable energy was evaluated during the climate scenario analysis. Efforts have been underway to optimize Dover's energy and emissions use in operations for years and Dover currently generates renewable energy on-site at a number of locations. Additional opportunities will be investigated as Dover continues to implement our 2030 science-based targets. The most significant strategic decision made to date around operations is the approval in 2021 of our science-based target which includes a commitment to reduce scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions from operations 30% by 2030 from a 2019 baseline. Our work in implementation of our science-based target through various avenues such as energy efficiency and switching to renewable energy will help us to achieve our science-based target by reducing scope 1 and 2 emissions from operations. For example, PSG has invested in hybrid fleet vehicles to reduce emissions from mobile sources. Furthermore, several of our Operating Companies are taking initiatives to switch to renewable energy at their production sites. At MAAG, for example, the production facility in Switzerland is equipped with a photovoltaic system on the roof. We are aware of a number of existing or upcoming

regulatory initiatives intended to reduce emissions in geographies where our manufacturing and warehouse/distribution facilities are located and have evaluated the potential impact of these regulations on our businesses. We anticipate that direct impacts from regulatory actions will not be significant in the short- to medium-term. We expect the regulatory impacts associated with climate change regulation would be primarily indirect and would result in "pass through" costs from energy suppliers, suppliers of raw materials and other services related to our operations. As an example of an indirect impact, the EU Emissions Trading System covers large emitters, many of which provide power or raw materials to Dover. As the cost for EU Allowances goes up for these large emitters, the pass through costs may rise. TIME HORIZON: All these activities are currently ongoing and therefore fall in our short-term (0-3 years) horizon.

[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

Revenues

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

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

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

Dover's five business segments are focused on building enduring competitive advantages and leadership positions in markets that we believe are positioned for sustained future growth. We believe that our businesses are among the top suppliers in most markets and niches that we serve, which positions us well to capture future growth. We capitalize on our engineering, technology and design expertise and maintain an intense focus on meeting the needs of our customers and adding significant, and often new, value to their operations through superior product performance, sustainability benefits, safety and reliability and a commitment to aftermarket support. We cultivate and maintain an entrepreneurial culture and continuously innovate to address our customers' needs to help them win in the markets

they serve. In particular, our businesses are well-positioned to capitalize on growing industrial manufacturing and trade volumes, adoption of digital technologies, increasing requirements for sustainability, safety, energy efficiency and consumer product safety, and growth of the middle class and consumption in emerging economies. Many of our operating companies are directly involved in industries that will likely be impacted by climate change policy and associated potential for a transition to a low carbon economy, such as environmental and waste management, retail refueling, refrigeration and food equipment, and packaging and printing. A central part of our sustainability efforts is to enable our customers to reduce waste, energy, and to achieve their sustainability goals through our innovative and sustainable products. As demand is expected to grow for these products and services in the future, we anticipate significant opportunities to provide the solutions our customers depend on. For the year ended December 31, 2023, Dover revenue from continuing operations was 8.44 billion, a decrease of 0.8% or 60 million compared with the prior year.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- 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

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

A number of our acquisitions relate to sustainability solutions and innovation for sustainable products. For example, Dover's 2022 acquisition of Boivin Evolution Inc. ("BEV"), a provider of clean electric refuse collection vehicle intellectual property portfolio, complements our existing portfolio of engineered products transitioning to clean electric power. Boivin Evolution is the first company to offer a 100% electric automated waste collection body.

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

Over the past several years, we have accelerated our efforts and processes around innovation, focusing on technologies that create tangible value for our customers. In 2023, R&D spend, including qualifying engineering costs, represented 1.8% of our annual revenue, which has been similar to our R&D spend since 2018 (-/ 0.1%) and a significant increase since 2014. We have been increasing our R&D spend partly in response to customer needs for more efficient, safer, and sustainable products. Ultimately, we view R&D as critical to maintaining the long-term growth and competitiveness of our offerings in the marketplace in a world with an ever-increasing demand for more sustainable solutions. As an example, Our Clean Energy & Fueling segment invests in research and development to advance innovative alternative fuel dispensing equipment and components, payment platforms, fuel site asset management and connectivity solutions, IIoT-enabled cloud-based connected solutions for retail and commercial fleet fueling settings, components for high-criticality cryogenic gas storage and transportation applications, including hydrogen and liquefied natural gas. These technology investments align with our customer's needs and our commitment to delivering to our customers opportunities for operational cost reductions, increased sales, low-carbon products, and an enhanced customer experience for their customers through a combination of intelligent clean fueling and retail solutions.

[Fixed row]

(5.5.2) Provide details of your organization’s investments in low-carbon R&D for capital goods products and services over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.2.1) Technology area

Select from:

Hydrogen power

(5.5.2.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

Applied research and development

(5.5.2.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Dover Precision Components announced the official opening of its Innovation Lab in Houston, Texas. The lab was built to centralize test rigs for fluid film bearings and compression products. Dover Precision Components' research and product development teams are focused on developing innovative new products and technologies that support a more sustainable future, including the upcoming installation of a hydrogen testing facility for performance materials that enable the transition to hydrogen power.

[Add row]

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

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

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

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

- Not an immediate strategic priority

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

We recognize the complexity and potential uncertainty associated with setting an internal price on carbon. For example, we recognize the challenge of establishing a price that accurately reflects the environmental impact of our emissions, without hampering business operations. Consequently, we have chosen to focus our efforts on concrete, immediate actions that align with our carbon reduction targets. By investing in the transition to cleaner fuels, expanding our use of renewable energy, and enhancing the energy efficiency of our operations, we are making measurable progress toward our decarbonization goals. These direct initiatives allow us to reduce our carbon footprint effectively and demonstrate our commitment to environmental stewardship without the need for an internal carbon pricing strategy at this time.

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Customers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Investors and shareholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Other value chain stakeholders	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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:

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

Dover recognizes the importance of addressing climate change and water sustainability as part of its comprehensive supply chain management strategy. Dover takes a holistic approach, evaluating all suppliers and working collaboratively with its entire supplier network to drive improvements in environmental performance across the board. Dover's Supplier Code of Conduct, for example, requires all suppliers to comply with all applicable environmental laws, regulations, and standards and minimize any adverse impact on the environment. In addition, all suppliers must also endeavor to conserve natural resources and energy and reduce or eliminate waste and the use of hazardous substances. "Suppliers" means any company, corporation, or other entity or person that sells, or seeks to sell, goods or services to Dover, including the supplier's employees, other workers, representatives, agents, subcontractors, and other sub-tier sources. Dover requires its suppliers to read, understand, and follow the Supplier Code of Conduct to ensure compliance with the Code. Prior to engaging in business or during an existing business relationship, Dover may conduct diligence on its suppliers and their owners and key personnel to assess compliance with the Supplier Code of Conduct, including on environmental matters.

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

Dover recognizes the importance of addressing climate change and water sustainability as part of its comprehensive supply chain management strategy. Dover takes a holistic approach, evaluating all suppliers and working collaboratively with its entire supplier network to drive improvements in environmental performance across

the board. Dover's Supplier Code of Conduct, for example, requires all suppliers to comply with all applicable environmental laws, regulations, and standards and minimize any adverse impact on the environment. In addition, all suppliers must also endeavor to conserve natural resources and energy and reduce or eliminate waste and the use of hazardous substances. "Suppliers" means any company, corporation, or other entity or person that sells, or seeks to sell, goods or services to Dover, including the supplier's employees, other workers, representatives, agents, subcontractors, and other sub-tier sources. Dover requires its suppliers to read, understand, and follow the Supplier Code of Conduct to ensure compliance with the Code. Prior to engaging in business or during an existing business relationship, Dover may conduct diligence on its suppliers and their owners and key personnel to assess compliance with the Supplier Code of Conduct, including on environmental matters.

[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

Dover's Supplier Code of Conduct requires all suppliers to comply with all applicable environmental laws, regulations, and standards and minimize any adverse impact on the environment. In addition, Dover's suppliers must also endeavor to conserve natural resources and energy and reduce or eliminate waste and the use of hazardous substances. "Suppliers" means any company, corporation, or other entity or person that sells, or seeks to sell, goods or services to Dover, including the supplier's employees, other workers, representatives, agents, subcontractors, and other sub-tier sources. Dover requires its suppliers to read, understand, and follow the Supplier Code of Conduct to ensure compliance with the Code. Suppliers are required to cooperate with inspections, audits, and investigations by Dover or its authorized agents. Prior to engaging in business or during an existing business relationship, Dover may conduct diligence on its suppliers and their owners and key personnel to assess Compliance with the Supplier Code of Conduct and address Dover's business needs.

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

Dover's Supplier Code of Conduct requires all suppliers to comply with all applicable environmental laws, regulations, and standards and minimize any adverse impact on the environment. In addition, Dover's suppliers must also endeavor to conserve natural resources and energy and reduce or eliminate waste and the use of hazardous substances. "Suppliers" means any company, corporation, or other entity or person that sells, or seeks to sell, goods or services to Dover, including the supplier's employees, other workers, representatives, agents, subcontractors, and other sub-tier sources. Dover requires its suppliers to read, understand, and follow the Supplier Code of Conduct to ensure compliance with the Code. Suppliers are required to cooperate with inspections, audits, and investigations by Dover or its authorized agents. Prior to engaging in business or during an existing business relationship, Dover may conduct diligence on its suppliers and their owners and key personnel to assess Compliance with the Supplier Code of Conduct and address Dover's business needs.

[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:

- Other, please specify :Complying with regulatory requirements

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

Other, please specify

(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:

No response

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Dover's Supplier Code of Conduct requires all suppliers to comply with all applicable environmental laws, regulations, and standards and minimize any adverse impact on the environment. In addition, Dover's suppliers must also endeavor to conserve natural resources and energy and reduce or eliminate waste and the use of hazardous substances. "Suppliers" means any company, corporation, or other entity or person that sells, or seeks to sell, goods or services to Dover, including the

supplier's employees, other workers, representatives, agents, subcontractors, and other sub-tier sources. Dover requires its suppliers to read, understand, and follow the Supplier Code of Conduct to ensure compliance with the Code. Suppliers are required to cooperate with inspections, audits, and investigations by Dover or its authorized agents. Prior to engaging in business or during an existing business relationship, Dover may conduct diligence on its suppliers and their owners and key personnel to assess Compliance with the Supplier Code of Conduct and address Dover's business needs.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Complying with regulatory requirements

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify

(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:

- No response

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Dover's Supplier Code of Conduct requires all suppliers to comply with all applicable environmental laws, regulations, and standards and minimize any adverse impact on the environment. In addition, Dover's suppliers must also endeavor to conserve natural resources and energy and reduce or eliminate waste and the use of hazardous substances. "Suppliers" means any company, corporation, or other entity or person that sells, or seeks to sell, goods or services to Dover, including the supplier's employees, other workers, representatives, agents, subcontractors, and other sub-tier sources. Dover requires its suppliers to read, understand, and follow the Supplier Code of Conduct to ensure compliance with the Code. Suppliers are required to cooperate with inspections, audits, and investigations by Dover or its authorized agents. Prior to engaging in business or during an existing business relationship, Dover may conduct diligence on its suppliers and their owners and key personnel to assess Compliance with the Supplier Code of Conduct and address Dover's business needs.

[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

Information collection

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

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

- 1-25%

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

Select from:

1-25%

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

In 2023, one of our Operating Companies added specific sustainability questions to their supplier audit process. These sustainability questions related to emissions tracking and targets, resource management, working conditions, and ethics. A detailed training program was also rolled out for their sourcing and Supplier Quality Engineering (SQE) teams to effectively discuss sustainability with suppliers and interpret their responses.

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

Select from:

No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

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

Select from:

Unknown

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

No other supplier engagement

[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

- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- 1-25%

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

While many Dover products enhance our customers climate change performance and strategy, the products in our Climate & Sustainability Technologies Segment have some of the most significant energy and carbon efficiency properties. Dover's product and sales teams engage with customers in this segment regarding product features and relevant certification schemes. The Climate & Sustainability Technologies Segment represents 21% of Dover's revenue in 2023, therefore we are estimating 21% of customers for engagement and 21% of Scope 3 emissions. This estimate is likely low since it does not account for engagement strategies in Dover's other segments for energy and carbon efficient products. For example, our Dover Fueling Solutions business also collaborates closely with customers and derives revenue from climate-related product innovation. Dover's companies also display sustainability certifications, eco-labels, and information about sustainable production processes on product labels and packaging to help its customers make informed buying choices. Finally, Dover's corporate center communicates its sustainability strategy through various online platforms, such as its website and annual sustainability reporting.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Dover measures success of customer engagement through sales of its products. The Refrigeration and Food Equipment Segment represents 21% of Dover's revenue in 2023.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

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

Dover is committed to developing products designed to help customers meet their sustainability goals in response to evolving regulatory and environmental standards. Our operating company leaders and their respective teams are in regular contact with customers and regularly assess customer needs, including with respect to water efficiency, wastewater treatment, and other sustainability-related efforts, to develop products that can help meet those needs.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We believe sustainability-driven innovation presents a significant growth opportunity while contributing positively to enhanced resource efficiency and reduced waste. Accordingly, over the past several years, we have accelerated our efforts and processes around innovation, focusing on technologies that create tangible value for our customers. For example, Pump Solution Group's pumps have helped strengthen water treatment operations for the many chemical-metering processes involved to help customers deliver the cleanest water possible. The success of our customer engagement is ultimately reflected in the value we create for shareholders by understanding and addressing the needs of our customers and capitalizing on opportunities to strengthen our relationships with them.

[Add row]

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

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

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

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

- Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

At present, Dover has made the decision to prioritize the reduction of our operational emissions and emissions without our immediate control and influence. This is because our operational emissions have been on an upward trend, and we believe it is important to address our direct impact on the environment.

[Fixed 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

Dover defines its organizational boundaries using the control approach where we account for GHG emissions at operations that fall under the direct operational control of the business in our scope 1 and 2 inventory. Under this approach, Dover accounts for 100% of its GHG emissions from its operations and the operations of its Operating Companies, where Dover has full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

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

This approach aligns with Dover's method of defining organizational boundaries, where water usage is accounted for in all operations that fall under the direct operational control of the business. By adopting this method, Dover takes responsibility for 100% of the water withdrawal and consumption across its operations and those of its Operating Companies.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

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

This approach aligns with Dover's method of defining organizational boundaries, where plastics data is accounted for in all operations that fall under the direct operational control of the business. By adopting this method, Dover takes responsibility for 100% of plastics consumption and waste across its operations and those of its Operating Companies.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

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

This approach aligns with Dover's method of defining organizational boundaries, where biodiversity data is accounted for in all operations that fall under the direct operational control of the business. By adopting this method, Dover takes responsibility for 100% of biodiversity impacts across its operations and those of its Operating Companies.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:

No

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

	Has there been a structural change?	Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with	Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, an acquisition	FW Murphy Production Controls, LLC (Acquisition) and Arc Pacific (Acquisition)	FW Murphy acquisition joined the Dover Precision Components operating unit and Arc Pacific joined the Belvac operating unit.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

Yes, a change in methodology

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

Dover's emission measurement practices have improved over the years, leading to more complete and higher emission figures. Most of these improvements stem from calculating emissions from previously unaccounted sites which mean that emissions are expected to increase for the baseline year and subsequent years.
[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2, location-based

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

We adhere to the guidance of the Science Based Targets initiative, which recommends that companies re-baseline their emissions when significant changes occur due to structural adjustments or methodological updates, defined as a change of approximately 5% in emissions.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

No

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

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

(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

Our market-based figure takes into account our operations where we do have contractual instruments as well as utility-specific emissions factors where available
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Dover has established a specific criterion for including sites in its emissions inventory, which hinges on the number of employees at a given location. To be considered for Dover's emissions calculations, a site must have a workforce of 10 or more employees.

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

Select all that apply

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

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.8) Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

4

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

This threshold is based on the fact that sites with fewer than 10 employees are relatively small and, consequently, contribute insignificantly to the overall emissions footprint, due to the small scale of operations, and small facility sizes. Therefore, sites with a staff count below this number are excluded from the emissions inventory, allowing Dover to focus its environmental reporting and management efforts on larger operations that have a more substantial impact.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

The sites excluded from our emissions inventory account for only 4% of the total premise area across all Dover locations. This figure serves as a reliable indicator as our data shows that emissions are closely linked to the size of our facilities. Typically, a lower number of employees is associated with a smaller facility footprint. Consequently, such sites are likely to have lower requirements for heating, cooling, and lighting. This, in turn, translates to a low carbon footprint resulting from utility consumption.

[Add row]

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

57601

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Dover's 2030 greenhouse gas goals were approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2021 for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. Our base year for the targets is 2019. We conducted a full re-baseline of 2019 scope 1 and 2 data to adjust for (1) structural changes (e.g., acquisitions and divestitures) and (2) improved data collection methodologies. Our methodology for calculating the 2019 data was aligned with our 2023 methodology to ensure a consistent and comparable analysis.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

137975

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Dover's 2030 greenhouse gas goals were approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2021 for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. Our base year for the targets is 2019. We conducted a full re-baseline of 2019 scope 1 and 2 data to adjust for (1) structural changes (e.g., acquisitions and divestitures) and (2) improved data collection methodologies. Our methodology for calculating the 2019 data was aligned with our 2023 methodology to ensure a consistent and comparable analysis.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

152832

(7.5.3) Methodological details

As part of our full re-baseline of 2019 scope 1 and 2 data to adjust for (1) structural changes (e.g., acquisitions and divestitures) and (2) improved data collection methodologies, we also calculated our market-based emissions for the first time. Our methodology for calculating the 2019 data was aligned with our 2023 methodology to ensure a consistent and comparable analysis.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1029634.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Dover's 2030 greenhouse gas goals were approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2021 for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. Our base year for the targets is 2019.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

31461.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Dover's 2030 greenhouse gas goals were approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2021 for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. Our base year for the targets is 2019.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

21589.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Dover's 2030 greenhouse gas goals were approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2021 for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. Our base year for the targets is 2019.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

223516.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Dover's 2030 greenhouse gas goals were approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2021 for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. Our base year for the targets is 2019.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8341.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Dover's 2030 greenhouse gas goals were approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2021 for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. Our base year for the targets is 2019.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27509.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Dover's 2030 greenhouse gas goals were approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2021 for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. Our base year for the targets is 2019.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40013.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Dover's 2030 greenhouse gas goals were approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2021 for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. Our base year for the targets is 2019.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable to Dover

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

238790.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Dover's 2030 greenhouse gas goals were approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2021 for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. Our base year for the targets is 2019.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.3

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Dover's 2030 greenhouse gas goals were approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2021 for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. Our base year for the targets is 2019.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15234746

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Dover's 2030 greenhouse gas goals were approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2021 for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. Our base year for the targets is 2019.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

444770.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Dover's 2030 greenhouse gas goals were approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2021 for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. Our base year for the targets is 2019.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable to Dover

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable to Dover

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

92687.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Dover's 2030 greenhouse gas goals were approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2021 for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. Our base year for the targets is 2019.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable to Dover

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable to Dover

[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)

54787

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Our steps for calculating emissions are noted below: 1. We started by identifying all direct GHG emission sources within our organization and the type of fuel. This included all sources we owned or controlled that released GHGs as a result of our activities. 2. After identifying the sources, we collected data (e.g., from invoices)

from our operating companies on the amount of fuel consumed by these sources. 3. For sources where we lacked data, we estimated emissions using the Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) intensity factors. These factors provide average energy consumption data for different types of commercial buildings and allowed us to estimate emissions based on the size and type of facility we operate. 4. We then selected emission factors from national or international environmental agencies, such as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). With the activity data, estimated data, and the appropriate emission factors, we calculated our Scope 1 emissions. We performed this calculation for each identified source of GHG emissions. For example, for fuel combustion, the activity data was the quantity of fuel consumed, and the emission factor was the GHG emissions per unit of fuel. 7. We had our Scope 1 emissions calculations verified by a third party to ensure accuracy and credibility.

[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)

106904

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

115146

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Our steps for calculating emissions are noted below: 1. We identified all the purchased energy that was used across our facilities. This included electricity, district heating, cooling, and steam that we did not generate ourselves but procured from external suppliers. 2. After identifying the sources, we collected data (e.g., from utility bills and purchase agreements) from our operating companies on the amount of purchased electricity consumed by these sources. 3. For sources where we lacked data, we estimated emissions using the Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) intensity factors. 4. We selected emission factors for each type of purchased energy from national or international environmental agencies, such as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). We are calculating both market-based and location-based emissions so we used factors that reflect the average emissions intensity of the grid on which our energy consumption occurs (location-based) and emission factors that correspond to our contractual instrument (market-based). 5. With the consumption data, estimated data, and the appropriate emission factors, we calculated our Scope 2 market and location-based emissions. We performed this calculation separately for each type of purchased energy. 7. We then aggregated the calculated emissions from all types of purchased energy to determine our total Scope 2 emissions. This gave us a comprehensive view of the indirect emissions resulting from our energy consumption. 7. We had our Scope 2 emissions calculations verified by a third party to ensure accuracy and credibility.

[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)

950628

(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

(7.8.5) Please explain

Dover used supplier spend data from internal data systems, bills of materials, and purchasing records to calculate emissions from purchased goods and services using the spend-based method. This category was calculated for the 2022 calendar year and estimated this year based on changes in revenue.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

(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

(7.8.5) Please explain

Dover used supplier spend data from internal data systems, bills of materials, and purchasing records to calculate emissions from capital goods using the spend-based method. This category was calculated for the 2022 calendar year and estimated this year based on changes in revenue.

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)

25527

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Supplier-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Upstream emissions for purchased fuels and electricity are calculated for extraction and T&D losses using the data collected for Scope 1 and 2 emissions: the quantity of fuel consumed and energy purchased is multiplied by the upstream energy and T&D loss emission factors. The emission factor for purchased fuel is based on LCA software. The emission factor for upstream emissions of purchased electricity is based on LCA for the United States and based on the UK DEFRA Guidelines for other countries. The transmission and distribution emission factors are location-based and taken from the EPA's eGRID database for the United States and based on UK DEFRA Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4). Note: This category was calculated for the 2019 calendar year and estimated in subsequent years based on changes in revenue.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

264288

(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

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from upstream transportation and distribution are calculated based on Dover's spend by category. Environmentally-Extended Input-Output (EEIO) commoditybased emission factors from the U.S. EPA are applied based on spend category (source: U.S. EPA Office of Research and Development, Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities). GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4). Note: This category was calculated for the 2019 calendar year and estimated in subsequent years based on changes in revenue.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

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

9863

(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

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from waste generated in operations are calculated based on Dover's spend by category. Environmentally-Extended Input-Output (EEIO) commodity-based emission factors from the U.S. EPA are applied based on spend category (source: U.S. EPA Office of Research and Development, Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities). GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4). Note: This category was calculated for the 2019 calendar year and estimated in subsequent years based on changes in revenue.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

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

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology*Select all that apply*

- Supplier-specific method
- Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions associated with Dover employee business travel includes hotel stays, vehicle rentals, rail travel and air travel. Activity data were provided by Dover's travel provider. Emissions were calculated using emission factors and methodologies from the Guidelines to Defra / DECC's GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Climate Leaders Mobile Source Guidance, and Climate Leaders Business Travel and Commuting Guidance. For Air Travel, emissions were calculated using a breakdown of total mileage by distance (i.e. short, medium and long-haul) and a corresponding Defra emission factor was applied per passenger-mile. No information was available to discern between cabin classes (i.e. business vs. economy). For hotel stays, emissions were calculated using a breakdown of total night stays at hotels by category and location. A corresponding emission factor was applied. Emission factors were applied at the Spend Category 3 level for both the EEIO Summary Commodity and the Detailed Commodity (where applicable). GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4). Note: This category was calculated for the 2019 calendar year and estimated in subsequent years based on changes in revenue.

Employee commuting**(7.8.1) Evaluation status***Select from:*

- Not relevant, calculated

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

47312

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions were calculated using total staff headcount data by location. An average emission factor for commuting using a kg CO₂e / per employee per-year basis was then applied. This average emission factor is based on a large, national US-based commuter study (using US Department of Transportation data (USDOT 2014), in conjunction with ecoinvent 2.2 datasets for various transportation modes in conjunction with GWP impact assessment (SCLCI 2010, IPCC 2007), as well as some assumptions about commuting and work schedules). Note: This category was calculated for the 2019 calendar year and estimated in subsequent years based on changes in revenue.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Using the operational control approach, Dover determined that all spaces leased from other entities are within our operational control. As such, emissions from these sources are included in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

(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

(7.8.5) Please explain

Where available, Dover provided total average weight of all products sold. Mode of freight systems used for the downstream transportation and distribution of these products was estimated using factors from the Freight Analysis Framework Data Tabulation Tool (FAF4). Total ton-miles are then calculated by multiplying the average shipment distance by the total weight shipped. Emission factors for downstream transportation and distribution were applied to ton-miles to calculate GHG emissions (source: U.S. EPA Emission Factor Hub). GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4). Note: This category was calculated for the 2019 calendar year and estimated in subsequent years based on changes in revenue.

Processing of sold products**(7.8.1) Evaluation status***Select from:* Relevant, calculated**(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**

2

(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

(7.8.5) Please explain

For the processing of Dover's sold products, product sales data were collected for all intermediate goods that require further processing. Average electricity used per product processed was estimated based on a representative pick and place machine. Electricity use for processing was multiplied by products sold, and appropriate grid emission factors were applied (source: U.S. EPA eGRID2018 US Average emission factors). GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4). Note: This category was calculated for the 2019 calendar year and estimated in subsequent years based on changes in revenue.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

15321094

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

Other, please specify :GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

To calculate use-phase emissions, data was collected for total products sold by each Dover entity, along with either daily or annual average energy consumption per unit, and average useful product lifespan. For operating companies with unavailable data, emissions were scaled up and estimated based on proportional revenue of each operating company that has products with use-phase emissions. Once total energy consumption was calculated for each product across its useful lifespan, emissions were calculated by multiplying the total unit of energy consumption by the appropriate emission factor based on energy type. For electricity, grid emission

factor relative to the regions that reflect Dover's global sales breakdown. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4). This category was calculated for the 2022 calendar year and estimated this year based on changes in OpCo revenue.

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)

525900

(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

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions associated with the end-of-life treatment and disposal of sold products relies on assumptions surrounding the landfill diversion rates after the product reaches the end of its useful life. Diversion rates were estimated by gathering data from Operating Companies to determine the percent of each product which went to landfills, were recycled, composted, or incinerated. We calculate emissions from these disposed products using methodologies and emission factors from the EPA's Waste Reduction Model (WARM). This model calculates emissions based on a life cycle analysis, including emissions from the long-term decomposition of waste in a landfill or from upstream sources/sinks. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4). Note: This category was calculated for the 2019 calendar year and estimated in subsequent years based on changes in revenue.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Dover does not lease space to other entities.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Dover does not have any franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

109594

(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

(7.8.5) Please explain

Dover's investment emissions include companies where Dover's investment represents greater than 1% of total company equity. Emissions are estimated based on Dover's ownership stake, the industry of each investee company, and a corresponding EEIO commodity emission factor (tCO₂e / USD). Environmentally-Extended Input-Output (EEIO) commodity-based emission factors from the U.S. EPA are applied based on spend category (source: U.S. EPA Office of Research and Development, Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities). GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4). Note: This category was calculated for the 2019 calendar year and estimated in subsequent years based on changes in revenue.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Dover has no other upstream Scope 3 emissions

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

*Dover has no other downstream Scope 3 emissions
[Fixed row]*

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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:

Moderate assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Dover 2023 AA100 Assurance Statement 09262024.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page 1

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

AA1000AS

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

47

[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:

Moderate assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Dover 2023 AA100 Assurance Statement 09262024.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 1

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

AA1000AS

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

69

[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: Use of sold products

(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:

Moderate assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Dover 2023 AA100 Assurance Statement 09262024.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 1

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

AA1000AS

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[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:

Increased

(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)

5847

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.9

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We are now calculating market-based emissions, which were not fully calculated in previous years, and are now accounting for our purchased renewable energy. To establish a more accurate benchmark for progress, we strategically re-baselined our emissions data for 2019, but did not adjust the figures for the intervening years. Hence changes from 2022 - 2023 are not comparable, so we are reporting changes from 2019 - 2023 in the comments. Overall change in renewable energy and grid greening since 2019 has reduced 15,017 mtCO₂e.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Partial estimate of emissions reduced through implemented energy efficiency projects with fully complete data in 2023. Since 2019, known emissions reduction projects with full data represent -12,382 mtCO₂e.

Divestment**(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

Dover did not have any significant change in our emissions profile from the previous year due to divestment in 2023. Numerous divestments since 2019 have now been accounted for in a rebaselined 2019 value which removed 11,000 mt CO₂e from the updated baseline.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

125

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Dover acquired a large company in 2023. The change in emissions reflects the calculated emissions for the sites associated with that company. Numerous acquisitions and previously untracked sites since 2019 have now been accounted for in a rebaselined 2019 value which added 44,200 mt CO2e from the updated baseline.

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

Dover did not have any significant change in our emissions profile from the previous year or since 2019 due to mergers.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1303

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.8

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Dover's emissions decrease is estimated based off of our revenue decrease. Dover's revenue decreased by 0.8% from 2022 to 2023. Revenue increased 18% from 2019 - 2023, of which we assume 60% is an increase in output, adding 23,990 mtCO2e.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20131

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

13.5

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2023 we are now more comprehensively estimating GHG emissions for sites that previously didn't provide data. Improved data collection and methodology is common industry practice from what we understand. We started with a heavy reliance on manual work, and over time we have developed a better understanding of our site listing, nature of emissions associated with our sites, and processes for efficient and effective consolidated GHG reporting. To establish a more accurate benchmark for progress, we strategically re-baselined our emissions data for 2019, but did not adjust the figures for the intervening years. From 2019 - 2023 the methodology is now comparable due to the rebaseline.

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

Dover did not have any significant change in our emissions profile from the previous year or since 2019 due to change in boundary

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

Dover did not have any significant change in our emissions profile from the previous year or since 2019 due to change in physical operating conditions

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

Dover did not have any significant change in our emissions profile from the previous year. From 2019 - 2023 unexplained GHG reductions have reduced 37,091 mtCO2e.

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)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Dover did not have any significant change in our emissions profile from the previous year or since 2019 due to Other.
[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:

Location-based

(7.11) How do your total Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

Increased

(7.11.1) For each Scope 3 category calculated in 7.8, specify how your emissions compare to the previous year and identify the reason for any change.

Purchased goods and services

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

Other, please specify :Change in revenue

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

7881

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

0.8

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

This category was estimated in the 2023 calendar year based on changes in revenue. Dover's revenue decreased by 0.8% from 2022 to 2023; we applied that 0.8% decrease to the 2022 Scope 3 Categories to get the 2023 estimated emissions.

Capital goods

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

Other, please specify :Change in revenue

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

295

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

0.8

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

This category was estimated in the 2023 calendar year based on changes in revenue. Dover's revenue decreased by 0.8% from 2022 to 2023; we applied that 0.8% decrease to the 2022 Scope 3 Categories to get the 2023 estimated emissions.

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

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

Other, please specify :Change in revenue

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

212

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

0.8

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

This category was estimated in the 2023 calendar year based on changes in revenue. Dover's revenue decreased by 0.8% from 2022 to 2023; we applied that 0.8% decrease to the 2022 Scope 3 Categories to get the 2023 estimated emissions.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

Other, please specify :Change in revenue

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

2191

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

0.8

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

This category was estimated in the 2023 calendar year based on changes in revenue. Dover's revenue decreased by 0.8% from 2022 to 2023; we applied that 0.8% decrease to the 2022 Scope 3 Categories to get the 2023 estimated emissions.

Waste generated in operations

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

Other, please specify :Change in revenue

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

82

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

0.8

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

This category was estimated in the 2023 calendar year based on changes in revenue. Dover's revenue decreased by 0.8% from 2022 to 2023; we applied that 0.8% decrease to the 2022 Scope 3 Categories to get the 2023 estimated emissions.

Business travel

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

Other, please specify :Change in revenue

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

270

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

0.8

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

This category was estimated in the 2023 calendar year based on changes in revenue. Dover's revenue decreased by 0.8% from 2022 to 2023; we applied that 0.8% decrease to the 2022 Scope 3 Categories to get the 2023 estimated emissions.

Employee commuting

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

Other, please specify :Change in revenue

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

392

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

0.8

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

This category was estimated in the 2023 calendar year based on changes in revenue. Dover's revenue decreased by 0.8% from 2022 to 2023; we applied that 0.8% decrease to the 2022 Scope 3 Categories to get the 2023 estimated emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

Other, please specify :Change in revenue

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

2341

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

0.8

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

This category was estimated in the 2023 calendar year based on changes in revenue. Dover's revenue decreased by 0.8% from 2022 to 2023; we applied that 0.8% decrease to the 2022 Scope 3 Categories to get the 2023 estimated emissions.

Processing of sold products

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

Other, please specify :Change in revenue

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

0.02

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

0.8

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

This category was estimated in the 2023 calendar year based on changes in revenue. Dover's revenue decreased by 0.8% from 2022 to 2023; we applied that 0.8% decrease to the 2022 Scope 3 Categories to get the 2023 estimated emissions.

Use of sold products

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

Other, please specify :Change in OpCo revenue

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

348180

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

2.3

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

This category was estimated in the 2023 calendar year based on changes in revenue for each individual OpCo with material Category 11 emissions. Dover's revenue for these OpCos increased by 2.3% from 2022 to 2023; we applied that 2.3% increase to the 2022 Scope 3 Categories to get the 2023 estimated emissions.

End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

Other, please specify :Change in revenue

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

4360

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

0.8

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

This category was estimated in the 2023 calendar year based on changes in revenue. Dover's revenue decreased by 0.8% from 2022 to 2023; we applied that 0.8% decrease to the 2022 Scope 3 Categories to get the 2023 estimated emissions.

Investments

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

Other, please specify :Change in revenue

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

909

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

0.8

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

This category was estimated in the 2023 calendar year based on changes in revenue. Dover's revenue decreased by 0.8% from 2022 to 2023; we applied that 0.8% decrease to the 2022 Scope 3 Categories to get the 2023 estimated emissions.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

No

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

Select from:

Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 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 CO2e)

43830

(7.15.1.3) 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 CO2e)

46

(7.15.1.3) 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 CO2e)

(7.15.1.3) 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 CO₂e)

9776

(7.15.1.3) 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)**

38

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

28

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

28

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

277

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

871

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

871

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

266

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

69

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

73

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

280

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

505

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

505

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

471

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

108

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

108

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2471

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

12492

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

12492

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26

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

9

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

15

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55

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

258

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

1319

Dominican Republic

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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

146

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

146

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1850

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

273

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

612

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3130

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

2217

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

3189

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

401

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

1698

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

1698

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5521

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

4761

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

7703

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16

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

1047

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

1047

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

253

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

3090

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

3090

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

128

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

917

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

917

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

280

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

294

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

398

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35

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

313

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

313

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

121

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

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

601

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31

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

31

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

31

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14

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

29

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

29

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

256

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

2222

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

352

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

405

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

49

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

89

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

469

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

239

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

108

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

230

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

41

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

41

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53

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

13

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

13

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

241

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

549

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

549

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4023

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

1682

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

2965

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33395

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

72499

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

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

Select all that apply

By business division

By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Engineered Products</i>	16951
Row 3	<i>Imaging & Identification</i>	7782
Row 4	<i>Clean Energy & Fueling</i>	7733
Row 5	<i>Climate & Sustainability Technologies</i>	12983
Row 6	<i>Pumps & Process Solutions</i>	9219
Row 7	<i>Dover Corporate</i>	119

[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>Refrigerants</i>	9776
Row 3	<i>Mobile sources</i>	10033
Row 4	<i>Stationary Combustion</i>	34977

[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 activity

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Engineering Products</i>	29386	35865
Row 3	<i>Imaging & Identification</i>	6479	7959
Row 4	<i>Pumps & Process Solutions</i>	19042	20507
Row 5	<i>Clean Energy & Fueling</i>	17467	18768
Row 6	<i>Corporate</i>	1149	1098
Row 7	<i>Climate & Sustainability Technologies</i>	33382	30950

[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	<i>Purchased Electricity</i>	106828	115070
Row 2	<i>Purchased Steam</i>	76	76

[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)

54787

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

106904

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

115146

(7.22.4) Please explain

Dover is currently focusing on calculating emissions exclusively at the consolidated group level, a strategic approach as we navigate through the complexities of new regulations such as the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). We are currently undertaking a comprehensive scoping analysis to thoroughly understand the implications of reporting at different entity levels for the CSRD and other relevant regulations, enabling us to make an informed decision regarding the most appropriate legal entity level for future emissions reporting.

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

Dover is currently focusing on calculating emissions exclusively at the consolidated group level, a strategic approach adopted as the company navigates through the complexities of new regulations such as the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). This interim measure allows Dover to maintain compliance and integrity in its sustainability reporting while it undertakes a comprehensive scoping analysis. The objective of this analysis is to thoroughly understand the implications of the CSRD and other relevant regulations, enabling Dover to make an informed decision regarding the most appropriate legal entity level for future emissions reporting.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

No

(7.26) 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:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Business unit (subsidiary company)

(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

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions*Stationary and mobile combustion***(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***The GHG sources have been identified using the method of operational control.***(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference***Note revenue from customers is proprietary so a 0 is reported in "Market value of goods/services supplied to the requesting member" column***Row 2****(7.26.1) Requesting member***Select from:***(7.26.2) Scope of emissions***Select from:* Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) 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

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

590

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity

(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

The GHG sources have been identified using the method of operational control.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Note revenue from customers is proprietary so a 0 is reported in "Market value of goods/services supplied to the requesting member" column

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Business unit (subsidiary company)

(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

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

25

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary and mobile combustion

(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

The GHG sources have been identified using the method of operational control.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Note revenue from customers is proprietary so a 0 is reported in "Market value of goods/services supplied to the requesting member" column

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

- Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) 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

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

26

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity

(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

The GHG sources have been identified using the method of operational control.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Note revenue from customers is proprietary so a 0 is reported in "Market value of goods/services supplied to the requesting member" column

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Business unit (subsidiary company)

(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

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

4

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary and mobile combustion

(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

The GHG sources have been identified using the method of operational control.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Note revenue from customers is proprietary so a 0 is reported in "Market value of goods/services supplied to the requesting member" column

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) 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

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

4

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity

(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

The GHG sources have been identified using the method of operational control.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Note revenue from customers is proprietary so a 0 is reported in "Market value of goods/services supplied to the requesting member" column

Row 7**(7.26.1) Requesting member**

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Business unit (subsidiary company)

(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

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

6

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary and mobile combustion

(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

The GHG sources have been identified using the method of operational control.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Note revenue from customers is proprietary so a 0 is reported in "Market value of goods/services supplied to the requesting member" column

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) 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

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions*Purchased electricity***(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***The GHG sources have been identified using the method of operational control.***(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference***Note revenue from customers is proprietary so a 0 is reported in "Market value of goods/services supplied to the requesting member" column***Row 9****(7.26.1) Requesting member***Select from:***(7.26.2) Scope of emissions***Select from:* Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- Business unit (subsidiary company)

(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

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.4

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary and mobile combustion

(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

The GHG sources have been identified using the method of operational control.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Note revenue from customers is proprietary so a 0 is reported in "Market value of goods/services supplied to the requesting member" column

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) 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

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.4

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity

(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

The GHG sources have been identified using the method of operational control.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Note revenue from customers is proprietary so a 0 is reported in "Market value of goods/services supplied to the requesting member" column

Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Business unit (subsidiary company)

(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

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

3

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary and mobile combustion

(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

The GHG sources have been identified using the method of operational control.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Note revenue from customers is proprietary so a 0 is reported in "Market value of goods/services supplied to the requesting member" column

Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) 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

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

6

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity

(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

The GHG sources have been identified using the method of operational control.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Note revenue from customers is proprietary so a 0 is reported in "Market value of goods/services supplied to the requesting member" column

Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Business unit (subsidiary company)

(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

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

140

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary and mobile combustion

(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

The GHG sources have been identified using the method of operational control.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Note revenue from customers is proprietary so a 0 is reported in "Market value of goods/services supplied to the requesting member" column

Row 14**(7.26.1) Requesting member**

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) 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

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

334

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity

(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

The GHG sources have been identified using the method of operational control.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Note revenue from customers is proprietary so a 0 is reported in "Market value of goods/services supplied to the requesting member" column

Row 15

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Business unit (subsidiary company)

(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

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions*Stationary and mobile combustion***(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***The GHG sources have been identified using the method of operational control.***(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference***Note revenue from customers is proprietary so a 0 is reported in "Market value of goods/services supplied to the requesting member" column***Row 16****(7.26.1) Requesting member***Select from:***(7.26.2) Scope of emissions***Select from:* Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) 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

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

76

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity

(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

The GHG sources have been identified using the method of operational control.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Note revenue from customers is proprietary so a 0 is reported in "Market value of goods/services supplied to the requesting member" column

Row 17

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Business unit (subsidiary company)

(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

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

23

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary and mobile combustion

(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

The GHG sources have been identified using the method of operational control.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Note revenue from customers is proprietary so a 0 is reported in "Market value of goods/services supplied to the requesting member" column

Row 18

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

- Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) 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

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

42

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity

(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

The GHG sources have been identified using the method of operational control.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

*Note revenue from customers is proprietary so a 0 is reported in "Market value of goods/services supplied to the requesting member" column
[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:

Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

One of the primary challenges in allocating emissions to different customers for a diverse manufacturing company is the accurate collection and verification of data related to energy consumption, raw material sourcing, and transportation for each unique product. This is compounded by the diversity of products, each with its own manufacturing process, energy requirements, and supply chain footprint, which necessitates a nuanced approach to understanding and attributing environmental impacts. To address these challenges, investing in advanced technology is crucial. The implementation of IoT sensors and AI-driven analytics can significantly enhance the precision of emissions data by providing real-time monitoring and more sophisticated data analysis capabilities. Additionally, conducting comprehensive Lifecycle Assessments (LCAs) for each product category can illuminate the full environmental impact from production to end-of-life.

Row 3

(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

Dover's products and customers are diverse and manufacturing occurs in multiple, global locations. Overcoming challenges to allocation would require dedicated manufacturing strategies or detailed life cycle analysis.

[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:

- No

(7.28.3) Primary reason for no plans to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Select from:

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

(7.28.4) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

As a company with a diverse range of operations, the process of accurately allocating emissions to different customers requires a substantial upfront investment in technology and resources. Without regulatory mandates or significant market pressure, it's difficult for us to allocate the necessary funds and human resources towards such a complex endeavor.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

- More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

206986

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

206986

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

34860

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

305677

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

340537

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

425

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

425

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

34860

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

495985

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

(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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.**Sustainable biomass****(7.30.7.1) Heating value**

Select from:

 Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Dover does not consume this fuel type in our operations

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Dover does not consume this fuel type in our operations

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Dover does not consume this fuel type in our operations

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Dover does not consume this fuel type in our operations

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

19663

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Dover consumes biodiesel, diesel, and fuel oil

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

206450

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Dover consumes natural gas, compressed natural gas, liquified petroleum gas, and propane

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Dover does not consume any other fuel types

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

(7.30.7.8) Comment

*This captures all fuels consumed by Dover in MWh
[Fixed row]*

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

Row 1**(7.30.14.1) Country/area**

Select from:

Sweden

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

Sweden

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

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

None

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

298.64

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

France

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

None

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Slovakia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

14402.65

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

Slovakia

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

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

None

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

4368.19

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

United States of America

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

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

None

[Add row]

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

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

91

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

91.00

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1280

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1280.00

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

504

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

504.00

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3767

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

3767.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1620

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1620.00

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20395

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

20395.00

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

21.00

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2366

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

2366.00

Dominican Republic

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

255

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

255.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5467

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

5467.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6404

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

6404.00

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2371

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

2371.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16850

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

16850.00

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2252

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

2252.00

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4981

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

4981.00

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2249

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

2249.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

821

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

0

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

208

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

0

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

1029.00

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

440

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

440.00

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

701

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

701.00

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

85

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

85.00

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

75

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

75.00

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30695

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

30695.00

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

325

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

325.00

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

33365

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

0

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

217

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

0

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

33582.00

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1570

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1570.00

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

23.00

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1167

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1167.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8121

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

8121.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

192276

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

192276.00
[Fixed row]

(7.34) Does your organization measure the efficiency of any of its products or services?

(7.34.1) Measurement of product/service efficiency

Select from:

Yes

(7.34.2) Comment

Dover operating companies innovate for sustainability by developing products that are designed to help our customers meet their sustainability goals, run their operations more efficiently, and satisfy evolving regulatory and environmental standards. Efficiency is core to many product offerings and is measured in different ways throughout Dover's large portfolio of product offerings. Many Dover operating companies include evaluating efficiency (of energy, water, or carbon) as a key decision point in their new product development process. No single efficiency metric is relevant across the portfolio but some efficiency measures are reported below.
[Fixed row]

(7.34.1) Provide details of the metrics used to measure the efficiency of your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(7.34.1.1) Category of product or service

Select from:

- Industrial machinery

(7.34.1.2) Product or service (optional)

EvoClean

(7.34.1.5) Metric numerator

Select from:

- %

(7.34.1.6) Metric denominator

Select from:

- Not applicable

(7.34.1.7) Comment

The innovative EvoClean dispenser is the world's first venturi-based, water-powered dispenser for on-premise laundry applications. The solenoids in the EvoClean that control the flow of water into the machine consume significantly less energy than traditional peristaltic or diaphragm laundry pumps, which are powered by AC or DC power. EvoClean uses 85% less energy than traditional peristaltic laundry dispensers, and 95% less energy than traditional diaphragm laundry dispensers. Compared to a peristaltic pump, the EvoClean system saves 38 kWh per year, or 776.5 over the typical 5-year operating time of a machine.

Row 3

(7.34.1.1) Category of product or service

Select from:

- Heating & cooling systems

(7.34.1.2) Product or service (optional)

(7.34.1.5) Metric numerator

Select from:

- megawatt hour (MWh)

(7.34.1.6) Metric denominator

Select from:

- Other, please specify :year

(7.34.1.7) Comment

SWEP's innovative Hypertwain technology provides an estimated 5% efficiency improvement for cooling, and 15% efficiency improvement for heating, as compared to a standard brazed plate heat exchanger (BHPE). Assuming 100 kW installed compressor power, 30% average annualized load, and a 50/50 split between cooling and heating, the estimated efficiency savings are 26.3 MWh/year. Hypertwain operates more efficiently than standard technology due to its combination of an integrated suction gas heat exchanger and evaporator. This innovative heat transfer mechanism enables superior thermal efficiency during both heating and cooling. [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

0.00002

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

169932

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

8438134392

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

15

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Change in methodology

(7.45.9) Please explain

We are now more comprehensively estimating GHG emissions for sites that previously didn't provide data. Improved data collection and methodology is common industry practice from what we understand. We started with a heavy reliance on manual work and over time we have developed a better understanding of our site listing, nature of emissions associated with our sites, and processes for efficient and effective consolidated GHG reporting. To establish a more accurate benchmark for progress, we strategically re-baselined our emissions data for 2019, but did not adjust the figures for the intervening years. As a result of these efforts, we are pleased to report a decrease in scope 1 and 2 location-based emissions of 17% from our 2019 re-baseline figure.

[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

DOVE-USA-001-OFF TVR.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/01/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(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

12/31/2019

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

57601

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

152832

(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)

210433.000

(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 (%)

30

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

147303.100

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

54787

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

115146

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

169933.000

(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

64.15

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100% of scope 1 and scope 2 emissions are included in the target

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

As a manufacturing company, we recognize the importance of setting a decarbonization target to pave the way for a future that is less reliant on fossil fuels. Our goal is to shift towards a cleaner operating model that not only aligns with global sustainability efforts but also proves cost-effective in the long term. By committing to this transition, we are investing in renewable energy and cutting-edge technologies that will reduce our carbon footprint and operational expenses. This proactive approach ensures that we stay ahead of regulatory changes and market trends that favor environmentally responsible practices.

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

We are developing a roadmap to achieve Dover's science-based targets in a cost-effective way, leveraging positive ROI projects, tax credits and incentives to help fund more capital-intensive projects. Our modeling will provide detailed projections of the annual expenses and potential monetary and carbon savings. We are modeling out 15 specific decarbonization levers across the 3 scopes of emissions. The Scope 1 levers include activities like: (1) electrifying our fleet; (2) improving the

efficiency of fossil fuel boilers, and (3) replacing high GWP refrigerants with low GWP products. The Scope 2 levers include activities like: buying renewable energy credits, VPPAs, and green tariffs.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

Row 3

(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

DOVE-USA-001-OFF TVR.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/01/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- 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 15 – Investments
- Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
- Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
- Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
- Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products
- Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
- Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products
- Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

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

1029633.87

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

31460.8

(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)

21588.78

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

223516.48

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8341.31

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

27508.93

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

40012.9

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

238790.34

(7.53.1.23) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1.32

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

15234745.64

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

444769.91

(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

92687.08

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

17393057.360

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

17393057.360

(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

(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

(7.53.1.43) 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

(7.53.1.44) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (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

(7.53.1.49) 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)

100.0

(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 (%)

15

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

14784098.756

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

950628

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

35543

(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)

25527

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

264288

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9863

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

32527

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

47312

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

282348

(7.53.1.68) Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2

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

15321094

(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)

525900

(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

109594

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

17604626.000

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

17604626.000

(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

-8.11

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100% of scope 3 emissions are included in the target

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

By reducing the carbon footprint of our product line, we are responding to the growing demand for eco-friendly options in the marketplace. Decarbonizing our products means we are innovating in design, materials, and production processes to minimize emissions, which can also lead to cost savings and efficiency gains. As a result, we are not just offering our customers products that are better for the planet, but we are also setting a new industry standard that contributes to a cleaner, more sustainable world.

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

We recently completed a rebaseline of 2019 scope 1 and 2 emissions and are in the process of conducting a rebaseline for 2019 scope 3 emissions to account for acquisitions and other structural and methodological improvements since 2019. We are developing a roadmap to achieve Dover's science-based targets in a cost-effective way, leveraging positive ROI projects, tax credits and incentives to help fund more capital-intensive projects. Our modeling will provide detailed projections of the annual expenses and potential monetary and carbon savings. We are modeling out 15 specific decarbonization levers across the 3 scopes of emissions. The Scope 3 levers are individualized to the OpCos because each one sells unique products with specific market and consumer demands. Overall though, many of those levers involve making our products more energy-efficient and using electricity to power them or lower GWP refrigerants when feasible.

(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

Other climate-related targets

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

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

01/01/2017

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Business activity

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Absolute

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

Net emissions target

Net metric tons CO2e

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2016

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2030

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

0

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

116

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

-16.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

 Underway**(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?***Yes, this target supports Dover's broader scope 1 and 2 science-based targets.***(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?**

Select all that apply

 No, it's not part of an overarching initiative**(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions***SWEP has developed 2030 goals to reduce their environmental impact, including achieving carbon neutrality across its scope 1 and 2 emissions.*

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Achieve carbon neutrality across scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030.

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

SWEP is driving progress towards its goal by reducing energy consumption in its operations. For example, SWEP has replaced conventional hydraulics with servo hydraulics at manufacturing sites in Slovakia and Sweden to reduce energy consumption by 20%. SWEP has also actively invested in generating energy on site using solar and heat recovery systems. Currently, 70% of SWEP's energy consumption comes from renewable sources. At the end of the reporting year, SWEP's absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions have increased 16% in comparison to its baseline due to expanded manufacturing.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

NZ1

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

Abs1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2030

(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

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

SWEP set a net zero goal in 2020 covering its Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

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

Select from:

- Unsure

[Add row]

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	<i>`Numeric input</i>
To be implemented	1	157
Implementation commenced	2	60
Implemented	3	494
Not to be implemented	0	<i>`Numeric input</i>

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Process optimization

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

212

(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 C0.4)

108000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

<1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

OpCo installed new high-capacity water evaporator unit that will reduce heating and cooling emissions by efficiently evaporating wastewater, minimizing the energy required for conventional heating / cooling.

Row 2

(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)

256

(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 C0.4)

550000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

<1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

OpCo installed a coolant reclaim and filtration system that can reduce heating and cooling emissions by optimizing the reuse and quality of coolant, leading to less energy consumption.

Row 3

(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)

25

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

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

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

8800

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

50

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

<1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

OpCo installed a VOCs processing equipment to shut off during periods of low demand and turn on when needed, optimizing electricity consumption

[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:

Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Our company is actively driving investment in emissions reduction by utilizing our network of GHG Champions across each OpCo. These champions meet monthly to track and manage emission reduction projects, ensuring accountability and progress. They also facilitate project sharing across OpCos, which enhances our collective efforts. Additionally, we maintain an internal SharePoint site where employees can access information on our sustainability efforts, further promoting transparency and engagement in our environmental objectives.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In 2024 Dover established objectives within the Annual Incentive Plans for each OpCo President. These objectives are designed to foster accountability and promote collective stewardship regarding environmental impacts. The specifics of the targets are centered around the development of actionable strategies to reduce operational emissions and the integration of sustainability into new product development processes.

[Add row]

(7.71) Does your organization assess the life cycle emissions of any of its products or services?

	Assessment of life cycle emissions	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Use phase emissions are calculated for at least a representative selection of products/services using GHG protocol (Scope 3 calculation).</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.71.1) Provide details of how your organization assesses the life cycle emissions of its products or services.

(7.71.1.1) Products/services assessed

Select from:

- Representative selection of products/services

(7.71.1.2) Life cycle stage(s) most commonly covered

Select from:

- Use stage

(7.71.1.3) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

- GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard

(7.71.1.4) Comment

Use phase emissions are calculated for at least a representative selection of products/services using GHG protocol (Scope 3 calculation).

[Fixed 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)

Hydrogen

- Other, please specify :Manufacture of equipment for the production and use of hydrogen

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

DFS hydrogen dispensers and cooling systems; OPW ACME & RegO products for hydrogen applications; PSG excess flow valves and explosion-proof flow switches used to monitor the flow of hydrogen in multiple industries. Please note that this assessment of low-carbon products and services is only based on an EU Taxonomy-eligibility assessment of revenue-generating activities. Preliminary results indicate Dover generates approximately 35% of revenue from EU Taxonomy eligible

activities contributing to the Climate change mitigation and Circular economy objectives, including this one and others. Dover also has a wide variety of products supporting other sustainability objectives like water efficiency and pollution prevention as well as climate transition fuels like CNG and LNG which do not appear to fit the EU's definition of activities supporting these objectives.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.2

Row 7

(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)

Buildings construction and renovation

Other, please specify :Manufacture of energy efficiency equipment for buildings

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Our energy-efficient equipment portfolio includes sustainable refrigeration systems and cases using eco-friendly refrigerants like CO2 and Solochill, catering to a wide range of commercial and industrial clients. We also sell various heat pumps and boilers, all designed to optimize performance and minimize environmental impact for both residential and commercial applications. Please note that this assessment of low-carbon products and services is only based on an EU Taxonomy-eligibility

assessment of revenue-generating activities. Preliminary results indicate Dover generates approximately 35% of revenue from EU Taxonomy eligible activities contributing to the Climate change mitigation and Circular economy objectives, including this one and others. Dover also has a wide variety of products supporting other sustainability objectives like water efficiency and pollution prevention as well as climate transition fuels like CNG and LNG which do not appear to fit the EU's definition of activities supporting these objectives.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

7

Row 15

(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)

Other

Other, please specify :Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport and public transport

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

DFS provides DC fast chargers for electric vehicles. Please note that this assessment of low-carbon products and services is only based on an EU Taxonomy-eligibility assessment of revenue-generating activities. Preliminary results indicate Dover generates approximately 35% of revenue from EU Taxonomy eligible

activities contributing to the Climate change mitigation and Circular economy objectives, including this one and others. Dover also has a wide variety of products supporting other sustainability objectives like water efficiency and pollution prevention as well as climate transition fuels like CNG and LNG which do not appear to fit the EU's definition of activities supporting these objectives.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.02

[Add row]

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

Select from:

No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

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

Select from:

No

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water utility bill data, by volume, was collected from sites monthly or bi-monthly. For sites where data was not available, Dover extrapolated the annual volumes based on average yearly water withdrawal within a given operating company. Using these methods, water withdrawal was calculated or estimated for 95% of Dover's sites.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Dover began collecting water data from its global facilities starting in 2018. During 2023, Dover was able to directly measure water withdrawal at 53% of all facilities globally. Dover is continuing to develop its water data collection tools and working with sites to ensure more complete reporting in the future.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water utility bill data, by volume, was collected from sites monthly or bi-monthly. For sites where data was not available, Dover extrapolated the annual volumes based on average yearly water withdrawal within a given operating company. Using these methods, water withdrawal was calculated or estimated for 95% of Dover's sites.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Dover began collecting water data from its global facilities starting in 2018. During 2023, Dover was able to directly measure water withdrawal at 53% of all facilities globally. Dover is continuing to develop its water data collection tools and working with sites to ensure more complete reporting in the future.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

All of our water withdrawals are sourced from municipal supplies, which are required to provide water that meets commercial quality standards.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water utility bill data, by volume, was collected from reporting sites monthly or bi-monthly. For sites where data was not available, Dover extrapolated the annual volumes based on average yearly water discharge within a given operating company. Using these processes, water discharge is monitored and directly measured or estimated at 95% of Dover sites.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Dover began collecting water data from its global facilities starting in 2018 and in 2023 was able to directly measure wastewater discharge at 53% of all facilities globally. Dover is continuing to develop its water data collection tools and working with sites to ensure more complete reporting in the future.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Municipal water utility bill data, by volume, was collected from reporting sites monthly or bi-monthly. For sites where data was not available, Dover extrapolated the annual volumes based on average yearly water discharge within a given operating company. Using these processes, water discharge is monitored and directly measured or estimated at 95% of Dover sites.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Dover began collecting water data from its global facilities starting in 2018 and in 2023 was able to directly measure wastewater discharge at 53%. Almost all of our wastewater is discharged to local municipal treatment plants, so total discharge by volume is no different than water discharge volumes by destination. Dover is continuing to develop its water collection process and working with sites to ensure more complete reporting in the future.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Almost all our water is discharged to local municipal treatment plants or to groundwater from irrigation.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

All of our water discharge meets standard effluent parameters. While local authorities may require general water quality permits for some of our facilities, this would be rare. Therefore, monitoring at the corporate level would not be relevant to Dover's overall water stewardship.

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

The mass of any water pollutants or contaminants, such as nitrates and pesticides, released to bodies of water meets local guidance in which our companies operate.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

All of our water discharge meets standard temperature parameters. While local authorities may require general water quality permits for some of our facilities, this would be rare. Therefore, monitoring at the corporate level would not be relevant to Dover's overall water stewardship.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Municipal water utility bill data, by volume, was collected from these reporting sites monthly or bi-monthly. For sites where data was not available, Dover extrapolated the annual volumes based on average yearly water withdrawal and discharge within a given operating company. Total water consumption, by volume, is calculated by taking the difference between total water withdrawal and total water discharge, providing an aggregated estimation of water consumption across all global operations.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Dover began collecting water data from its global facilities starting in 2018 and in 2023 was able to directly measure water withdrawal and wastewater discharge at 53%. Dover is continuing to develop its water data collection tools and working with sites to ensure more complete reporting in the future.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Several of our operating companies utilize recycled water for resource efficiency with examples provided throughout our CDP response, However, Dover does not monitor recycling/reused water at the corporate level.

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

Almost all of our water is sourced from municipal supplies which are required to provide water that meets commercial quality standards which we monitor continuously.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We provide fully functioning WASH services for employees at all our facilities. Almost all of our water is sourced from municipal supplies which are required to provide water that meets commercial quality standards.

[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/year)

1424.23

(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:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Dover began collecting water data from its global facilities in 2018. In 2023, the total water withdrawals across all active facilities globally were 1424 megaliters (a company-wide calculation). We collected water withdrawal data monthly from 53% of our facilities worldwide (from 66% of facilities in 2021). Dover's withdrawals increased (up from 835 megaliters in 2022) and are attributable to continued sustained demand in our operations following COVID-related operational disruptions in previous years and increased data collection. For sites where data was not available, Dover extrapolated the annual volumes based on average yearly water withdrawal within a given operating company. Through these methods, withdrawal amounts were calculated or estimated for 95% of all facilities. Therefore, water withdrawal volumes are monitored and directly measured or estimated at substantially all our facilities worldwide. In the future, we expect total water withdrawals to increase in some operating companies as our operations continue to grow and result in larger production volumes and additional equipment and facilities requiring water for processes like cooling and manufacturing. Dover does intend to implement and track water efficiency projects in its operations where possible.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

421.08

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Dover began collecting water data from its global facilities in 2018. In 2023, the total water discharges across all active facilities globally were 421 megaliters (a company-wide calculation) compared to 661 megaliters in 2022. We collected water discharge data monthly from 47% of our facilities worldwide (down from 66% of our facilities in 2021). For sites where data was not available, Dover extrapolated the annual volumes based on average yearly water discharge within a given operating company. Through these methods, discharge amounts were calculated or estimated for 95% of all facilities. Using these processes, water discharge is monitored and directly measured or estimated at substantially all our facilities worldwide. Dover is continuing to develop its water data collection tools and working with sites to ensure more complete reporting in the future. In the future, we expect total water discharge to increase in some operating companies as our operations continue to grow and result in larger production volumes and additional equipment and facilities requiring water for processes like cooling and manufacturing. Dover does intend to implement and track water efficiency projects in its operations where possible.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1003.15

(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:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Dover began collecting water data from its global facilities in 2018. In 2023, the total water consumption across all active facilities globally were 1003 megaliters. Total water consumption is calculated monthly or bi-monthly, by subtracting total discharge from total withdrawal. Water consumption is monitored and directly measured or estimated at substantially all our facilities worldwide. Dover is continuously developing its water data collection process and working with sites to ensure more complete reporting in the future. We calculate water consumption by taking the difference between total water withdrawal and total water discharge. Our discharge data increased partly due to improved data collection to estimate increased withdrawals and a smaller increase in discharges. Therefore, our consumption data was higher in 2023 because the difference between water withdrawal and water discharge increased. In the future, we expect total water consumption to increase in some operating companies as our operations continue to grow and result in larger production volumes and additional equipment and facilities requiring water for processes like cooling and manufacturing. Dover does intend to implement and track water efficiency projects in its operations where possible.

[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)

227

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(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:

Higher

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Other, please specify :We anticipate that more places around the world, including places where we do business, will become increasingly identified as water stressed regions due to external factors such as climate change.

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

15.94

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Dover used the WRI Aqueduct tool 4.0 to assess the number of facilities located in water-stressed regions. Using this tool, we determined that 19% of Dover's facilities are in areas considered to be in high or extremely high "overall water stress". This is an decrease from last year due to an enhanced data collection and site identification. We anticipate in the future, that certain regions around the world, including regions where we already do business, will experience an increasing risk of water stress due to external factors such as urbanization and changing climate patterns that will affect water availability. Dover plans on monitoring our operations in water risk stressed areas and investing in technologies that promote water conservation and address water stress.

[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

Dover began collecting water data from its global facilities in 2018. In 2023, none of Dover's facilities reported water withdrawal from fresh surface water and so this source is not relevant to Dover's water withdrawal and use.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Dover began collecting water data from its global facilities in 2018. In 2023, none of Dover's facilities reported water withdrawal from brackish surface water or seawater, and so this source is not relevant to Dover's water withdrawal and use.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Dover began collecting water data from its global facilities in 2018. In 2023, only 2 of Dover's facilities reported water withdrawal from renewable or non-renewable groundwater and thus this source is not relevant to Dover's water withdrawal and use. However, Dover will continue to monitor this source to determine if it becomes relevant in the future.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Dover began collecting water data from its global facilities in 2018. In 2023, only 2 of Dover's facilities reported water withdrawal from renewable or non-renewable groundwater and thus this source is not relevant to Dover's water withdrawal and use. However, Dover will continue to monitor this source to determine if it becomes relevant in the future.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Dover began collecting water data from its global facilities in 2018. In 2023, none of Dover's facilities reported water withdrawal from produced water and so this source is not relevant to Dover's water withdrawal and use.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1424.23

(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

Dover began collecting water data from its global facilities in 2018. In 2023, the total water withdrawals across all active facilities globally was 1424 megaliters (a company-wide calculation). We collected water withdrawal data monthly from 53% of our facilities worldwide (down from 66% of facilities in 2021). Sustained consumption values are largely attributable to growing business activity following COVID-related operational disruptions in previous years and additional data collection. For sites where data was not available, Dover extrapolated the annual volumes based on average yearly water withdrawal within a given operating company. Through these methods, withdrawal amounts were calculated or estimated for 95% of all facilities. Therefore, water withdrawal volumes are monitored and directly measured or estimated at substantially all our facilities worldwide.

[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

In 2023, none of Dover's global facilities report water discharge to fresh surface water, and therefore this destination is not relevant.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

- Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

In 2023, none of Dover's global facilities report water discharge to brackish surface water/seawater, and therefore this destination is not relevant. In previous years, the prior reporting system captured a very small (

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

In 2023, none of Dover's global facilities report water discharge to groundwater, and therefore this destination is not relevant. In previous years, the prior reporting system captured a very small (

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

421.08

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Dover began collecting water data from its global facilities in 2018. In 2023, the total water discharges across all active facilities globally was 421 megaliters (a company-wide calculation). We collected water discharge data monthly from 47% of our facilities worldwide. For sites where data was not available, Dover extrapolated the annual volumes based on average yearly water discharge within a given operating company. Using these processes, water discharge is monitored and directly measured or estimated values at 95% of our sites. Decreased water discharge is attributed to increased business activity following COVID-related operational disruptions in previous years as well as a larger increase in data collection for water withdrawals than discharges.

[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:

No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

Dover has conducted a CSRD-aligned double materiality assessment and determined that water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are not material within Dover's direct operations and its upstream value chain. Dover will continue to monitor this annually.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

Dover has conducted a CSRD-aligned double materiality assessment and determined that water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are not material within Dover's direct operations and its upstream value chain. Dover will continue to monitor this annually.

[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

No facilities were reported in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

8438134000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

5924698.96

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

In the future, we expect total water withdrawal efficiency to stay the same or decrease. As our operations and revenue continues to grow, we expect larger production volumes and additional equipment and facilities requiring water for processes like cooling and manufacturing. Dover has and continues to intend to implement and track water efficiency projects in its operations where possible.

[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

MS JP7

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

2.17

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Kilograms processed material

(9.12.5) Comment

MS Printing Solutions has also developed pigment printing solutions that enable a waterless process for more sustainable and cost-effective printing. The JP7 digital scanning printing machine includes a zero-wastewater recirculation system which drastically reduces water consumption for our customers. Initial tests suggest that the system can provide water savings of more than 90% over the course of an hour of operation.

Row 2

(9.12.1) Product name

EvoClean

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.5

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Minute

(9.12.5) Comment

The innovative EvoClean dispenser is the world's first venturi (or vacuum) -based, water-powered dispenser for on-premise laundry applications. Unlike other laundry dispensers, EvoClean dispensers do not require squeeze tubes and drive dramatic reductions in maintenance costs. Their delivery performance is precise, and it will not under-dose chemicals. This gives laundries less downtime, less re-wash and more predictable, clean results with every wash. The EvoClean system uses 60% less water, or 3.7 fewer gallons per load, when compared to traditional laundry dispensers.

[Add row]

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

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

Unknown

(9.13.2) Comment

To the best of the company's knowledge, we do not have any reason to believe that our operating companies' products contain any hazardous substances, except to the extent and in the manner permitted by law and all associated regulatory prohibitions, restrictions, and/or requirements.

[Fixed 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) Definition used to classify low water impact

Innovation yields an expected 30% or greater improvement upon a previous generation of products or peer offering meeting one or more of these criteria: Customer material use Customer chemical use

(9.14.4) Please explain

We are committed to creating long-term economic value by developing products that are designed to help our customers meet their sustainability goals, run their operations more efficiently, and satisfy evolving regulatory and environmental standards. This includes developing low water impact products. For example, MS Printing Solutions' LaRio single-pass digital textile printer has water use of only 2.67L/kg of processed material, which is over 90% less than the 100L/kg in traditional textile finishing.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

Our commitment to reducing environmental impact includes being a good steward of a vital resource we all rely on – water. Accordingly, while our operations are not significantly water intensive, we make efforts to manage our water use and water discharge to limit potential negative impacts of water pollution. Dover has conducted

a CSRD-aligned double materiality assessment that determined water pollution as not material across its direction operations and value chain. Dover will continue to monitor this annually.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

Our commitment to reducing environmental impact includes being a good steward of a vital resource we all rely on – water. Accordingly, while our operations are not significantly water intensive, we make efforts to manage our water use, and simultaneously consider our indirect water consumption by helping our customers reduce their water use. Dover has conducted a CSRD-aligned double materiality assessment that determined water, including withdrawals, as not material across its direction operations and value chain. Dover will continue to monitor this annually.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

Dover does not play a significant role in the provision of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services. Dover does not track WASH data and does not plan to within the next two years.

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Business division

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water consumption

Reduction in total water consumption

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2019

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

100

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

50

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

46

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

108

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Dover does not currently have a corporate-wide water-related target. However, several of our operating companies are certified to ISO 14001, which requires setting goals for resource efficiency, including water.

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

*Markem-Imaje is building on a strong legacy of water performance, having reduced water consumption by 68% since 2010 as a result of improving manufacturing processes and managing water discharges. For example, its Keene location installed a closed-loop system that re-circulates cooling water for operations. Read more in the Markem-Imaje sustainability brochure, *Sustainability in action*.*

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

In Dover's Imaging & Identifications segment, Markem-Imaje targets a 50% improvement in water consumption by 2030 from a 2019 baseline by refining processes and tracking losses. In 2023, the operating company reported a 53% improvement in water consumption from a 2019 baseline, as a result of improving manufacturing process and managing water discharges.

[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[Fixed 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

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

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	<i>As a manufacturer, we are not required to be near biologically sensitive areas and do not track the proximity of such areas to our sites.</i>
UNESCO World Heritage sites	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	<i>As a manufacturer, we are not required to be near biologically sensitive areas and do not track the proximity of such areas to our sites.</i>
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	<i>As a manufacturer, we are not required to be near biologically sensitive areas and do not track the proximity of such areas to our sites.</i>
Ramsar sites	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	<i>As a manufacturer, we are not required to be near biologically sensitive areas and do not track the proximity of such areas to our sites.</i>
Key Biodiversity Areas	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	<i>As a manufacturer, we are not required to be near biologically sensitive areas and do not track the proximity of such areas to our sites.</i>
Other areas important for biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	<i>As a manufacturer, we are not required to be near biologically sensitive areas and do not track the proximity of such areas to our sites.</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?

(13.1.1) Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

No, but we plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years

(13.1.2) Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(13.1.3) Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

We receive annual verification over our emissions data. We will have a reporting obligation within the next two years under the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) requirements, and therefore will also need to obtain external verification for the broader set of information included in ESRS E1 Climate standard, some of which will likely be included in our CDP submission, beyond just emissions data.

[Fixed row]

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

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

No

