



Greenhouse Gas Emissions

CACI International measured and established a baseline of our greenhouse gas emissions for Calendar Year 2019 for all facilities leased and controlled by the company, including sites that were closed during the measurement period.

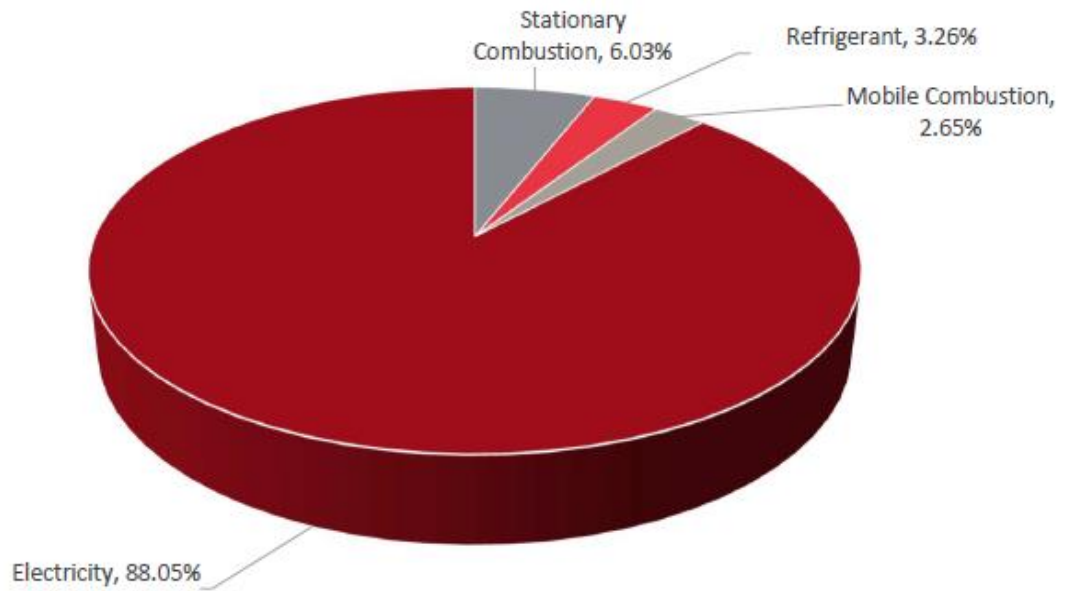
CACI International again measured our greenhouse gas emissions for Calendar Year 2020 and 2021 for all facilities leased and controlled by the company, including sites that were closed during the measurement period, consistent with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol developed by the World Resources Institute and World Business Council for Sustainable Development and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA).

CACI International is pleased to report that our Scope 1 and 2 emissions for CY 2020 reduced by approximately 8.8% over the baseline year of CY 2019. We are also pleased to report that our Scope 1 and 2 emissions for CY 2021 were further reduced, and we have achieved a 9.2% GHG Intensity reduction from the 2019 base year, which is further depicted and explained in the tables and text that follows.

In calendar year 2019, CACI's Scope 1 and 2 emissions measured approximately 32,720 metric tons CO₂e. In calendar year 2020, CACI's Scope 1 and 2 emissions measured approximately 29,830 metric tons CO₂e. In calendar year 2021, CACI's Scope 1 & 2 emissions measured 27,900 metric tons CO₂e. The majority of CACI's emissions are from the electricity used in the facilities we lease. Other sources include use of natural and other gases, fuels used in our owned and leased vehicles, and refrigerants used in our building and supplemental HVAC systems.

| Portfolio Characteristics | |
|--|--|
| Facility Locations: | United States & International |
| Facility Types: | Office, Product assembly |
| Analysis Year: | 2021 |
| Total Facilities: | 130 |
| Scope 1 and 2 estimated GHG emissions: | 29,700.0 metric tons CO ₂ e |
| Main sources of GHG emissions: | Electric usage at CACI facilities |
| Other sources of GHG emissions: | Stationary Combustion (including natural gas usage), Refrigerants, and Mobile Combustion |

2021 GHG Emissions by Category



2021 Analysis Year Emissions

| Scope | Emission Category | Emission Source | Emissions (tCO ₂ E) | % of Total Emissions |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| Scope 1 Emissions | | | 3,548.0 | 11.95% |
| | Stationary Combustion | | 1,790.1 | 6.03% |
| | | Natural Gas | 1,768.1 | 5.95% |
| | | Distillate Fuel Oil No. 2 | 20.3 | 0.07% |
| | | Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) | 1.7 | 0.01% |
| | Refrigerant | | 969.7 | 3.26% |
| | | Refrigerant | 969.7 | 3.26% |
| | Mobile Combustion | | 788.2 | 2.65% |
| | | Gasoline | 788.2 | 2.65% |
| | | Diesel | 0.0 | 0.00% |
| Scope 2 Emissions | | | 26,152.0 | 88.05% |
| | Electricity | | 26,152.0 | 88.05% |
| | | Electricity | 26,152.0 | 88.05% |
| Total Emissions | | | 29,700.0 | 100.00% |

Note on refrigerants in the process of EPA phase out:

Per the data collected, R-22 and R-11 refrigerants are used at multiple of CACI's facilities. These refrigerants are within a category of refrigerants referred to as ozone-depleting substances (ODS). Per the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as of January 1, 2020, these refrigerants have been banned in the United States. The continued use of these ODS is permitted however during repairs and maintenance, refilling using ODS will not be permitted.

R-22 and R-11 refrigerants have not been included in the GHG inventory. For subsequent GHG inventory years, ODS refrigerants will be replaced with non-ODS refrigerants. These replacements will be reflected and potentially result in an increase in GHG emissions associated with refrigerant leakage.

GHG REDUCTION TARGET AND PROGRESS

CACI International, Inc. has set a GHG emissions reduction target to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions of at least 2.5% with a goal to achieve up to 5% per square foot from 2019 base year levels by 2030. Through 2021 CACI has achieved a 9.2% GHG Intensity reduction from the 2019 base year. CACI is on pace to achieve its GHG reduction target in 2025 and to achieve a 50% GHG reduction by 2030.

| Year | Properties | Gross Square Feet | Electric Use (kwh) | Fuel Use (therms) | Energy Intensity (kbtu/sf/yr) | GHG (tCO ₂ e) | GHG Intensity (kgCO ₂ e/sf) |
|------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 2019 | 137 | 3,731,442 | 72,634,495 | 493,495 | 79.6 | 31,110 | 8.3 |
| 2020 | 145 | 3,704,440 | 67,700,183 | 449,715 | 74.5 | 28,181 | 7.6 |
| 2021 | 130 | 3,730,448 | 77,354,724 | 333,610 | 79.7 | 27,920 | 7.5 |

HISTORICAL GHG EMISSIONS COMPARISON

The table below depicts GHG emissions values for all Scope 1 and Scope 2 categories from the 2019 base year through 2021.

| Scope | Emission Category | Emission Source | Emissions (mt CO ₂ e) | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| | | | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| Scope 1 Inventory | | | 4,314.0 | 4,036.8 | 3,548.0 |
| Stationary Combustion | | | 2,722.4 | 2,403.7 | 1,790.1 |
| Natural Gas | | | 2,705.4 | 2,388.7 | 1,768.1 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil No. 2 | | | 14.4 | 14.3 | 20.3 |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) | | | 2.6 | 0.7 | 1.7 |
| Refrigerant | | | 1,424.6 | 1,457.4 | 969.7 |
| Refrigerant | | | 1,421.6 | 1,457.4 | 969.7 |
| Mobile Combustion | | | 170.0 | 175.7 | 788.2 |
| Gasoline | | | 139.0 | 165.2 | 788.2 |
| Diesel | | | 31.0 | 10.5 | 0.0 |
| Scope 2 Inventory | | | 28,405.5 | 25,793.5 | 26,152.0 |
| Electricity | | | 28,405.5 | 25,793.5 | 26,152.0 |
| Electricity | | | 28,404.5 | 25,793.5 | 26,152.0 |
| Total Emissions | | | 32,719.4 | 29,830.3 | 29,700.0 |

This document does not contain controlled technical data as defined within the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR), Part 120.10, or Export Administration Regulations (EAR), Part 734.7-10. (PRR ID631)