



ACTION MATTERS

2023 and 2025
Corporate GHG
Inventory Report

EarthDaily Analytics Corp.
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1. INTRODUCTION1
- 2. CARBON FOOTPRINT OVERVIEW2
 - 2.1. EarthDaily's Emissions by Scope and Source2
 - 2.2. GHG Inventory Methodology4
 - 2.3. EarthDaily's 2023 and 2025 GHGs6
 - 2.4. Emissions Intensity Metrics8
- 3. GHG REDUCTION PLAN9
- 4. TARGET SETTING AND NET ZERO COMMITMENT11

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Total GHGs by Source (tCO ₂ e), 2023	7
Figure 2: Total GHGs by Source (tCO ₂ e), 2025	7
Figure 3: A 43% Reduction by 2030 vs. Net Zero	11

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: EarthDaily's List of Key Emissions Sources	2
Table 2: List of 2023 Scope 3 Exclusions	3
Table 3: EarthDaily's Dataset	5
Table 4: GHG Emissions Overview, 2023 and 2025	6
Table 5: EarthDaily's GHG Emissions Intensity, 2021 to 2023	8
Table 6: Recommended Reduction Strategies	9

1. INTRODUCTION

EarthDaily Analytics Corp. (EarthDaily) is redefining Earth observation through its fully integrated geospatial intelligence platform. Purpose-built for broad-area change detection, EarthDaily combines a next-generation satellite constellation with advanced data processing and AI-ready analytics to deliver daily, reliable, and globally consistent insights. From agriculture and forestry to mining and beyond, EarthDaily empowers organizations to monitor assets, manage risk, and make informed decisions with confidence. Headquartered in Vancouver, British Columbia, EarthDaily operates subsidiaries in the United States and France, with additional sales offices across Europe, Asia, Australia, and Latin America.

This Corporate Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory Report was prepared for EarthDaily in accordance with the guiding principles of The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition (the “GHG Protocol”), published by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). The GHG Protocol, recognized globally as the most widely used framework for measuring, managing, and reporting greenhouse gas emissions, provides a robust framework for organizations to understand and manage their climate impacts. The unit of measure for a GHG inventory is tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e), which accounts for the combined impacts of climate changing gases relative to the impact of CO₂.

For this GHG inventory, Ostrom Climate used the operational control approach outlined in the GHG Protocol, which means that, if EarthDaily has authority over the operating policies of a business entity, then the entity's emissions fall within the boundary of the inventory; however, EarthDaily has set the organizational boundary to be its Canadian operations only, and as such, operations in the US, France and other locations have been excluded, but will be quantified in future years.

EarthDaily began evaluating its climate impacts by compiling detailed GHG data for calendar year 2023, which was used as the basis for this inventory. The company is in the process of collecting data for 2024 and 2025. Since 2023 was a startup year, and no EarthDaily satellites were launched until 2025, Ostrom Climate also estimated emissions for 2025 so the company can better understand its emissions profile and begin to work towards reduction targets. Ostrom Climate recommends that EarthDaily use 2025 as its baseline, once detailed data has been collected for that year. The company intends to launch a total of 10 satellites by the end 2026 including the one that was already launched this year. At present, there are no plans for further launches after 2026, although this may change in the future.

Based on the data provided by EarthDaily, emissions in 2023 were 147.8 tCO₂e and in 2025 were estimated to be 554.5 tCO₂e.

2. CARBON FOOTPRINT OVERVIEW

2.1. EarthDaily's Emissions by Scope and Source

In accordance with the GHG Protocol, emission sources were categorized into scopes based on EarthDaily's level of responsibility and influence over them:

- Scope 1: Direct emissions from sources owned or leased by EarthDaily.
- Scope 2: Indirect emissions resulting from the purchase of electricity used in facilities that are owned or leased by EarthDaily.
- Scope 3: All other indirect emissions, including those from purchased goods and services, business travel, and employee commuting.

In addition to the broad grouping of emissions by Scopes, the GHG Protocol lists 15 categories of Scope 3 emissions to include in an inventory, if they are relevant and significant. Table 1, below, provides a summary of the relevant Scope 3 sources in EarthDaily's 2023 operations.

Table 1: EarthDaily's Key Emissions Sources in 2023

Scope	Emission Source
Scope 1 (Direct Emissions)	Not applicable - no combustion of fossil fuels for heating and no fleet vehicles
Scope 2 (Indirect Emissions)	Electricity consumption at EarthDaily's head office
Scope 3 (Other Indirect Emissions)	Category 1: Purchased goods and services including cloud services
	Category 3: Fuel and energy use not included in Scope 1 and 2
	Category 6: Business travel including flights and hotel stays (other travel sources were immaterial)
	Category 7: Employee commute and teleworking

The collection of data for Scope 3 sources can be challenging and time consuming, since this information is often held by upstream and downstream suppliers, and may not be compiled by them in a manner that is conducive to calculating GHGs. In addition, some sources are not applicable or are immaterial based on their small contribution to the overall carbon footprint for an organization. As such, some sources were excluded for 2023 (see Table 2).

Table 2: List of 2023 Scope 3 Exclusions

Emissions Source	Rationale for Exclusion
Category 2: Capital Goods	Assumed to be a small source compared to others in 2023; however, this category should be included in the 2025 data collection process for completeness
Categories 4 and 9: Upstream and Downstream Transportation and Distribution	Assumed to be an immaterial source compared to others in 2023, since shipping was infrequent and consisted of envelopes and small packages only. This category should be added to the 2025 dataset including shipping related to satellite builds and launches.
Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations	Assumed to be negligible compared to other sources in 2023, since EarthDaily had only office-based operations at that time. This category should also be added for the 2025 dataset including waste associated with satellite builds and launches.
Categories 8 and 13: Upstream and Downstream Leased Assets	Not applicable. Office utility data is captured in Scope 2, and EarthDaily does not lease space to other companies
Categories 10, 11 and 12: Processing of Sold Product, Use of Sold Product, End-of-Life of Sold Product	EarthDaily supplies data rather than a physical product. As such, processing of the sold product prior to its use is not required, nor is physical disposal of it. The use of EarthDaily's product could result in additional energy requirements for the company's client; however, the impacts of this were assumed to be negligible compared to other GHG sources for the company.
Categories 14 and 15: Franchises, and Investments	Not applicable. EarthDaily has no franchises and is not a major investor in other companies

2.2. GHG Inventory Methodology

Once relevant data has been collected, and proxies or industry-average data has been compiled to fill any gaps, these values are multiplied by applicable emissions factors to calculate GHGs by source.

$$\text{Emissions} = \text{Activity Data} \times \text{EF}$$

Emission factors are routinely updated and published by various government agencies, and the most recent and relevant references were used to create this GHG inventory. Examples of applicable references are:

- B.C. Best Practices Methodology for Quantifying Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- BC's Electricity Emission Intensity Factors for Grid-Connected Entities
- National Inventory Report: Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada
- United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) GHG EF Hub
- UK's Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA): Greenhouse Gas Reporting Conversion Factors
- International Energy Agency (IEA)

Table 3: EarthDaily's Dataset

Emissions Source	Activity Data Source	Data Quality
Electricity consumption at EarthDaily's head office (Vancouver Convention Centre West)	2023 Utility data for the entire building was prorated for the space occupied by EarthDaily	High
Purchased Goods & Services - Cloud Computing	2023 AWS client report	High
Purchased Goods & Services - Satellite Builds and Launches	No EarthDaily-specific data available at the time of reporting; 2025 GHGs estimated based on industry-average data	Low
Fuel and energy use that are not included in Scope 1 and 2	No fossil fuel combustion. Electricity data as described above	High
Business travel - flights	2023 Data for individual flights included departure, stopover and arrival airports, and flight class	High
Business travel - hotel stays	2023 Data for individual hotel stays included number of nights and hotel location	High
Employee commute and teleworking	2023 Staff survey provided by Ostrom Climate; data prorated to account for some staff not completing the survey	Medium

2.3. EarthDaily's 2023 and 2025 Emissions

Ostrom Climate calculated EarthDaily's 2023 GHGs based on data provided by the company. Emissions were then estimated for 2025 by assuming that electricity consumption was roughly the same, since the office space occupied did not change, and by extrapolating employee-based emissions (e.g., commuting, air travel) based on the increase in staffing from 2023 to 2025. Emissions associated with building and launching a satellite in 2025 were approximated using industry-average data.

As shown in Table 4, below, EarthDaily's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in 2023 accounted for 3.1% of the overall total, with Scope 3 making up the remainder. Although outside of EarthDaily's direct operational control, Scope 3 emissions are a result of its business activities, and addressing them is critical to reducing the company's overall climate impacts. For 2025, Scope 1 and 2 were an even smaller proportion of overall emissions at 0.8% due to launch emissions in that year.

Table 4: GHG Emissions Overview, 2023 and 2025

Emissions Source	2023 GHGs (tCO ₂ e)	% of 2023 Total	2025 GHGs (tCO ₂ e)*	% of 2025 Total
Scope 1	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Mobile and Stationary Combustion	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Scope 2	4.5	3.1%	4.5	0.8%
Purchased Electricity	4.5	3.1%	4.5	0.8%
Scope 3	143.3	96.9%	549.9	99.2%
Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services	0.1	0.1%	392.2	70.7%
Cloud Services	0.1	0.1%	0.1	<0.1%
Satellite Builds and Launches	0.0	0.0%	392.1	70.7%
Category 3: Fuel & Energy – Not Incl. in Scope 1 or 2	1.7	1.1%	1.7	0.3%
Category 6: Business Travel	123.2	83.3%	135.8	24.5%
Flights	121.2	82.0%	133.6	24.1%
Hotel Stays	2.0	1.4%	2.2	0.4%
Category 7: Employee Commute	18.3	12.4%	20.2	3.6%
Commute	15.7	10.6%	17.3	3.1%
Teleworking	2.7	1.8%	2.9	0.5%
Total GHG Emissions	147.8	100.0%	554.5	100.0%

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

* This is a rough estimate; detailed data is needed to more accurately quantify

Figures 1 and 2, below, illustrate the relative contribution of each emissions source by year.

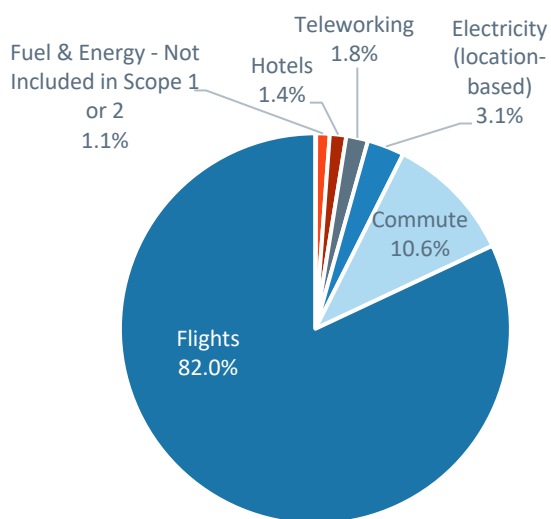


Figure 1: Total GHGs by Source (%), 2023

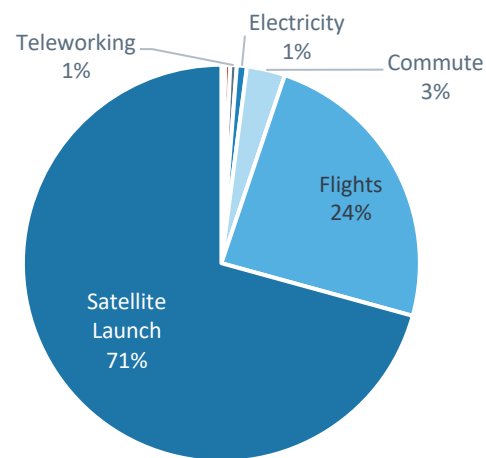


Figure 2: Total GHGs by Source (%), 2025

Key observations from Table 4 and Figures 1 and 2:

- EarthDaily has no Scope 1 emissions and small Scope 2 GHGs, since its Head Office is located in a double LEED® Platinum convention centre, and it had no mobile combustion sources in 2023 (e.g., fleet vehicles)
- In a year without a satellite launch, the main sources of emissions for EarthDaily are air travel, staff commuting and electricity consumption.
- Satellite builds and launches were estimated to be the largest source of GHGs for EarthDaily in 2025, contributing over 70% to the annual footprint. The second largest source (air travel) made up approximately 24% followed by commuting at 3%.

2.4. Emissions Intensity Metrics

In addition to evaluating absolute emissions, organizations often track emissions intensity, a measure of GHGs relative to business size (e.g., GHGs/# of staff or GHGs/\$ of revenue). This is particularly important for companies that are in a rapid growth phase, when it can be challenging to maintain or decrease absolute emissions at the same time as the number of customers is increasing and operations are expanding.

EarthDaily's absolute emissions significantly increased from 2023 to 2025 due to the launch of the company's first satellite. During that period, there was a small increase in staff numbers for Canadian operations, but it was not enough to offset the significant rise in GHGs resulting in an increase in emissions per employee, as shown in Table 5.

As the business grows, EarthDaily should consider other intensity metrics such as emissions per subscriber and/or per \$ of revenue in order to better understand its climate impacts relative to business performance. This information is often considered confidential, but can be shared within the company.

Table 5: EarthDaily's GHG Emissions Intensity, 2021 to 2023

GHG Emissions Intensity	2023	2025
tCO ₂ e/employee	1.9	6.4

3. GHG REDUCTION PLAN

Ostrom Climate recommends that EarthDaily prioritize the largest source of emissions first. In 2023, business flights were the main contributor to overall emissions, and in 2025, the satellite launch was the largest source by far. Table 6, below, lists reduction strategies that can be applied to address each of EarthDaily's main sources.

Table 6: Recommended Reduction Strategies

Scope	Emissions Source	Recommendations
Scope 1	Not applicable	Not applicable
Scope 2	Electricity Consumption	- EarthDaily's head office is in a double LEED Platinum building, therefore energy consumption is already small compared to other buildings - Promote behavior changes and mindful use of electricity by staff (e.g., turn lights and equipment off at night or switch to power-saving mode, etc.)
Scope 3	Purchased Goods and Services - Satellite Builds and Launches	- EarthDaily's first satellite was launched on a Falcon 9 rocket, which is reusable and therefore less material and energy intensive. Future launches should also be on reusable rockets, since they can reduce embodied carbon emissions by up to 95% - If additional satellites will be launched after 2026, there may be an opportunity to contract with companies that have a smaller climate impact such as those using green hydrogen and cryogenic processes
	Purchased Goods and Services - Cloud Services	- Although a small contributor to EarthDaily's carbon footprint in 2023, this category will increase rapidly as the company brings more satellites online; therefore, EarthDaily should request detailed GHG data from its supplier(s) and evaluate opportunities to decrease emissions with them or another provider - Continue to optimize data processing and storage
	Flights	- Use high-quality video conferencing equipment to replace in-person meetings, when possible. - Establish an air travel policy to: - Minimize all air travel. - Encourage the use of alternative modes of transport, where possible (e.g., cars or rail) - Group meetings by region (e.g., multiple client and partner meetings during each trip)

Scope	Emissions Source	Recommendations
		○ Fly economy or premium economy ○ Fly direct (avoid stopovers) • Create incentives for travel optimization
	Employee Commute	• Encourage ridesharing, biking, and walking. • Consider providing discounted transit passes • Bicycle parking and shower facilities are already available at EarthDaily's Head Office, and EV charging stations are nearby. When looking to lease additional spaces, evaluate options for minimizing commuting emissions • Communicate with staff regarding the GHG impacts of commuting
	Homeworking	• Encourage staff to improve the energy efficiency and performance of their homes and office equipment. • Recommend that office equipment and lights be turned off when not in use, including computers, monitors, etc.

4. TARGET SETTING AND NET ZERO COMMITMENT

Setting emission reduction targets is a responsible way of addressing an organization's climate impacts. Although intensity metrics can demonstrate how well an organization is performing relative to the size of its operations, absolute targets are important for mitigating GHG emissions.

At a minimum Ostrom Climate recommends that our clients set an absolute GHG reduction target to achieve zero emissions by 2050, with supporting interim goals of reducing GHGs by at least 43% by 2030 compared to their baseline year. For EarthDaily, this represents by an absolute emissions target of 316.0 tCO₂e by 2030 or a reduction of roughly 47.7 tCO₂e per year. This target is based on the IPCC's findings that anthropogenic emissions must reach net zero by 2050 to limit global warming to 1.5°C (see, *IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C*, 2018) and is in line with Canada's net-zero emissions commitment outlined in the *Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act*. The IPCC stresses that limiting global warming to 1.5°C rather than 2°C has clear and profound social and environmental benefits. The blue line in Figure 3, below, shows a linear trajectory towards a 43% reduction in emissions by 2030 starting with EarthDaily's estimated GHGs for 2025.

EarthDaily has committed to an even faster reduction in emissions, and has set a goal of being Net Zero by 2040, which is indicated with the red line in Figure 3, and would require an average decrease of 110.9 tCO₂e annually.

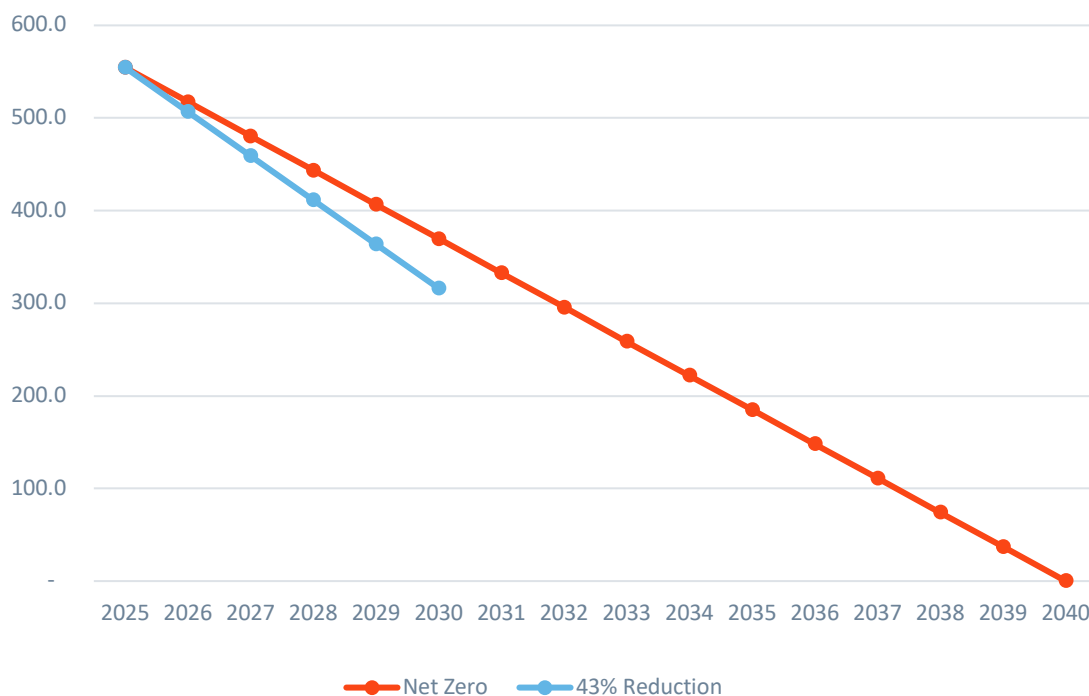


Figure 3: A 43% Reduction by 2030 vs. Net Zero by 2040