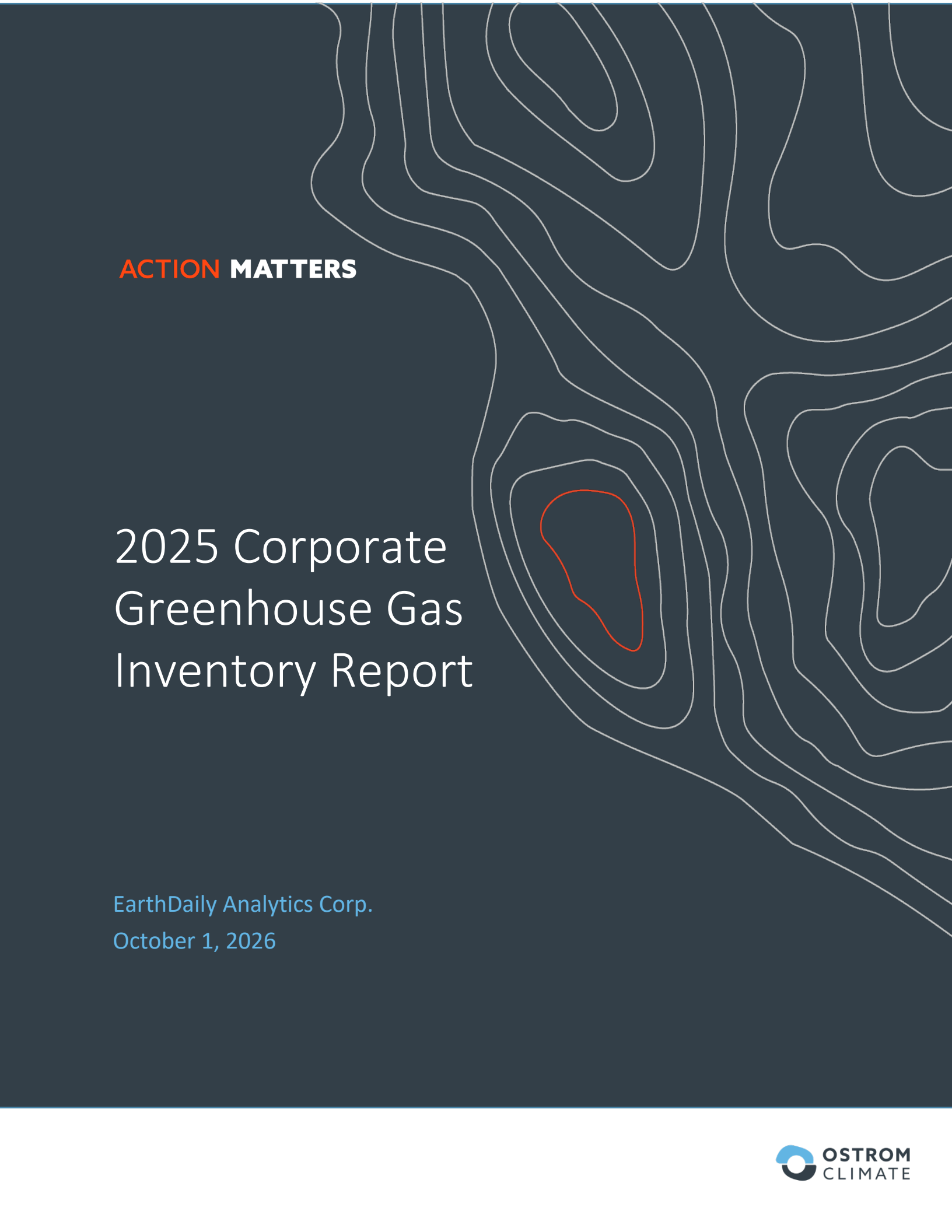




ACTION MATTERS

2025 Corporate Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report

EarthDaily Analytics Corp.
October 1, 2026

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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 GHG emissions, provides a robust basis 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 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. 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 from this inventory.

EarthDaily began assessing its climate impacts by retaining Ostrom Climate to prepare a GHG inventory for calendar year 2023. Since 2023 was a startup year, 2025 was selected as the baseline year instead, so that a more complete inventory would form the basis for setting targets and tracking progress toward EarthDaily's climate goals.

The previous version of this report estimated emissions for 2025 so the company could better understand its emissions profile and begin to work towards reduction targets. This updated report replaces those estimates with results based on actual 2025 activity data. Some 2023 values were also revised, and sources that were not quantified for 2023 in the previous report were backcast and assumed to be the same as in 2025, with the exception of AI services, which were assumed to be 50% of the 2025 value (see Table 4).

Based on the data provided by EarthDaily, emissions in 2023 were 164.9 tCO₂e and in 2025 were 338.0 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 scope, 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 2025 operations.

Table 1: EarthDaily's Key Emissions Sources in 2025

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 computing, AI services, emails, web browsing and video conferencing
	Category 2: Capital goods (e.g., electronic equipment)
	Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2
	Category 6: Business travel including flights, hotel stays, other travel and reimbursed driving
	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 most cases where data is difficult to acquire, proxies or industry averages can be used to estimate those emissions; however, some sources are not applicable or are immaterial because of their small contribution to overall GHGs, and can be excluded. Exclusions from the 2025 inventory are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: List of Scope 3 Exclusions, 2025

Emissions Source	Rationale for Exclusion
Category 1: Satellite Builds and Launches	Satellite builds and launches are managed by EarthDaily's US operations; therefore, these emissions are outside the inventory boundary.
Categories 4 and 9: Upstream and Downstream Transportation and Distribution	Assumed to be an immaterial source compared to others in 2025, since shipping was infrequent and consisted of envelopes and small packages only.
Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations	Assumed to be negligible compared to other sources in 2025, since EarthDaily has only office-based operations.
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 clients; 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 emission factors to calculate GHGs by source.

$$\text{Emissions} = \text{Activity Data} \times \text{Emission Factor (EF)}$$

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 Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ, formerly 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)	2025: estimated from the floor area occupied by EarthDaily and typical electricity intensity for a LEED® Platinum building. 2023 assumed to be the same as 2025, since the office size did not change	Medium
Purchased Goods & Services - Cloud Computing	GHG emission reports prepared by AWS for 2023 and 2025	High
Purchased Goods & Services - AI Services	2025 staff survey of AI usage by task type (# of queries), with screening-level emission factors. 2023 GHGs assumed to be 50% of 2025, due to lower usage in 2023	Low
Purchased Goods & Services - Emails, Web Browsing and Video Conferencing	Estimated per employee from typical email volumes and hours of web browsing and video	Low

	conferencing, using published screening-level factors (ADEME, INR)	
Capital Goods	2025 list of equipment purchased (e.g., laptops, monitors, network equipment), with manufacturer product carbon footprints or proxies. 2023 assumed to be the same as 2025	Medium
Fuel- and energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2	No fossil fuel combustion. Electricity data as described above	High
Business travel - flights	2023 and 2025 data for individual flights included departure, stopover and arrival airports, and flight class	High
Business travel - hotel stays	2023 and 2025 data for hotel stays included number of nights and hotel location	High
Business travel - other travel and reimbursed driving	2025 expense data for reimbursed driving, taxis and ride-hailing, and rail travel (distance by mode). 2023 assumed to be the same as 2025	Medium
Employee commute and teleworking	2023 and 2025 staff surveys provided by Ostrom Climate; emissions scaled to account for staff who did not complete the survey	Medium

2.3. EarthDaily's 2025 Emissions

For this report, Ostrom Climate calculated EarthDaily's 2025 GHGs using actual activity data provided by the company. These results replace the 2025 estimates presented in the previous version of this report, which were extrapolated from 2023 data using staff numbers for each year. The 2023 GHGs were also updated: some values were revised, and sources that were not quantified for 2023 in the previous report (capital goods, AI services, other travel and reimbursed driving) were backcast and assumed to be the same as 2025, with the exception of AI services, which were assumed to be 50% of the 2025 value, as indicated in the notes to Table 4.

As shown in Table 4, below, EarthDaily's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in 2023 accounted for 0.6% of the overall total, with Scope 3 making up the remainder. Although outside EarthDaily's direct operational control, Scope 3 emissions are a result of its business activities, and addressing them is crucial to reducing the company's overall climate impacts. In 2025, Scope 1 and 2 were an even smaller proportion of overall emissions at 0.3%, as Scope 3 sources such as air travel and cloud computing increased.

Table 4: GHG Emissions Overview, 2023 and 2025

Emissions Source	2023 GHGs (tCO ₂ e)	% of 2023 Total	2025 Actual 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	0.9†	0.6%	0.9	0.3%
Purchased Electricity (location-based)	0.9†	0.6%	0.9	0.3%
Scope 3	164.0	99.4%	337.1	99.7%
Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services	1.8	1.1%	29.1	8.6%
Cloud Computing Services	0.1	0.1%	27.2	8.0%
AI Services	0.2*	0.1%	0.4	0.1%
Emails, Web Browsing and Video Conferencing	1.5§	0.9%	1.5	0.5%
Category 2: Capital Goods	11.1†	6.7%	11.1	3.3%
Category 3: Fuel & Energy – Not Incl. in Scope 1 or 2	0.1†	<0.1%	0.1	<0.1%
Category 6: Business Travel	124.3	75.4%	264.9	78.4%
Flights	121.2	73.5%	258.0	76.3%
Hotel Stays	2.0	1.2%	5.8	1.7%
Other Travel and Reimbursed Driving	1.1†	0.7%	1.1	0.3%
Category 7: Employee Commute and Teleworking	26.8	16.2%	32.0	9.5%
Commute	15.7	9.5%	11.5	3.4%
Teleworking	11.1	6.7%	20.5	6.1%
Total GHG Emissions	164.9	100.0%	338.0	100.0%

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

† Not quantified for 2023 in the previous report; backcast and assumed to be the same as 2025. * Not quantified for 2023 in the previous report; backcast and assumed to be 50% of the 2025 value, due to lower usage in 2023. ‡ Scope 2 and Category 3 are now assumed to be the same as 2025. Values were revised down to account for the LEED® Platinum status of the office (i.e., a lower estimated energy usage per m² compared to a typical office building). § Not quantified for 2023 in the previous report; estimated from the 2025 value, prorated by headcount.

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

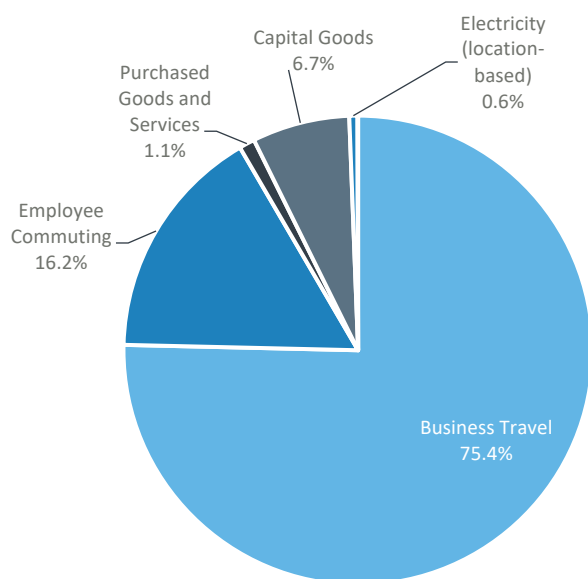


Figure 1: Total GHGs by Source (%), 2023

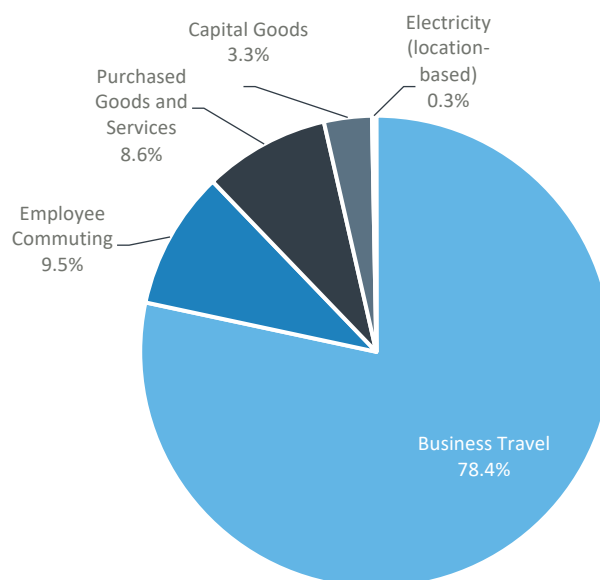


Figure 2: Total GHGs by Source (%), 2025 Actuals

Key observations from Table 4 and Figures 1 and 2:

- EarthDaily has no Scope 1 emissions and very small Scope 2 GHGs, since its head office is located in Vancouver's LEED® Platinum convention centre, and it had no mobile combustion sources (e.g., fleet vehicles) in 2023 or 2025.
- Air travel was the largest source of emissions in both years, contributing 73.5% of the total in 2023 and 76.3% in 2025. Flight emissions more than doubled over that period, increasing by 113% from 121.2 tCO₂e to 258.0 tCO₂e.
- In 2025, the next largest sources were employee commuting and teleworking (9.5%), cloud computing services (8.0%) and capital goods (3.3%). Cloud computing emissions increased from 0.1 tCO₂e in 2023 to 27.2 tCO₂e in 2025, due to EarthDaily ramping up operations after startup.

2.4. Emissions Intensity Metrics

In addition to evaluating absolute emissions, organizations often track emissions intensity, a measure of GHGs relative to business size, such as GHGs/# of staff or GHGs/\$ of revenue. This is a particularly important metric for companies that are in a rapid growth phase (e.g., post-startup), 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 increased by 105%, from 164.9 tCO₂e in 2023 to 338.0 tCO₂e in 2025, mainly due to increases in air travel and cloud computing services. During that period, there was a small increase in staff numbers for Canadian operations (from 78 to 80 employees), but this was much smaller than the 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 or per \$ of revenue 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, 2023 and 2025

GHG Emissions Intensity	2023	2025
tCO ₂ e/employee	2.1	4.2

3. GHG REDUCTION PLAN

Ostrom Climate recommends that EarthDaily prioritize the largest source of emissions first. In both 2023 and 2025, business flights were the main contributor to overall emissions, followed in 2025 by employee commuting and teleworking, cloud computing services and capital goods. Table 6, below, lists the reduction strategies that Ostrom Climate recommends focusing on first to address some of EarthDaily's main GHG sources. Additional mitigation measures are listed in Appendix A.

Table 6: Recommended Reduction Strategies

Scope	Emissions Source	Recommendations
Scope 2	Electricity Consumption	EarthDaily's head office is in a LEED® Platinum building, so its energy consumption is already very low compared to other offices; however, since staff electricity use is within the company's control, EarthDaily should promote behaviour changes and mindful use of electricity by staff such as turning off lights and equipment when not needed, or switching to power-saving mode
Scope 3	Flights	- Adopt virtual-first meetings: use video conferencing for internal and routine client meetings, whenever 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) - Limit the number of staff on each trip, and approve long-haul trips in advance - Fly economy or premium economy - Fly direct (avoid stopovers) - Track travel emissions by team - Create incentives for travel optimization
	Purchased Goods and Services - Cloud Services	Cloud computing services were EarthDaily's third-largest source of emissions in 2025 (8.0%), and this category will increase as the company brings more satellites online. Therefore, EarthDaily should: - Choose suppliers based on their sustainability performance - Continue to optimize data processing and storage, including deleting redundant copies

Scope	Emissions Source	Recommendations
		Request detailed GHG data from its supplier(s) and evaluate opportunities to decrease emissions with them or another provider
	Capital Goods	- Extend the life of laptops, monitors and other IT equipment (e.g., 5+ years for laptops), and repair or redeploy devices before replacing them - Buy only what is needed, and purchase refurbished or eco-labelled equipment (e.g., EPEAT Gold or TCO Certified) where suitable - Request product carbon footprints from suppliers to replace generic emission factors and to increase EarthDaily's understanding of which suppliers are the most sustainable and climate-friendly

4. TARGET SETTING AND NET ZERO COMMITMENT

Setting emission reduction targets is a responsible way of addressing an organization's climate impacts. EarthDaily has committed to reaching net-zero emissions by 2040. In 2025, it joined the Government of Canada's Net-Zero Challenge, a voluntary federal program that supports businesses in developing credible plans to reach net-zero emissions. As part of its participation in the program, EarthDaily has also set interim targets for 2030, as described in Table 7. Figure 3 compares EarthDaily's planned Scope 3 emissions intensity after mitigation (blue line) with a straight-line path to net zero by 2040 (grey line).

Table 7: Targets for 2030 and 2040

Scope	First Interim Target (2030)	Net-Zero Target (2040)
Scope 1	Maintain zero emissions (no Scope 1 sources)	2040
Scope 2	100% reduction (market-based) by buying RECs for all office electricity	2040
Scope 3	20% reduction in emissions intensity against 2025 through reduction measures (from 4.2 to 3.4 tCO ₂ e per employee)	2040 – absolute net zero; residual emissions neutralized with removal credits

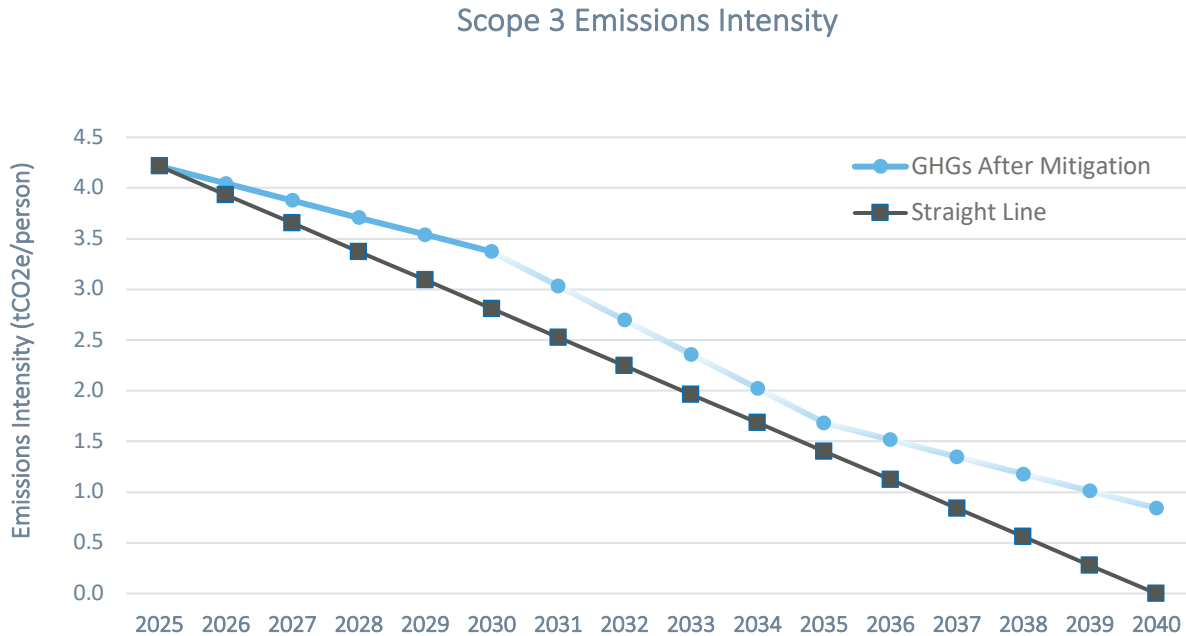


Figure 3: A 20% Reduction in Emissions Intensity by 2030 vs. Straight-Line Path to 2040

If EarthDaily purchases offsets, it will comply with the requirements of the Net-Zero Challenge Technical Guide and will purchase 100% of its carbon credits from (a) Canadian federal or provincial offset systems, (b) ICVCM CCP-approved categories, or (c) ICROA-endorsed programs, with preference given to BC and Canadian projects.

5. GOVERNANCE AND REPORTING

EarthDaily has established governance and reporting procedures to meet the expectations of the Net-Zero Challenge, including:

- **Accountability:** the Director, Project Management Office, owns the net-zero plan. The Executive Team reviews progress regularly, at least twice a year.
- **Annual cycle:** EarthDaily will update its GHG inventory each year, report Scope 3 emissions intensity and absolute emissions, report carbon credits and RECs separately from reductions, and submit the Net-Zero Challenge Annual Questionnaire.
- **Public disclosure:** EarthDaily will publish its 2040 net-zero commitment and the 2030 interim targets on the EarthDaily website or LinkedIn.
- **Review:** EarthDaily will revisit its targets by 2030 at the latest, and whenever growth, acquisitions or methodology changes shift the baseline by 5% or more.

APPENDIX A: OTHER REDUCTION STRATEGIES

After focusing on the reduction strategies described in Section 3, Ostrom Climate recommends that EarthDaily consider implementing additional mitigation measures to address smaller sources of GHGs as shown in Table 8, below.

Table 8: Other Reduction Strategies

Scope	Emissions Source	Recommendations
Scope 1	Not applicable	Not applicable
Scope 3	Employee Commute	Most commuting is already done using low-emission modes such as transit, walking and cycling. As a result, opportunities to reduce emissions in this category are small, which is why this source is a lower priority than those in Section 3. However, EarthDaily can: - 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 - Establish coordinated office days to enhance in-person meeting opportunities, while minimizing the number of days that staff are required to commute - Communicate with staff regarding the GHG impacts of commuting
	Teleworking	- 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.