DEFINITIVE HEALTHCARE

Carbon Footprint Summary

Actual: 2019, 2020, 2021

Forecast: 2022

Contents

Table of Contents

Executive summary

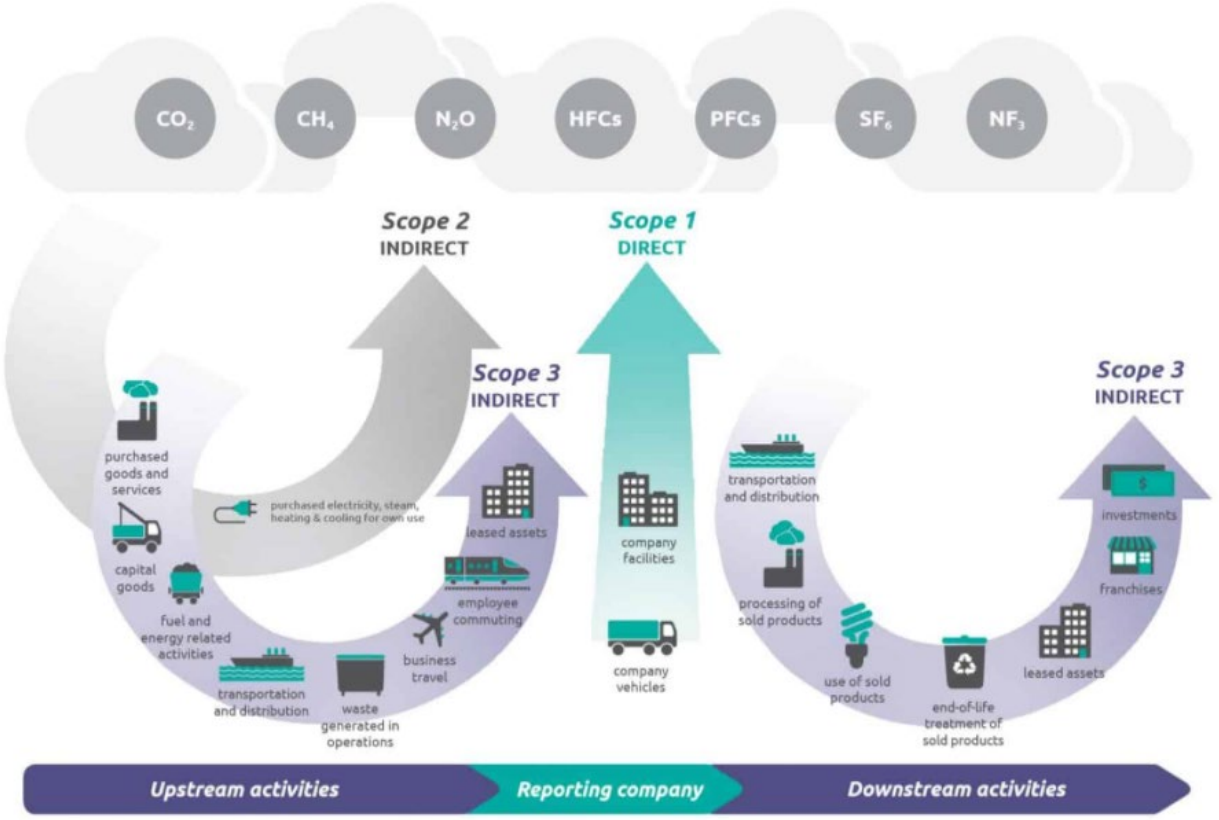
- As a SAAS firm with no tangible product, Definitive Healthcare's environmental footprint is relatively small. Nonetheless, Definitive Healthcare has made and will make continued efforts to reduce its environmental impact.
- As a baseline, we used the World Resource Institute Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard[1] to calculate the company's carbon footprint. All potentially material sources of emissions were reviewed.
- As it can be seen in the following slides, most of the company's GHG emissions are associated with purchased and consumed electricity (other than 2019, where the majority was employee commuting). Due to the nature of the business, employee commuting is typically expected to be the highest emission source; however, due to the COVID-19 pandemic these emissions have been drastically reduced since 2019.
- Emissions intensities by square footage were performed for each facility location for Scope 1 & 2 emissions. The Sweden office has the lowest intensity likely because the country's energy supply is comprised of primarily renewable sources. The 492 OCP – Framingham, MA facility has a lower intensity due to electric heat pumps in the EnergyStar certified building.
- Carbon emissions intensities by square footage were not calculated for the remote workforce as average intensities were utilized to calculate the associated emissions, leading to all remote employees having the same GHG emissions intensity by square footage.

[1] WRI GHG Protocol: https://ghgprotocol.org/corporate-standard

Carbon Footprint Measurement

Methodology

Definitive Healthcare utilized the World Resource Institute Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard[1] to calculate the company's carbon footprint. All potentially material sources of emissions were reviewed.



[1] WRI GHG Protocol: https://ghgprotocol.org/corporate-standard

Carbon Footprint Measurement

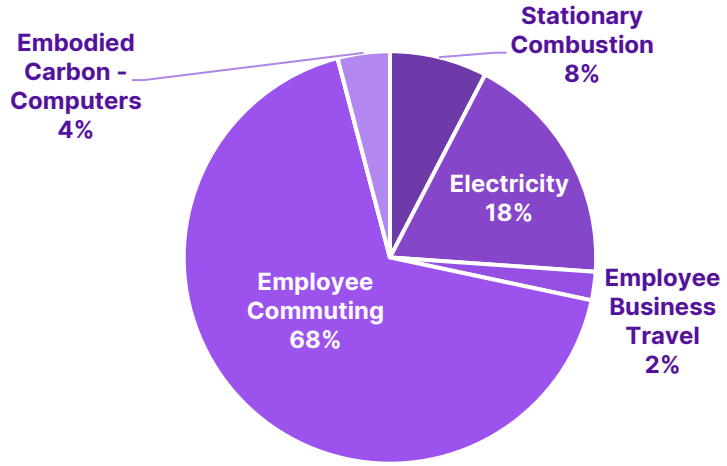
Results

Scope Item	Emission	2019 Total Emissions (MT CO_2-e)	2020 Total Emissions (MT CO_2-e)	2021 Total Emissions (MT CO_2-e)	2022 Total Emissions (MT CO_2-e)
Scope 1	Stationary Combustion	127	152	148	144
Scope 2	Purchased Electricity (Location-Based)	307	323	309	393
Total Scope 1 + 2		434 MT CO_2-e	475 MT CO_2-e	457 MT CO_2-e	537 MT CO_2-e
Scope 3	Employee Business Travel	37	53	64	201
Scope 3	Employee Commuting	1,123	224	22	290
Scope 3	Cloud-Based Storage	0	7	4	0.3
Scope 3	Embodied Carbon - Computers	68	96	126	140
Total Scope 1, 2, and 3		1,663 MT CO_2-e	854 MT CO_2-e	673 MT CO_2-e	1,168 MT CO_2-e

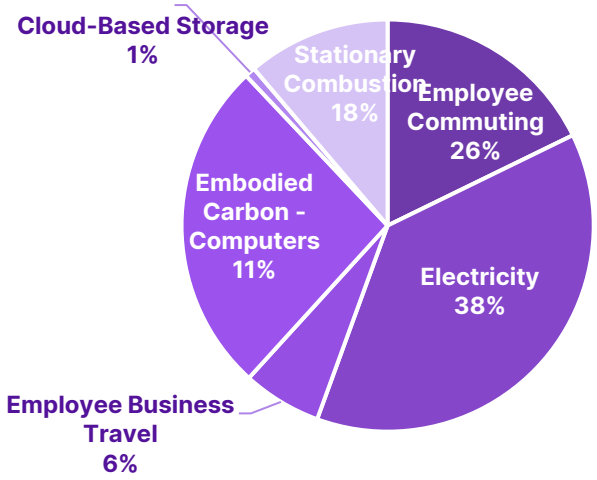
Carbon Footprint Measurement

Results

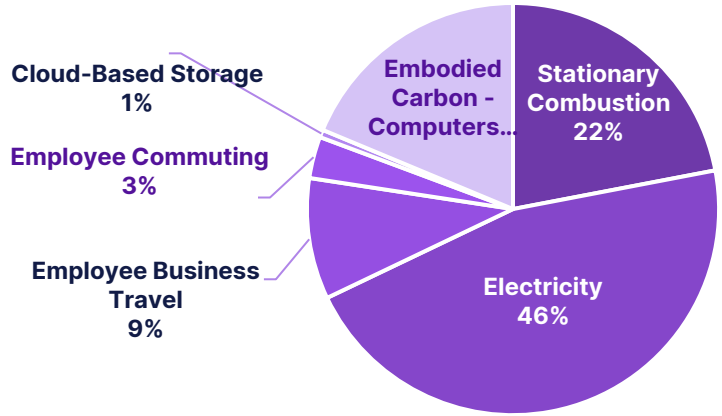
2019 Carbon Footprint



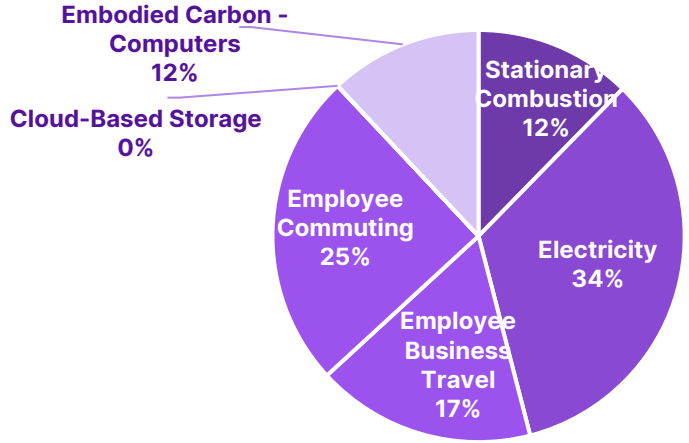
2020 Carbon Footprint



2021 Carbon Footprint



2022 Carbon Footprint



Carbon Footprint Measurement

Scope and Boundaries

Reporting Boundary

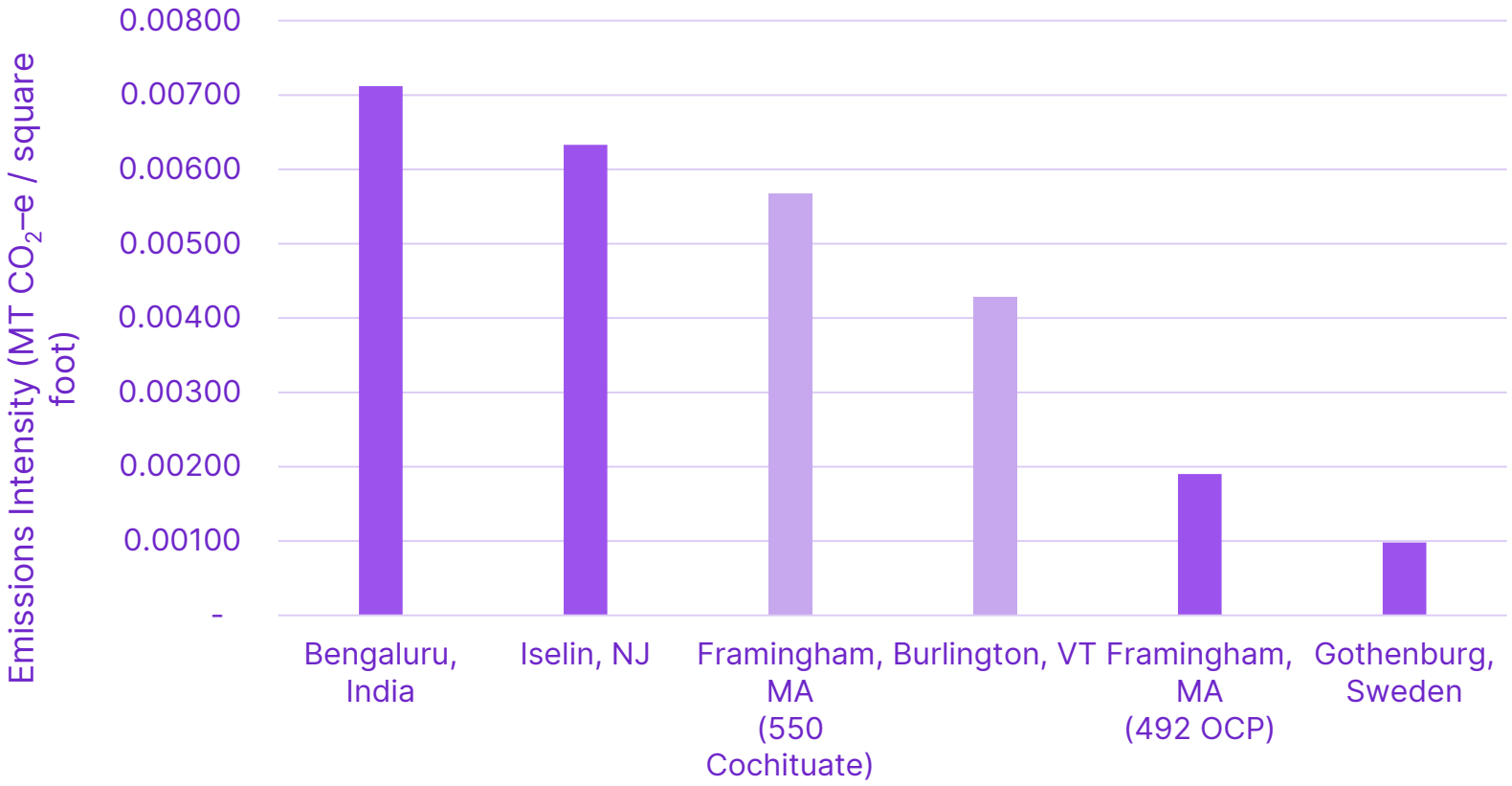
- 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022 calendar years
- Six office locations in Massachusetts (2), New Jersey, Vermont, India, and Sweden
- Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions (where material and data available)

Reporting Scope

Scope Item	Emission	Source of Information
Scope 1	Stationary Combustion	Natural gas usage information as well as estimations using facility square footage
Scope 2	Purchased Electricity (Location-Based)	Electricity usage information as well as estimations using facility square footage
Scope 3	Employee Business Travel	Flight, rail, & car mileage as well as travel expenses (e.g., lodging)
Scope 3	Employee Commuting	Estimations based on distance from home to office
Scope 3	Cloud-Based Storage	Scope 1 & 2 emissions from cloud-based servers
Scope 3	Embodied Carbon - Computers	Lifecycle emissions of purchased computers

Carbon Footprint Measurement

Intensities by Facility Location - 2022



Comments

- In 2022 we consolidated two energy inefficient facilities into one more efficient facility
- Remaining NJ office is small, and will re-evaluate at lease expiration

Carbon Footprint Measurement

Detailed assumptions (1 of 2)

Stationary Combustion – Natural Gas

- Natural gas usage for heating was estimated for three locations based on square footage: a US average intensity by square footage in the northeast was used to estimate natural gas usage where data was not available from landlords.[1]

Purchased Electricity (Location-Based)

- Electricity usage was estimated for two locations based on square footage: a US average intensity by square footage in the northeast was used to estimate natural gas usage where data was not available.[1]

Remote Workers

- Electricity and natural gas usage was estimated for remote workers based on average remote workdays and square footage (75 ft^2 was assumed for each office). A US average intensity by square footage for residential homes was used to estimate natural gas and electricity usage.[2]

[1] https://www.eia.gov/consumption/commercial/data/2018/index.php?view=consumption

[2] https://www.eia.gov/consumption/residential/data/2015/index.php?view=consumption

Carbon Footprint Measurement

Assumptions (2 of 2)

Business Travel

- Estimations provided by the Carnegie Mellon University Economic Input-Output Life Cycle Assessment[1] were used to calculate GHG emissions estimates for employee business travel from travel expense data provided by the company (i.e., hotels).

2022 End of Year Data Estimate

- End of year 2022 (Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, and Dec) utility usage was estimated using the prior 7 months data.

[1] Carnegie Mellon University Economic Input-Output Life Cycle Assessment .

Thank you