



Carbon Footprint Summary

JANUARY 2025

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 Standard¹ to calculate the company's carbon footprint. All potentially material sources of emissions were reviewed.
- The largest portion of the company's GHG emissions are associated with employee commuting, other than in 2020-2022 when travel was reduced due to work from home policies.
- 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 primarily of renewable sources. The 492 OCP – Framingham, MA facility also 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.

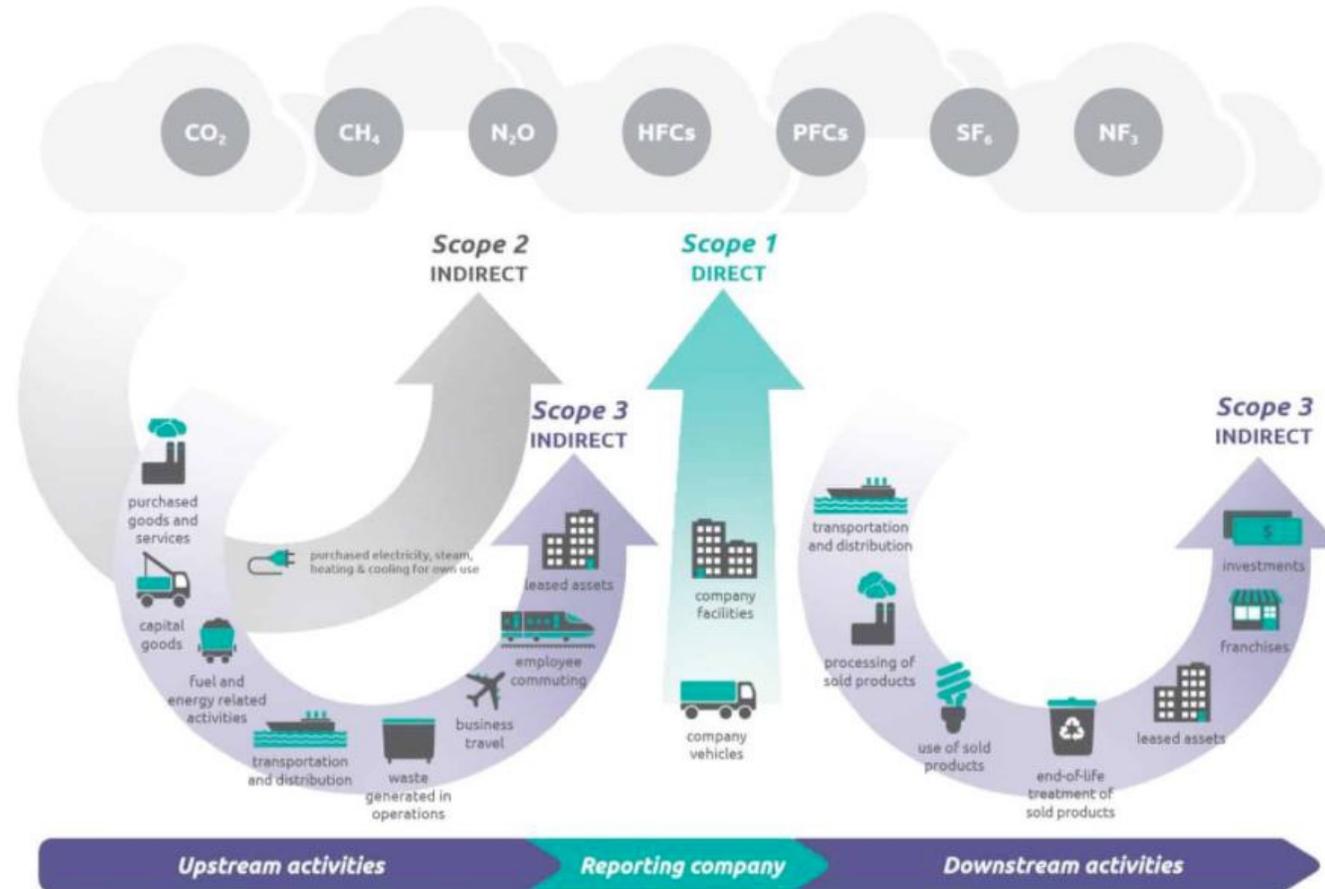


¹ WRI GHG Protocol: <https://ghgprotocol.org/corporate-standard>

Carbon Footprint Measurement

Methodology

Definitive Healthcare used the World Resource Institute's Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard¹ 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

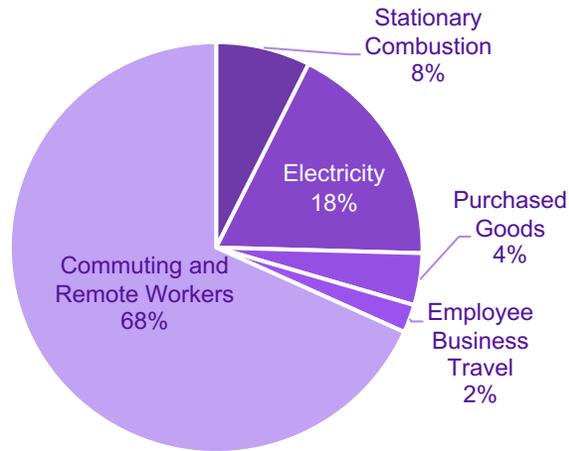
Scope Item	Emission Source	2019 Total Emissions (MT CO ₂ -e)	2020 Total Emissions (MT CO ₂ -e)	2021 Total Emissions (MT CO ₂ -e)	2022 Total Emissions (MT CO ₂ -e)	2023 Total Emissions (MT CO ₂ -e)	2024 Total Emissions (MT CO ₂ -e)
Scope 1	Stationary Combustion	123	122	123	121	16	9
Scope 2	Purchased Electricity (Location-Based)	300	289	282	368	218	201
Total Scope 1 + 2 (location-based)		423 MT CO₂-e	411 MT CO₂-e	405 MT CO₂-e	489 MT CO₂-e	234 MT CO₂-e	209 MT CO₂-e
Scope 3	Purchased Goods & Services	68	103	130	140	66	46
Scope 3	Capital Goods	Not Included	Not Included	Not Included	Not Included	99	4
Scope 3	Fuel & Energy-Related Activities	Not Included	Not Included	Not Included	Not Included	102	95
Scope 3	Waste Generated	Not Included	5				
Scope 3	Employee Business Travel	37	53	64	201	423	282
Scope 3	Employee Commuting & Remote Workers	1,135	287	74	338	902	579
Total Scope 1, 2 (location-based), and 3		1,663 MT CO₂-e	854 MT CO₂-e	673 MT CO₂-e	1,168 MT CO₂-e	1,826 MT CO₂-e	1,220 MT CO₂-e



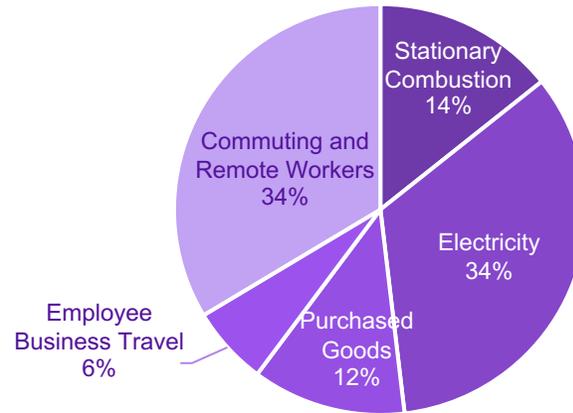
Carbon Footprint Measurement

Results

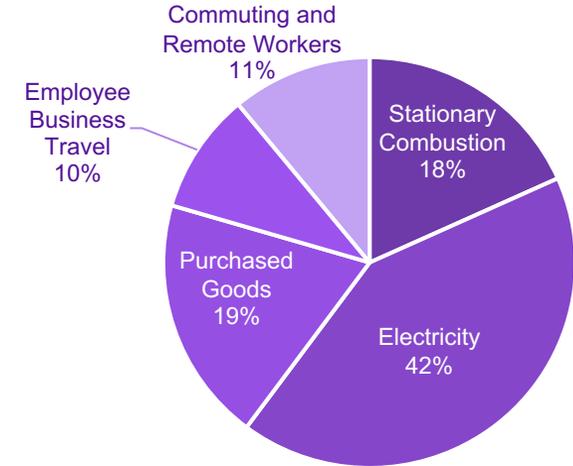
2019 Carbon Footprint



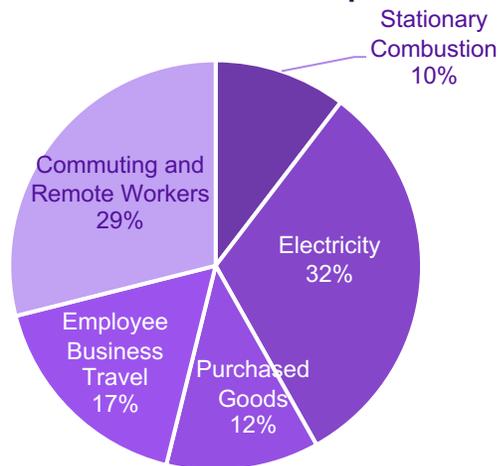
2020 Carbon Footprint



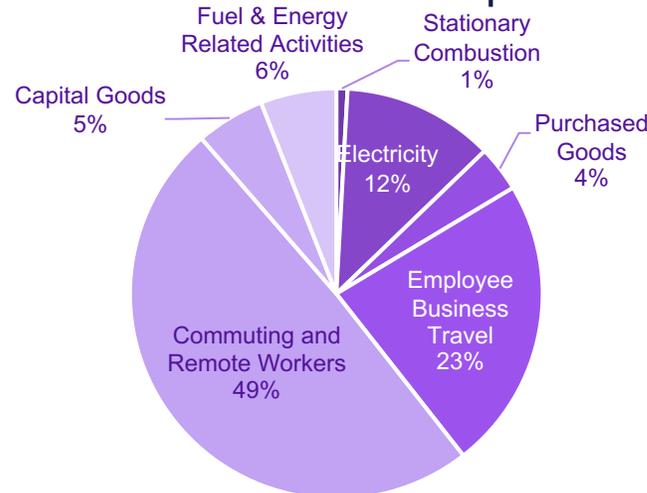
2021 Carbon Footprint



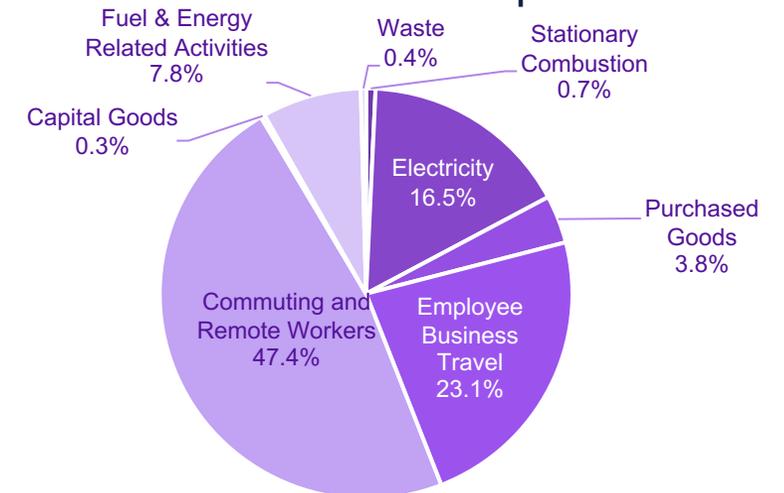
2022 Carbon Footprint



2023 Carbon Footprint

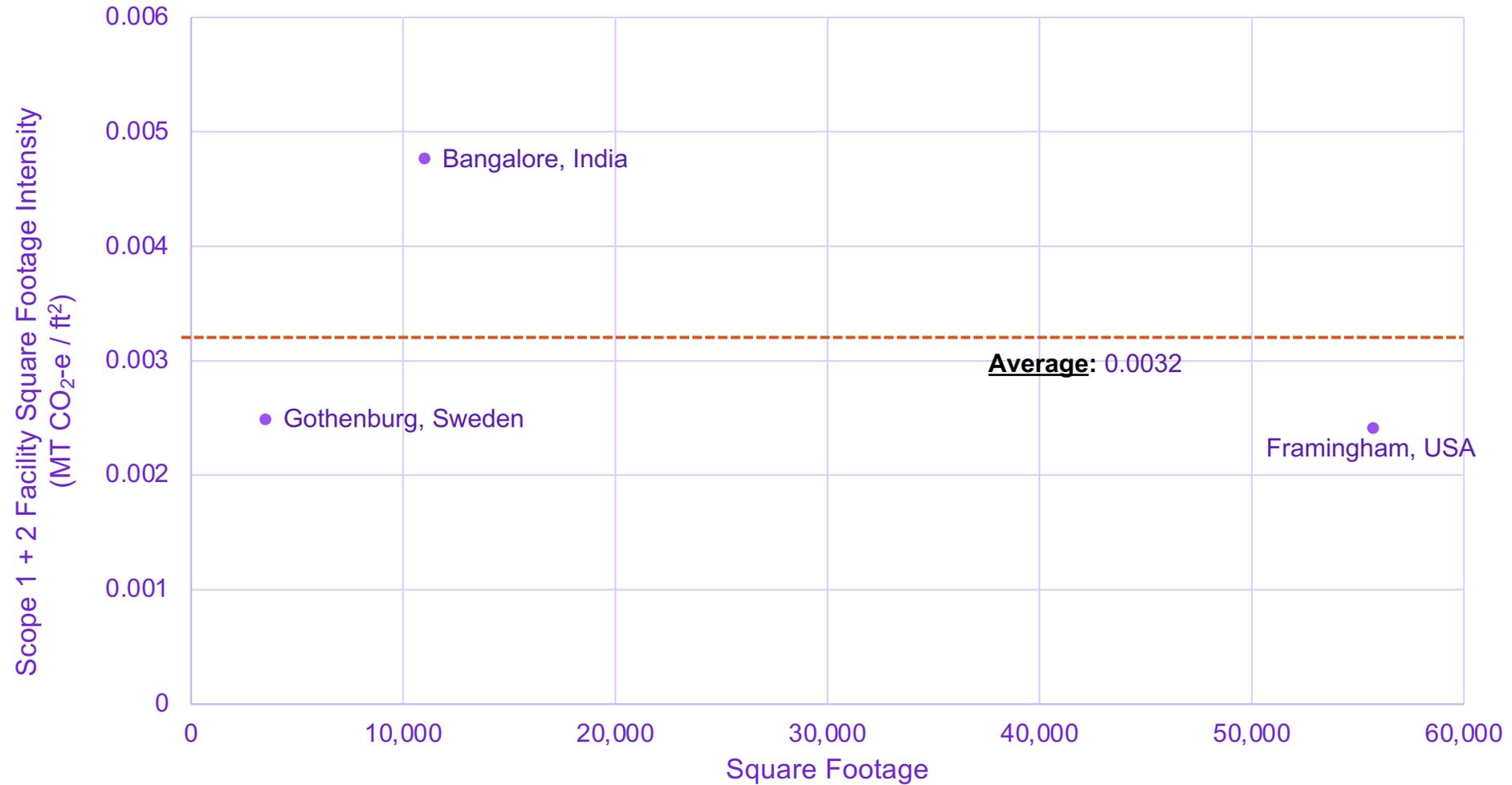


2024 Carbon Footprint



Carbon Footprint Measurement

Intensities by Facility Location - 2024



→ Appendix – Details of
Methodology and
Assumptions



Carbon Footprint Measurement

Scope and Boundaries

Reporting Boundary

- 2024 calendar year
- Three office locations in the United States, Sweden, and India; one co-located data center in Massachusetts
- Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions (where material and data available)

Reporting Scope – Emissions Included

Scope Item	Emission Source	Source of Information
Scope 1	Stationary Combustion	Actual natural gas consumption from utility invoices
Scope 2	Purchased Electricity (Location-Based)	Actual electricity usage from utility invoices; co-located electricity estimates for Marlborough, MA
Scope 3	Purchased Goods & Services	Actual emissions from purchased goods & services (computers, cloud emissions)
Scope 3	Capital Goods	Spend data from accounting (office furniture/equipment for India office build out)
Scope 3	Fuel-and Energy-Related Activities	Calculated from Scope 1 & 2 energy usage
Scope 3	Waste	Actual facility waste disposal amounts from Sweden & Massachusetts
Scope 3	Employee Business Travel	Travel booking reports with mileage associated with air travel. Actual emissions from hotel nights as provided by the travel agency. Rental car emissions estimated from days travelled. Taxi and shared car services estimated from spend data.
Scope 3	Employee Commuting & Remote Workforce	Commuting estimations based on distance from home to office; estimated electricity & natural gas usage for remote workforce



Carbon Footprint Measurement

Scope and Boundaries

Scope Item	GHG Protocol Emission Category	Included in 2024 Footprint?	Primary Methodology
Scope 1	Stationary Combustion	Yes	Activity-Based
Scope 1	Mobile Sources	Not Applicable	-
Scope 1	Refrigeration/ AC Equipment	Not Applicable	-
Scope 2	Purchased Electricity	Yes	Activity-Based
Scope 2	Purchased Steam	Not Applicable	-
Scope 3	Purchased Goods & Services	Yes	Supplier-Based
Scope 3	Capital Goods	Yes	Spend-Based
Scope 3	Fuel & Energy Related Activities	Yes	Activity-Based
Scope 3	Upstream Transportation	Not Applicable	-
Scope 3	Waste Generated in Operations	Yes	Activity-Based
Scope 3	Business Travel	Yes	Spend-& Activity-Based
Scope 3	Employee Commuting & Remote Workforce	Yes	Estimation (Activity-Based)
Scope 3	Upstream Leased Assets	Not Applicable	-
Scope 3	Downstream Transportation	Not Applicable	-
Scope 3	Processing of Sold Products	Not Applicable	-
Scope 3	Use of Sold Products	Not Applicable	-
Scope 3	End of Life Treatment of Sold Products	Not Applicable	-
Scope 3	Downstream Leased Assets	Not Applicable	-
Scope 3	Franchises	Not Applicable	-
Scope 3	Investments	Not Applicable	-



Carbon Footprint Measurement

Methodology – Emission Factors

US Environmental Protection Agency Emission Factors

- Most emission factors were sourced from the US Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Emission Factors Hub, June 2024.¹
- Spend-based emission factors were sourced from EPA's Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities.²

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

- Global warming potential (GWP) factors derived from the IPCC's AR6 Synthesis Report.³

Location-Based Electricity Emission Factors

- Regional electricity emission factors were sourced from EPA's eGRID or country-specific energy mixes.

Fuel and Energy Related Activities

- The indirect upstream emissions related to the production of fuels and energy purchased and consumed in the reporting year (i.e., well-to-tank [WTT] emissions for stationary combustion and purchased electricity) were calculated using the U.K. Department for Environmental, Food, and Rural Affairs emission factors.⁴

¹ <https://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/ghg-emission-factors-hub>

² https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_report.cfm?Lab=CESER&dirEntryId=349324

³ https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGI_Chapter_07_Supplementary_Material.pdf

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2023>



Carbon Footprint Measurement

Assumptions

Remote Workers

- Electricity and natural gas usage was estimated for remote workers based on average remote workdays and square footage (75 ft² was assumed for each home office). A US average intensity by square footage for residential homes was used to estimate natural gas and electricity usage.¹ Additionally, 233 remote workdays per year were assumed for all full-time employees. Hybrid employees were assumed to work remote 2 out of 5 days per week.

Employee Commuting

- No survey was provided to company employees; therefore, the employees' home zip codes and office locations were utilized to determine an approximate commuting distance. Commutes less than 2 miles roundtrip were assumed to be via foot; commutes greater than 2 miles and less than 10 miles roundtrip were assumed to be via public transportation; and commutes greater than 10 miles and less than 70 miles roundtrip were assumed to be via car². Any employees with commutes greater than 70 miles roundtrip were assumed to be remote, even if designated otherwise on the original employee list. Additionally, 233 commuting days per year were assumed for all full-time in office employees. Hybrid employees were assumed to commute 3 out of 5 days per week.

¹ <https://www.eia.gov/consumption/residential/data/2015/index.php?view=consumption>

²The 70-mile commuting limit was updated in 2024 to match the company's in-office policies. The 2023 report used a 70-mile one-way commute.



Carbon Footprint Measurement

Assumptions

Capital Goods

- Capital goods emissions (office furniture for India office buildout) were estimated by utilizing spend data associated and applying a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code. Each NAICS code has an associated emission factor of kg of CO₂-e per US dollar. The emission factors were created by the EPA's Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities.¹

Employee Business Travel

- Carbon emissions associated with taxis and shared car services as provided in expense reports were estimated utilizing the total spend, NAICS code, and the EPA's Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities.¹
- Mileage for rental cars was estimated from “rental car days” at an assumption of 100 miles per day.

2024 End of Year Data Estimate

- 2024 data (Oct, Nov, and Dec) utility and business travel was extrapolated or estimated using either averages of the prior months or utilizing the 2023 data for the equivalent month.

¹ https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_report.cfm?Lab=CESER&dirEntryId=349324

