CAMERON-COLE
AN ADEC INNOVATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Prepared for: Snap Inc.

Verification Report

2024 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Verification

Date: 09.11.2025

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1.0 Introduction and Background

Cameron-Cole, LLC (Cameron-Cole) was retained by Snap Inc. (Snap) to perform an independent verification of its greenhouse gas (GHG) Emissions Inventories for calendar year (CY) 2024. The Scope 1 and 2 GHG Inventory was developed according to the World Resources Institute (WRI)/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004 revised edition) along with its associated amendments. The Scope 3 GHG Inventory was prepared using the WRI/WBCSD Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard dated September 2011 and associated amendments.

Verification is a risk-based sampling exercise which uses an initial risk assessment and evidence discovered during the verification process as the justification for the verification process. It shows the significance attached to each source based on the levels of emissions and risk attached to each of the parameters that feed into the protocols for the calculation of emissions. Verification objectives were met through review of GHG data, calculations, methodologies, and management systems. Cameron-Cole reviewed activity data (e.g., kWh of electricity, therms of natural gas), processes, and procedures used to compile the GHG emissions inventory to achieve a limited Level of Assurance.

Snap is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the GHG statement in accordance with the GHG Protocol. Cameron-Cole is responsible for expressing an opinion on the GHG statement based on the verification. This Verification Report presents the findings of the verification activities.

1.1 Verification Contacts

The verification team members that provided verification services are as follows:

- Lead Verifier: Cory Tripp
- Verifier: Giwon Kim
- Independent Reviewer: Chris Lawless

Cameron-Cole's office is located at 2236 Mariner Square Dr. Suite 500. Alameda, CA 94501.

The client contact for this verification is:

Nana Wilberforce, PhD
Head of Sustainability
3000 31st Street, Santa Monica, CA 90405

1.2 Organization's GHG Statement

For CY2024, Snap reported the GHG emissions listed in Table 1 below.

GHG Emissions Category	MT CO2e
Total Scope1 Emissions:	**4,509.14**
Total Location-Based Scope 2 Emissions:	**7,671.23**
Total Market-Based Scope 2 Emissions:	**8,948.33**
Total Scope 3 Emissions:	**277,613.03**

2.0 Objectives and Scope of Verification

The primary objectives of this verification assignment were as follows:

- Determine whether the calendar year 2024 emissions inventories meet/exceed the 95% threshold for accuracy for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions (assessed separately); and,
- Evaluate the conformance of Snap's accounting and calculation methodologies, processes, and systems to the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and WRI/WBCSD Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard.

The boundaries of the Snap's GHG Statement included in the scope of the verification are as follows:

- Geographical: Global
- Chemical: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Organizational Boundary: Reporting under operational control
- Operational Boundary: The following sources/emissions were identified in Snap's organizational boundary:
    - Scope 1
        - Direct emissions from mobile combustion sources: vehicle fleet and corporate jet
        - Direct emissions from stationary combustion sources: natural gas

    - Direct fugitive emissions: refrigerants
- Scope 2
    - Indirect emissions from purchased electricity
- Scope 3
    - Category 1: Purchased goods and services
    - Category 2: Capital goods
    - Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities
    - Category 5: Waste generated in operations (estimated)
    - Category 6: Business travel
    - Category 7: Employee commuting
    - Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
    - Category 10: Processing of sold products
    - Category 11: Use of sold products
    - Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
    - Category 13: Downstream leased assets

3.0 Methodology and Findings

3.1 Organizational Boundary

Methodology – Review of Organizational Boundary

For setting organizational boundaries in the CY2024 GHG Inventory, Snap used the operational control approach as defined in the GHG Protocol. Operational control applies to all business units/facilities at which Snap "has the full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies." Therefore, Cameron-Cole focused on the processes and systems Snap employed to capture all business units/facilities where operational control was applied, including the method for reflecting acquisitions and divestitures in its organizational boundary.

Findings – Review of Organizational Boundary

As a result of these activities Cameron-Cole found no evidence that the operational boundary for Snap CY2024 was applied incorrectly for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions sources. Cameron-Cole found that Snap's GHG team sufficiently understands company activities and core operations in order to appropriately

assess the treatment of individual sources. Additionally, Cameron-Cole found that the controls in place are generally adequate to support the GHG Inventory needs.

3.2 Operational Boundary

Methodology – Review of Operational Boundary

Cameron-Cole reviewed Snap's GHG Emissions Inventory and supporting documentation and conducted desktop reviews to verify that all emission sources within the geographical, organizational, and chemical boundaries were included for CY2024.

Cameron-Cole conducted interviews to determine if Snap's GHG team was sufficiently informed and had appropriate access to applicable information to ensure that all GHG-emitting sources were included in – or excluded from – the GHG Inventory. Cameron-Cole also reviewed GHG Inventory documentation for each source category to ensure that sources were appropriately included or excluded from the inventories based on Snap's stated geographical, organizational, and chemical boundaries.

Findings – Review of Operational Boundary

Cameron-Cole found no evidence that the operational boundary for Snap's CY2024 GHG Inventory was applied incorrectly. Based on the evidence reviewed, and attestations made by Snap's personnel, it is not expected that any major GHG emissions sources remain undetected at the facilities included in the scope of this verification. This verification was structured to provide only a limited level of assurance, there were no site visits, and it is therefore unknown if there were any systemic omissions of site-specific sources.

3.3 Desktop Evaluations

Methodology – Desktop Review

A desktop review was conducted to ensure that Cameron-Cole adequately understood treatment of activity data, correct application of calculation methodology (including applied emissions factors), and that recalculated emissions were within the accuracy requirements specified (95%). The Snap's inventory has been prepared in accordance with the GHG Protocol, and as such, that is the primary check against which the inventory methodologies and assumptions were verified against. The verification team confirmed that all calculation methods were in conformance, and that any assumptions and/or estimates were well documented.

Findings – Desktop Review

The desktop review concluded that appropriate emission factors and calculation methods were being employed.

Scope 3 Categories 1, 2, 4, 5 and portions of 6 were calculated using emission factors from USEEIO v2.5 (2022 USD) and 2024 spend data. The GHG Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions states that the following approach should be used (where applicable): inflation data to convert market values between the year of the EEIO emissions factors and the year of the activity data. Snap did not use inflation data to convert their market values. Therefore, comparison of 2024 Scope 3 emissions data (for the categories noted above) with previous emissions years is not appropriate.

Although several immaterial discrepancies were identified, they were not the result of improper calculation methodologies or non-conformances with the GHG Protocol.

3.4 Management Systems and Documentation

Methodology – Management Systems and Documentation

Cameron-Cole's review of Snap's management systems and documentation was conducted as a desktop exercise. Information requests were submitted to Snap to gather information on inventory management systems, including methods used to gather, transcribe, QA/QC and aggregate activity data and the sources of emissions factors.

Findings – Management Systems and Documentation

Based on results of verification activities, Cameron-Cole found no evidence that the management systems and documentation were not sufficient to provide emissions inventories at a level of quality sufficient to meet agreed upon accuracy criteria. Although issues were found, all material errors were sufficiently addressed by Snap.

3.5 Verification Findings and Materiality Assessment

Findings are categorized as either New Information Requests (NIRs) or CARs. All findings are attached as Appendix A and the opportunities for improvement (OFI) are provided in Section 3.6.

Table 2 – Materiality for all verified scopes:

Scope	Materiality
Scope 1	-0.02%
Scope 2- Location-Based	-0.55%
Scope 2- Market-Based	0.00%
Scope 3	0.09%

Discrepancies and Materiality

The net sum of discrepancies by scope is as follows:

Scope 1

Facility	Source	Issue	Magnitude as a Percent of Reported Scope 1 Emissions
Facility Level - Snap	Jet Fuel	Rounding	Less than 0.00%
Santa Monica - 3340 Ocean Park Boulevard	Natural Gas	Rounding	Less than 0.00%
Santa Monica - 3340 Ocean Park Boulevard	Refrigerants	Rounding	-0.02%

Total Materiality, Scope 1 Direct Emissions: -0.02%

Scope 2 – Location-Based

Facility	Source	Issue	Magnitude as a Percent of Reported Scope 2 Location-Based Emissions
Santa Monica - 3340 Ocean Park Boulevard	Purchased Electricity	Rounding	-0.01%
New York - 229 West 43rd Street	Purchased Electricity	Rounding	Less than 0.00%
Equinix - LA3	Purchased Electricity	PUE is not up to date	-0.55%
Santa Monica - 2772-2800 Donald Douglas	Purchased Electricity	Rounding	Less than 0.00%

Total Materiality, Scope 2 Indirect Emissions (location-based): -0.55%

Scope 2 – Market-Based

Facility	Source	Issue	Magnitude as a Percent of Reported Scope 2 Market-Based Emissions
Santa Monica - 3340 Ocean Park Boulevard	Purchased Electricity	Rounding	Less than 0.00%
New York - 229 West 43rd Street	Purchased Electricity	Rounding	Less than 0.00%
Santa Monica - 2772-2800 Donald Douglas	Purchased Electricity	Rounding	Less than 0.00%

Total Materiality, Scope 2 Indirect Emissions (market-based): 0.00%

Scope 3

Facility	Source	Issue	Magnitude as a Percent of Reported Scope 3 Indirect Emissions
SNAP	Category 1: Purchased goods and services	Slight Difference in spend data for Amazon Web Services compared to supporint data	0.09%
SNAP	Category 11: Use of Sold Products	Rounding	Less than 0.00%

Total Materiality, Scope 3 Emissions: 0.09%

3.6 Opportunities for Improvement

During the CY2024 verification for Snap Inc., several methodological choices were identified that present opportunities to enhance the accuracy, transparency, and alignment of future greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories with best practice standards.

One area for improvement involves the use of Environmentally Extended Input-Output (EEIO) emissions factors for Scope 3 reporting. In CY2023, Snap applied inflation-adjusted EEIO factors, which is consistent with established best practices. However, in CY2024, the same factors were used without adjustment for inflation. Incorporating inflation adjustments in future inventories would improve the accuracy of emissions estimates and better reflect economic changes over time.

Additionally, a shift in data sourcing was observed in CY2024. In previous years, Snap used actual activity data—such as measured energy use or travel records—for certain emissions calculations. This approach provided a more accurate and representative estimate of emissions. In contrast, the CY2024 inventory relies solely on estimates based on square footage for these categories. Reintroducing actual activity data where feasible would significantly improve the precision and credibility of the inventory.

Addressing these areas in future reporting cycles would strengthen the overall quality of Snap's GHG inventory and support continued alignment with evolving best practices in corporate emissions accounting.

4.0 Opinion

4.1 Accuracy and Completeness

Scope 3 Categories 1, 2, 4, 5 and portions of 6 were calculated using emission factors from USEEIO v2.5 (2022 USD) and 2024 spend data. The GHG Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions states that the following approach should be used (where applicable): inflation data to convert market values between the year of the EEIO emissions factors and the year of the activity data. Snap did not use inflation data to convert their market values. Therefore, comparison of 2024 Scope 3 emissions data (for the categories noted above) with previous emissions years is not appropriate.

Cameron-Cole did not detect any material errors, omissions or misstatements that exceeded allowable materiality levels. Cameron-Cole did not find any evidence to indicate that the included emissions sources were incorrectly identified as being under the operational control of Snap, nor were any issues noted indicating that emissions were not correctly calculated in exceedance of the allowable 5% materiality threshold for Scope 1, 2, and 3. For sources included in the scope of this verification, Cameron-Cole found no evidence to suggest that the Snap's CY2024 GHG Emissions Inventory were not accurate within 5% for Scope 1,2, and 3.

Snap may not use this verification engagement or supporting documentation (such as the verification opinion) to support any claims regarding the completeness or accuracy of the GHG inventory without making the verification opinion available as well.

4.2 Conformance With Other Accounting Principles in GHG Protocol

Consistency and Transparency

In assessing the conformance with general GHG accounting and verification principles, Cameron-Cole's review was limited (in accordance with the stated verification scope and objectives) to ensure that Snap has calculated emissions as described in the appropriate guidance, and that calculations were free of material errors, omissions, or misstatements.

Relevance

Cameron-Cole did not find any evidence because of the verification activities to indicate that the emissions disclosed in Snap's supporting documentation, as well as the CY2024 inventory subject to this verification would not adequately serve the decision-making needs of users, either internal or external.

Based on the evidence reviewed, Cameron-Cole did not find any evidence to suggest that Snap's accounting and calculation methodologies, processes and systems did not conform to the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol.

Snap is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the GHG statement in accordance with the GHG Protocol. Cameron-Cole is responsible for expressing an opinion on the GHG statement. Cameron-Cole has conducted a verification of Snap's emission report to a limited level of assurance. Based on Cameron-Cole's verification activities and findings, nothing has come to our attention that Snap's emissions report is not prepared in all material respects in accordance with the reporting criteria.

Cameron-Cole Authorization

Date Created: 09.11.2025

Prepared by: Giwon Kim

Lead Verifier Approval: Cory Tripp 

Date: 09.11.2025

Senior Reviewer Approval: Chris Lawless 

Date: 09.11.2025

DCN 548 Version 10.0
Version Date: 02.19.25
Approved by: Head of Verification Services

Appendix A – Findings Log

Findings Log v.2

Client: Snap Inc.

Emission Year: CY2024

Date: 9.10.2025

New Information Requests (NIR)

#	New Information Requested (NIR)	Source/Activity	Status	Resolution
1	Please explain the following year-over-year changes compared to 2023: • Stationary combustion emissions increased 83%. • Mobile combustion emissions decreased 336.4%. • Scope 2 location-based electricity emissions decreased 37.2%. • Scope 2 market-based electricity emissions increased 89.1%. In CY2023. Natural Gas emissions from leased spaces were reported in Scope 2, which is consistent with the GHG protocol guidance, whereas in CY2024 natural gas emissions are reported in scope 1, which is likely the	YOY Changes	Closed	Client response: **Scope 1** 1) Snap has transitioned from partially relying on square footage to fully relying on it for calculations. 2) The number of facilities with reported emissions has decreased from 86 to 66. 3) Certain facilities have been reclassified under Scope 3, Category 8 emissions calculations. **Scope 2 LB** 4) The El Segundo Data Center has been added to the facility list, contributing approximately 12,000 metric tons of CO_2e emissions due to the kVA-based calculation methodology. Excluding this facility, the overall emissions variance would reflect a decrease of only 30%. **Scope 2 MB** 5) The El Segundo Data Center has been newly added to the facility list and accounts for approximately 13,700 metric tons of CO_2e, primarily due to the kVA-based calculation methodology. Excluding this facility, the overall

#	New Information Requested (NIR)	Source/Activity	Status	Resolution
	reason for the YOY changes to these scopes/categories. Please explain the reason behind this reporting change. Does Snap have operational control over these leased spaces?			variance would be limited to approximately 700%. 6) Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) are not factored into the current analysis. There was no response provided concerning natural gas. See NIR9.
2	Please explain the following Scope 3 category year-over-year changes : • Purchased goods and services +25.3% • Use of sold products +24.1% • Capital Goods -26.1% • Business travel -18.4% • Employee commuting -53.7% • Fuel- and energy-related activities +60.6% • Waste generated in operations -148.8% • Upstream transportation and distribution +96.9% • End-of-life treatment of sold products +10.7% • Downstream transportation and distribution +70.6% • Downstream leased assets -199% • Upstream leased assets +100%	Scope 3	Closed	Client response: **Purchased goods and services** 1) Emission factors are derived from the U.S. EPA EEIO database using NAICS category mapping, rather than relying on supplier-specific emissions data reported through CDP. 2) The variance is primarily driven by a 1.5x increase in reported spend for Category 1, excluding AWS and GCP-related expenditures—which were reported as zero in the previous year. **Use of sold products** In 2024, the lifecycle emissions for the Apple Vision Pro have been applied. This replaces the iPhone lifetime emissions used in the previous year, as the Apple Vision Pro is deemed a more comparable product to Snap's Spectacles. **Capital Goods** Emission factors are derived from the U.S. EPA EEIO database using NAICS category mapping, rather than relying on supplier-specific emissions data reported through CDP. **Business travel** 1) The flight haul classification criteria have been updated to align with the UK DEFRA haul guidelines. 2) Rideshare emissions are calculated using primary data

#	New Information Requested (NIR)	Source/Activity	Status	Resolution
				from Uber, Lyft, and Enterprise. **Employee commuting** 1) Overall headcount has decreased by approximately 5%. 2) Electricity-related emissions have declined, contributing to a reduction in overall emissions. **Fuel- and energy-related activities** Upstream emissions and transmission & distribution (T&D) losses associated with the Equinix data center account for approximately 65% of its total emissions. **Waste generated in operations** Methodology changed from using purely spend based approach to using direct sources (Shred-it, WasteNot, etc.) to calculate waste. **Upstream transportation and distribution** "Freight-in" and "Postage/Delivery" GL account spend are included in 2024 calculations. If last years methodolgy was used, we would only see an increase of 30%. **End-of-life treatment of sold products** In 2024, the lifecycle emissions for the Apple Vision Pro have been applied. This replaces the iPhone lifetime emissions used in the previous year, as the Apple Vision Pro is deemed a more comparable product to Snap's Spectacles. **Downstream transportation and distribution** For products transported to the UK, UK DEFRA short-haul emission factors are applied. For shipments to non-UK countries, international long-haul emission factors are used. **Downstream leased assets** WeWork buildings, which were previously included under Scope 3 – Category 13 (Downstream Leased Assets), are now accounted for under Category 8 (Upstream Leased

#	New Information Requested (NIR)	Source/Activity	Status	Resolution
				Assets) in the current emissions calculations. **Upstream leased assets** In 2024, 17 co-working facilities have been included under Scope 3 – Category 8 emissions. These facilities were not accounted for in the previous year's GHG emissions calculations.
3	Please provide the SNAP4 Air Report. Please also explain what these emissions represent. Are they from the combustion of jet fuel? If so, does Snap own these aircraft? Please explain the percentage split between personal and corporate travel, and clarify why there are negative emissions reducing the total.	Scope 1-Mobile Combustion	Closed	Client response: 1. Copy of 4Air Snap Emissions Impact Report 12 2024.pdf 2. These aircrafts are leased by Snap. 3. The percentage of personal/business travel can be found under the Air Emissions tab of the Scope 1 calculations: • Personal travel = 36% • Corporate travel = 64% See NIR15-16 and CAR2
4	Why are the "No Formula Facility Emissions" natural gas emissions different from the adjacent formulated tab? Which value is accurate, and how was the "No Formula" value derived?	Scope 1-Facility Emissions	Closed	Client response: Because this tab was created at a point in time (August 13th) and does not include the updates we made on August 18th – given it is not formula driven the values are not updated across the board. **The "Facility Emissions (Scope 1, 2)" tab is the most up to date / accurate** as that has the formulas in place. The "No Formula" tab is merely a copy from August 13th.
5	Please provide the Equinix LA-3 contract for the El Segundo data center facility showing the contracted kVA quantity. Please also provide the source(s) for the 45% utilization factor and the PUE value of 1.46.	Scope 2- Purchased Electricity	Closed	See NIR14

#	New Information Requested (NIR)	Source/Activity	Status	Resolution
	Lastly, please clarify whether Snap is billed directly for its share of power consumption at this facility.			
6	Please provide backup documentation supporting the total Square Footage for the following facilities: • Santa Monica - 2772-2800 Donald Douglas • Santa Monica - 3340 Ocean Park Boulevard • New York - 229 West 43rd Street • Abingdon - 161 Brook Drive, Milton Park • Toronto - 197 Spadina Avenue	Square Footage	Closed	See NIR13
7	Please provide the 'Oracle- Spend raw data' sheet and the 'Snap AP Strategic Sourcing Report (Oracle)' file referenced in the spend data pivot tab of the Scope 3 Cat 1 workbook. *Is the same data used to create the pivot tables used for Cat 2 spending? If not, please provide that underlying data as well.*	Scope 3-Category 1 and 2	Closed	See NIR10
8	Please provide backup documentation supporting the at the wall KWh consumption for the following countries: • Iraq • India • USA	Scope 3-Cat 11	Answered but not received	Client response: Due to data retention policies on the underlying data, we cannot provide full backup documentation. We were only able to obtain User Count and Average Session Usage for the months of February 2024 and January 2025, which we used to represent the expected electricity use of the Snapchat app for the full 2024 year. No issue.

#	New Information Requested (NIR)	Source/Activity	Status	Resolution
9	In CY2023, Natural Gas emissions from leased spaces were reported in Scope 2, which is consistent with the GHG protocol guidance, whereas in CY2024 natural gas emissions are reported in scope 1, which is likely the reason for the YOY changes to these scopes/categories. Please explain the reason behind this reporting change. Does Snap have operational control over these leased spaces?	YOY Changes	Closed	Client response: **Yes**—this was a deliberate reclassification. For CY2024 we confirmed that Snap has operational control over the relevant leased offices (utility responsibility and day-to-day control), so on-site combustion of natural gas is reported in Scope 1 under our control approach. Co-working/landlord-controlled spaces remain outside Scope 1 and are treated in Scope 3 Category 8. This correction improves alignment with our documented process and controls. **What changed and why** **2023 treatment:** Certain leased-space natural gas was grouped with purchased energy in Scope 2. **2024 treatment:** After reviewing lease terms and utility responsibility, we tagged locations by scope/category in the Utility Lease Location List and calculated facility natural gas in Scope 1 where Snap holds operational control; co-working sites were routed to Scope 3 Cat 8. **Evidence in Snap's process & controls** **Utility Lease Location List (Visual Lease):** Updated annually; manually tagged by emissions category (owned/leased/co-working), reviewed for completeness/accuracy, and governed by SOX controls (SNAP.LEA…C001, SNAP.LEA…C008, plus supplemental LEA…C008.1). **Scope 1 calculation design:** The Scope 1 flow explicitly

#	New Information Requested (NIR)	Source/Activity	Status	Resolution
				calculates natural gas emissions for each facility (square footage × % year active × intensity × EF) and rolls them into Scope 1 totals—i.e., natural gas is treated as direct combustion when we have operational control. **Scope boundary for co-working:** 2024 adds co-working facilities in Scope 3 Category 8 (not Scope 1), consistent with our tagging and the findings log note that co-working buildings moved to Cat 8. **Impact on YoY results** This reclassification (plus co-working routing to Cat 8) shifts emissions from Scope 2 to Scope 1 for controlled leased offices, driving the observed YoY changes. We will add a methodology footnote in the disclosure to explain the reclassification for comparability.
10	We reviewed a file "Copy of Snap AP Strategic Sourcing Report_KrM Review Copy.xlsx". We sampled one of the largest supplier spendings – Amazon Web Services EMEA SARL. However, the spending amounts differ. Please explain the following discrepancy: • Reported: $383,026,890.75 • Invoiced (from the supporting file): $385,595,265.36	Scope 3-Category 1 and 2	Closed	Client response: In the pivot table ("Spend data-pivot (Supplier wise)"), AWS EMEA SARL is shown with a spend of $383,026,890.75. In the raw Oracle data sheet, AWS line items total to a higher figure — $385,595,265.36 — before exclusions and adjustments. Some large invoice lines (e.g., ~$33.6M, ~$40.0M) are tagged as "Excluded" in the raw sheet, while others are marked "Included". The difference arises because the pivoted spend report reflects only the amounts categorized as "Included" for Scope 3 Category 1 emissions calculations, while the invoiced total in the supporting file reflects all raw Oracle entries, including excluded items (e.g., intercompany charges, misclassified GL codes).

#	New Information Requested (NIR)	Source/Activity	Status	Resolution
				Specifically: • Raw Oracle data total: $385,595,265.36 (all AWS entries). • Adjustments/exclusions: ~$2.57M, consisting of transactions flagged as non-eligible for Category 1 reporting. • Net included spend (Pivot): $383,026,890.75. Thus, the reported number represents the final emissions-relevant spend after applying Snap's exclusion rules (documented in the Oracle raw data sheet). **Reported ($383,026,890.75):** This is the supplier total shown in our AP Strategic Sourcing pivot (built from Oracle spend), used as the emissions-relevant spend figure in the Scope 3 calculations. **Invoiced ($385,595,265.36):** This is the sum of all Oracle entries appearing under "Amazon Web Services EMEA SARL" in the supporting file, prior to standard reporting exclusions/clean-ups. **Explanation of the variance** The difference stems from normal reporting adjustments between the raw invoice-level total and the curated spend used for Scope 3 reporting: 1. **Out-of-scope / unmapped line item (excluded from reporting):**

#	New Information Requested (NIR)	Source/Activity	Status	Resolution

- **"DNU Video Hosting"** appears under AWS EMEA in the Oracle raw data but is not mapped to the Purchased Goods & Services (Cat. 1) or Capital Goods (Cat. 2) categories.
- Amount: **$2,698,817.40** (excluded from the reported figure).

2. **Minor net true-ups (rounding, FX timing, credit memos at extraction):**
   - Net impact: **+ $130,442.79** (offsetting the exclusion above to arrive at the precise reported total).

Reconciliation (USD)

Item
Oracle "invoiced" total (all AWS EMEA rows in supporting fi
Less: Out-of-scope "DNU Video Hosting" line (not mapped

#	New Information Requested (NIR)	Source/Activity	Status	Resolution
				Add: Net FX/rounding/credit timing differences **Equals: Reported (AP Strategic Sourcing pivot)** **Notes & controls:** The Scope 3 Category 1 & 2 processes include a documented annual review and flux analysis to reconcile source data to reporting outputs and to exclude non-applicable lines (e.g., unmapped spend, tax/VAT, intercompany, or misclassified GLs) before emissions calculations proceed. These reviews and sign-offs are captured in our process flow documentation and inventory management controls. See the Scope 3 Category 2 emissions calculation flow, which describes NAICS-based factor assignment and reconciliation steps (including documentation/sign-off) that are also applied consistently in Category 1 data handling. **Oracle- Spend raw data"**, filtered to **Supplier = "Amazon Web Services EMEA SARL"**) showing the **"DNU Video Hosting"** line and the summations used for the totals.
11	The client stated that the reason for the changes in Scope 3 Category 2 was: "Emission factors are derived from the U.S. EPA EEIO database using NAICS category mapping, rather than relying on supplier-specific emissions data reported through CDP."	Scope 3 Cat 2 YOY	Closed	Client response: For both **2023** and **2024**, Scope 3 Category 2 emissions were calculated using a **spend-based approach** with **U.S. EPA EEIO factors mapped via NAICS** to Oracle/Concur **CapEx** lines. **Supplier-specific emissions (e.g., CDP responses)** were **not** used in Category 2. **Detail** • The Category 2 process assigns **NAICS emission factors** to CapEx spend from Oracle and Concur and computes emissions as **spend × NAICS EF**. Where a line could not be mapped to a NAICS

#	New Information Requested (NIR)	Source/Activity	Status	Resolution
	However, upon reviewing the 2023 Scope 3 Category 2 calculation, it does not seem that supplier-specific emission factors were not used. Please clarify.			category, the model applies the **average $/EF** used by Snap; no supplier-specific EF is applied. • Any impression that "supplier-specific data" was used likely comes from **supplier names appearing in CapEx ledgers or mapping tabs** used **only to classify spend to a NAICS category**. The **emission factor source remains EPA EEIO**, not supplier-reported CDP data, for Category 2. **Distinction from Category 1** Supplier-specific information (e.g., **AWS Snap Carbon Emissions** report or **supplier surveys**) is used where available **in Category 1 (Purchased Goods & Services)**, not in Category 2. Those inputs are shown in the Cat. 1 flows (AWS report and supplier survey steps) and do **not** feed the Cat. 2 calculation. **Action** We will add a clarifying note to the Inventory Management Plan and workbook cover sheet stating: "Scope 3 Category 2 uses **spend-based EPA EEIO factors via NAICS mapping**. **No supplier-specific emission factors** (e.g., CDP) are used for Category 2."
12	In CY2023 Snap used EEIO EF's that were adjusted for inflation, whereas in CY2024 the same EF's are used but not adjusted for inflation. Is this a deliberate decision by Snap? This change in methodology will skew the Year Over Year emissions changes.	Inflation adjusted emission factors	Closed	See CAR1. Client response: Yes—2024's use of **unadjusted** EEIO factors was a deliberate standardization step intended to rely on the EPA EEIO release values directly and avoid potential

#	New Information Requested (NIR)	Source/Activity	Status	Resolution
				double-counting of inflation. However, we agree this creates comparability issues versus 2023. To align with best practice, we will **re-apply the inflation adjustment to CY2024** using the **same deflator approach we used in 2023** and update the inventory accordingly. **Detail** • **Method consistency:** For Scope 3 Category 2, Snap uses a **spend-based approach** with **U.S. EPA EEIO factors mapped via NAICS** to CapEx lines from Oracle/Concur; supplier-specific factors are not used in Cat. 2. This approach is documented in our Category 2 process and emissions-calculation flow. • **2024 rationale:** We initially removed the manual inflation step in 2024 to reference EEIO factors "as published" and reduce transformation layers. • **Best practice & CAR:** Cameron-Cole's **Corrective Action Request** notes that omitting the inflation step is **not** best practice for spend-based Scope 3, and requests an inventory update. We agree and will implement the correction. **Actions & Controls** 1. **Re-apply inflation adjustment to CY2024** EEIO factors using the **same deflator method** used for CY2023, and re-issue the Scope 3 Cat. 2 results.

#	New Information Requested (NIR)	Source/Activity	Status	Resolution
				2. **Document the step** (method, data source, periodicity) in the **Inventory Management Plan** and workbook cover sheet to prevent recurrence. 3. **Disclosure note:** We will include a brief methodology note in the external disclosure to explain the inflation treatment used for both 2023 and 2024. **Controls & review:** Our Cat. 2 process already includes reconciliation and YoY flux analyses with documented reviewer sign-off; the restored inflation step will be added explicitly to that control checklist.
13	We reviewed the square footage document for Santa Monica – 3340 Ocean Park Boulevard. However, the document indicates 110,816 SF, while you reported 607,287 SF. Could you please clarify the discrepancy?	Square Footage	Closed	Client response: The **110,816 SF** document reflects **one lease/suite-level area** at the 3340 Ocean Park campus, whereas the **607,287 SF** we reported represents the **aggregate of all Snap-occupied premises** at the 3340 Ocean Park address in CY2024—i.e., multiple buildings/floors under separate lease schedules—stated on a **rentable square feet (RSF)** basis and **time-weighted** for partial-year changes. Our site list and square footage are managed and reviewed in **Visual Lease** with SOX-backed controls and annual flux checks, which is why the full, reconciled campus total is higher than a single-document snapshot. **Detail** 1. **Multi-premise campus aggregation** — The 3340 Ocean Park location comprises **multiple Snap premises** (distinct buildings/floors/suites). The

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110,816 SF file you reviewed pertains to **only one** of those premises; our reported **607,287 SF** is the **sum of all Snap-occupied premises** at that address for the reporting year.

2. **RSF (with load factor) vs. smaller suite/usable references** — Our reporting uses **RSF** consistent with lease economics and facility allocations. Single documents may refer to a **subset** (e.g., one suite) or to **usable** square feet; when we consolidate across the campus at RSF, the total is higher.

3. **Time-weighting for CY2024** — Per our annual process, we apply **partial-year weighting** for move-ins/outs and amendments. The **Visual Lease** export is reviewed, corrected if needed, tagged by scope/category, and reconciled to supporting docs under documented controls, then used in the Scope 1/2 calculations.

Controls & evidence

- The **Utility Lease Location List** (from **Visual Lease**) is updated and **manually tagged** (owned/leased; co-working flagged), then **reviewed for completeness and accuracy** with SOX controls (**SNAP.LEA…C001, SNAP.LEA…C008, and supplemental LEA…C008.1**), plus a **year-over-year flux analysis** before calculations

#	New Information Requested (NIR)	Source/Activity	Status	Resolution
				proceed. Evidence of review and sign-off is maintained. **What we will provide (attached in the submission package)** A **campus-level reconciliation schedule** listing each Snap-occupied premise at **3340 Ocean Park**, including: Lease ID / suite, RSF, load factor basis, start/end dates, **CY2024 months active**, and **time-weighted RSF**. The **sum equals 607,287 SF** used in reporting.
14	We reviewed the Equinix annual report – the latest PUE in the table is 1.39. Please clarify. Please also provide the source(s) for the 45% utilization factor.	Scope 2- Purchased Electricity	Closed	Client response: • **Why 1.46 vs. 1.39:** The **1.39** figure in Equinix's annual report is a **portfolio-level average**. For Snap's LA-3 footprint we use the **LA-metro rolling 12-month PUE** published by Equinix for the **LA area**, which was **1.46** for the period **Mar-2023 → Mar-2024** (reported April 2024). Site/metro-specific PUE is the most accurate representation of our colocated load and is preferred over a global average for inventory calculations. • **45% utilization source:** The **45%** factor is the **average IT load / contracted capacity** derived from Snap's **LA-3 capacity & utilization monitoring** (contracted **756 kW** vs. measured monthly IT kW draw). This is maintained by DC operations and reviewed during Scope 2 prep.

#	New Information Requested (NIR)	Source/Activity	Status	Resolution

- **Method controls:** LA-3 is estimated from **contracted kVA capacity** × **average utilization** × **hours**, then scaled by **PUE** to total facility kWh; this kVA-based method and the addition of the El Segundo/LA-3 data center are documented in our 2024 findings and Scope 2 process with reviewer sign-offs.

1.0 Calculation used for LA-3 (CY2024 example)

1. **IT equipment energy**
   Contracted capacity = **756 kW**
   Average utilization (IT load/contracted) = **45%**
   Hours in 2024 (leap year) = **8,784**
   IT energy ≈ 756 × 0.45 × 8,784 ≈ **2.99 GWh**

2. **Total facility electricity (Scope 2 basis)**
   Total kWh = **IT energy × PUE** = 2.99 GWh × **1.46** ≈ **4.36 GWh**

This value flows into the Scope 2 calculation, alongside our standard review and REC steps.

2.0 Sources provided

- **PUE (1.46):** Equinix **LA-metro** rolling 12-month PUE (Apr-2024 posting; period Mar-2023 → Mar-2024). *(Used instead of the global 1.39 portfolio average.)*

#	New Information Requested (NIR)	Source/Activity	Status	Resolution

				• **Utilization (45%):** Snap **LA-3 Capacity & Utilization** record (monthly IT kW vs. **756 kW** contracted), averaged over the reporting year.
				• **Process/controls (for method, reviews, and sign-offs):**
				  ○ 2024 Findings log noting the **kVA-based** approach and LA-3 addition.
				  ○ Scope 2 process flows showing data sourcing, CBEC region assignment, calculation, REC review, and documented reviewer sign-offs.
				Fallback when site/metro PUE is unavailable: We apply the **industry average PUE (1.58)** from Uptime Institute's 2024 report. LA-3 had an available metro PUE, so we used **1.46**.

15	Please provide justification and backup documentation for the split between excluded "personal" and included "corporate" jet fuel usage. How does snap determine that 36% of the Jet usage is for non-business related travel and the justification for excluding emissions from a Jet that snap has operational control over?	Jet Fuel Usage	Closed	Client response: • **How the 36% was determined:** Each flight is classified **business vs. personal** by our flight administrator and third-party provider (**4Air**) using **FAA classification rules** and Snap's travel policy. We then calculate the annual personal-use share from flight-level data (fuel uplift or block hours per leg). For CY2024 this equated to **36%**

#	New Information Requested (NIR)	Source/Activity	Status	Resolution

personal and **64% corporate (business)**. The split and calculations are reviewed by Finance with a documented year-over-year flux check.

- **Why personal use is excluded from Snap's inventory:** Snap's corporate GHG inventory reports **emissions attributable to company operations**. Personal flights—though operated under Snap's safety/operational arrangements—are **not business activity**, are **flagged as personal**, and are **billed back** per policy; therefore, we track them **off-inventory** while fully **including** all **business-use** jet fuel in our reporting. The split, calculation flow, and reviews are documented in our Scope 3 Category 3 process (Jet Impact Report and Emissions Calculation swimlanes).

3.0 How flights are classified and the percentage is calculated

1. **Flight classification (per leg):**

    - 4Air and Snap designate each flight **Business** or **Personal** (FAA basis; manifests + trip purpose).

    - Classification appears in the **Jet Impact Dashboard** delivered annually to Snap.

#	New Information Requested (NIR)	Source/Activity	Status	Resolution

2. **Quantification:**

    - For each leg, we attribute **fuel uplift** (or **block hours** if fuel is unavailable) to the classification, then sum **annual totals** by class.

    - **Personal % = Personal fuel (or hours) ÷ Total fuel (or hours)**. Finance performs a **YoY flux review** and signs off.

4.0 Backup documentation available

- **Jet Impact Dashboard** from **4Air** (annual extract) with **flight-level class (B/P)**, fuel or hours, date/tail, and totals.

- **Passenger/manifest & trip-purpose** records supporting each classification (on file with the flight administrator).

- **Finance reconciliation** workbook showing the **36% / 64%** split and **YoY comparison** (reviewer sign-off noted).

#	New Information Requested (NIR)	Source/Activity	Status	Resolution
				• **Billing/reimbursement evidence** for personal flights (supports exclusion from business operations). **5.0 Inventory treatment and controls** • **Included:** All **business-use jet fuel** is included in Snap's inventory (Scope 1 direct combustion) and its upstream **well-to-tank** impacts are captured in **Scope 3, Category 3**; calculations follow the documented Category 3 flow with reviewer sign-offs. • **Excluded (tracked off-inventory): Personal-use** flights (36% in CY2024) are quantified and retained for transparency, but **excluded from Snap's corporate inventory** because they are **not business activity**. • **Process evidence:** The **Jet Impact Report** swimlane shows (i) classification, (ii) calculation of business-use-specific emissions, and (iii) Finance review with discrepancy resolution; the **Category 3—Emissions Calculation** swimlane shows the use of the internal **jet usage split** in the final roll-up.
16	Total jet fuel usage in 2024 (142,653 gallons) is roughly half of the total usage (311,782 gallons). Can you please confirm that all planes/accounts are included in the CY2024 reported value.	Jet Fuel Usage	Closed	Client response: **Confirmed.** All aircraft tail numbers and all fueling accounts/cards used in CY2024 are included in the reported **142,653 gallons**. The reduction vs. 2023 reflects

#	New Information Requested (NIR)	Source/Activity	Status	Resolution
				lower fleet utilization and fewer active aircraft/months in service during 2024—not a data omission. Completeness was verified through our annual **Jet Impact** reconciliation (4Air) and Finance review. **6.0 How completeness was confirmed** 1. **Third-party dataset (4Air Jet Impact Dashboard):** 4Air supplies Snap with an annual, flight-level dataset covering **all tails** operated for Snap. The file includes fuel uplift (or block hours when fuel data isn't available), flight dates, and business/personal classification. 2. **Finance reconciliation & flux review:** Finance compares the 4Air totals to (a) fuel invoices/FBO statements and (b) prior-year totals, investigates variances, and documents reviewer sign-off. This step is shown in the **Jet Impact Report** swimlane (Finance review and discrepancy resolution) and in the **Scope 3 Category 3 — Emissions Calculation** flow where the jet dataset is pulled and reviewed. 3. **Accounts coverage:** Fuel card/FBO account lists are cross-checked to confirm no open or orphaned accounts. Any inactive/terminated accounts are retained historically but show **zero activity** for 2024. (No unmatched accounts remained after reconciliation.)

#	New Information Requested (NIR)	Source/Activity	Status	Resolution
				4. **Scope alignment:** Business-use fuel is included in Snap's inventory (direct combustion for Scope 1; WTT in Scope 3 Cat. 3). Personal-use fuel is quantified but excluded from the corporate inventory; the split is documented in the same Jet Impact process. **7.0 Why 2024 is lower than 2023 (context)** • **Fewer active aircraft/months in service** in 2024 compared with 2023 (fleet rationalization and partial-year tail activity). **Reduced corporate travel demand,** resulting in materially fewer flight hours. These operational changes drove the decline; the dataset and reconciliations above confirm completeness rather than omission.

Corrective Actions Requests

#	Activity	Issue	Potential Impact on Data and/or Compliance	Resolution
1	Scope 3 EEIO Emissions Factors	In CY2023 Snap used EEIO EF's that were adjusted for inflation, whereas in CY2024 the same EF's are used but not adjusted for inflation. This goes against best practice for scope 3 GHG emissions reporting.	Nonconformance – inventory update is **mandatory.**	Snap did not update the inventory. Cameron-Cole qualified their verification opinion.
2	Scope 1 Jet Fuel/Scope 3 WTT Air Emissions	Snap's method of calculating WTT emissions from jet fuel does not follow best practices. CC recalculation of WTT emissions from jet fuel uses total gallons burned and DEFRA EF's	Immaterial Discrepancy-inventory update is **optional**	Closed. Snap decided not to update.

Appendix B - Verification Opinion

Verification Opinion
Snap Inc. CY2024 GHG Inventory

Background

Cameron-Cole, LLC (Cameron-Cole) was retained by Snap Inc. (Snap) to perform an independent verification of its Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Inventory (GHG Statement) for Calendar Year (CY) 2024. The Scope 1 and 2 GHG Inventory was developed according to the World Resources Institute (WRI)/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004 revised edition) along with its associated amendments. The Scope 3 GHG Inventory was prepared using the WRI/WBCSD Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard dated September 2011 and associated amendments. Our opinion on the results of the inventory, with respect to the verification objectives and criteria, is provided in this statement.

Responsibility of Snap & Independence of Verification Provider

Snap has sole responsibility for the content of its GHG Statement. Cameron-Cole accepts no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the GHG emissions results since they were submitted to us for review. Based on internationally accepted norms for impartiality, we believe our review represents an independent assessment of Snap's CY2024 GHG Emissions Inventory. Finally, the opinion expressed in this verification statement should not be relied upon as the basis for any financial or investment decisions.

Level of Assurance

The level of assurance is used to determine the depth of detail that a Verification Body designs into the Verification Plan to determine if there are material errors, omissions, or misstatements in a company's GHG assertions. Two levels of assurance are generally recognized—reasonable and limited. Reasonable Assurance generates the highest level of confidence that an emissions report is materially correct (with the exception of Absolute Assurance which is generally impractical for companies to achieve). Limited Assurance provides less confidence and involves a less-detailed examination of GHG data and supporting documentation. Limited Assurance statements assert that there is no evidence that an emissions report is not materially correct. Cameron-Cole's verification of Snap's GHG Emissions or Inventory for CY2024 was constructed to provide a Limited Level of Assurance.

Objectives

The primary objectives of this verification assignment were as follows:

- Verify whether Snap's 2024 GHG Emissions Inventory meets the generally accepted GHG emissions accounting principles of accuracy, completeness, transparency, relevance, and consistency;
- Determine if Snap has reported all emissions in conformance with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol; and
- Determine whether or not Snap's 2024 GHG Emissions Inventory meets/exceeds the 95 percent threshold for accuracy.

Verification Criteria

Cameron-Cole conducted verification activities in alignment with the principles of ISO-14064-3:2019(E) Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements. The Snap's GHG statement was prepared to, and verified against, the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and WRI/WBCSD Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Verification Scope & GHG Statement

The scope of the verification covers Snap's CY2024 GHG Emissions Inventory with the following boundaries:

- Geographical: Global
- Chemical: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Organizational Boundary: Reporting under operational control
- Operational Boundary: The following sources/emissions were identified in Snap's organizational boundary:
  - Scope 1
    - Direct emissions from mobile combustion sources: vehicle fleet and corporate jet
    - Direct emissions from stationary combustion sources: natural gas
    - Direct fugitive emissions: refrigerants
  - Scope 2
    - Indirect emissions from purchased electricity

- Scope 3
    - Category 1: Purchased goods and services
    - Category 2: Capital goods
    - Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities
    - Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
    - Category 5: Waste generated in operations (estimated)
    - Category 6: Business travel
    - Category 7: Employee commuting
    - Category 8: Upstream leased assets
    - Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
    - Category 11: Use of sold products
    - Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
    - Category 13: Downstream leased assets

Snap's GHG assertions are as follows: For CY2024, Snap reported 4,509.14 metric tons (MT) of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e) from direct emission sources (Scope 1), 7,671.23 MT CO2e from Scope 2 location-based emission sources, 8,948.33 MT CO2e Scope 2 market-based emission sources, and 277,613.03 MT CO2e from Scope 3 emissions sources.

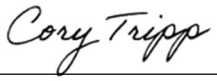
Verification Opinion

Scope 3 Categories 1, 2, 4, 5 and portions of 6 were calculated using emission factors from USEEIO v2.5 (2022 USD) and 2024 spend data. The GHG Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions states that the following approach should be used (where applicable): inflation data to convert market values between the year of the EEIO emissions factors and the year of the activity data. Snap did not use inflation data to convert their market values. Therefore, comparison of 2024 Scope 3 emissions data (for the categories noted above) with previous emissions years is not appropriate.

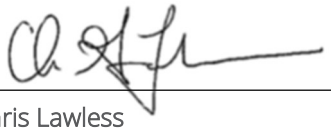
Based on the method employed and the results of our verification activities, Cameron-Cole has found no evidence of material errors, omissions, or misstatements in Snap's CY2024 GHG Statement. Cameron-Cole also found that Snap's GHG accounting and calculation methodologies, processes, and systems for this inventory conform to the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and WRI/WBCSD Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Cameron-Cole, LLC

September 11, 2025



Cory Tripp
Lead Verifier
Project Manager/Lead GHG Verifier



Chris Lawless
Independent Reviewer
Vice President, Climate Change & Sustainability Services