Meta's Environmental Metrics Methodology

At Meta, our sustainability work helps us to operate efficiently and responsibly in our mission to build community and bring the world closer together. As a global company, we recognize the tech industry's environmental impact and role to play in addressing climate change. We embrace the responsibility to understand the full scope of our footprint and be transparent and accountable in our mission to reduce our emissions.

Identifying the source of our emissions on an annual basis enables us to prioritize emissions reduction where we can make the most meaningful progress on our path to net zero emissions across our value chain in 2030. Similarly, minimizing our water use, being transparent with our water data, and restoring water in the same watersheds where our data centers are located are vital to reach our commitment to restore more water than we use by 2030.

Meta's Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Meta's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) footprint includes the emissions associated with running our business and data centers, as well as the indirect emissions created upstream and downstream of our operations. These emissions correspond to Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions as defined by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS

Scope 1 and 2 emissions are considered our operational emissions. **Scope 1** emissions come from our direct operations, such as combustion of natural gas to heat our offices and the fuel burned in our employee shuttles. **Scope 2** includes indirect emissions from purchased energy, such as the electricity powering our data centers.

Scope 1 emissions direct emissions from our data centers, offices and transportation fleet	• Stationary combustion *(e.g., natural gas consumed at our Menlo Park campus for heating)* • Mobile combustion *(e.g., diesel emissions from our intercampus shuttles)* • Fugitive emissions *(e.g., refrigerants)*
Scope 2 emissions indirect emissions from purchased energy for our data centers and offices	• Purchased electricity • District heating • Stationary combustion from leased sites

In 2020, Meta reduced our operational emissions by 94% from a 2017 baseline and addressed the residual emissions with high-quality carbon removal projects. As a result, Meta's operations have produced net zero emissions since then.

FULL VALUE CHAIN EMISSIONS

Scope 3 emissions come from sources within our full value chain beyond our operations and comprise the largest component of our footprint. Scope 3 includes:

(1) Upstream emissions, such as the emissions from manufacturing our data center servers or emissions from employee commutes; and
(2) Downstream emissions, such as the emissions associated with people using our Portal or Oculus devices.

Scope 3 emissions our value chain emissions upstream and downstream of our operations	Upstream: ● Purchased goods and services *(e.g., upstream emissions from purchased office supplies)* ● Capital goods *(e.g., server hardware)* ● Fuel and energy-related activities ● Upstream transportation and distribution of our augmented and virtual reality related consumer hardware ● Waste generated from our operations ● Business travel ● Employee commuting *(including telecommuting)* ● Upstream leased assets Downstream: ● Downstream transportation and distribution of our augmented and virtual reality related consumer hardware ● Direct use of our augmented and virtual reality related consumer hardware ● End-of-life treatment of our augmented and virtual reality related consumer hardware

How We Calculate our GHG Emissions

Meta is committed to the Science Based Targets initiative and takes a scientific, standardized approach to calculating its GHG emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol. Furthermore, Meta's GHG data undergoes a third party review each year to verify our emissions and methodology. This is completed annually to ensure that only the most accurate and up-to-date data is publicly reported.

We quantify our GHG emissions via activity data, life cycle assessments (LCAs) and financial data. We prioritize calculating our emissions through activity data which directly measures an activity that results in GHG emissions, such as kilowatt hours (kWh) of electricity. Due to the complex nature of our business and value chain, we use other methods to help calculate our emissions when activity data is not available.

We measure our emissions by metric carbon dioxide equivalent, or CO_2e, units. CO_2e is used to standardize the emissions from different greenhouse gases based on their global warming potential.

ACTIVITY DATA

For activity data, we take the quantity of a specific measured activity and multiply it by an associated emission or life cycle factor to calculate the total emissions from that activity. For example, if we take the kWh of electricity consumed at a Meta site and apply the appropriate International Energy Agency's country-specific emission factors, we could calculate the total emissions from that site's electricity use. We use activity data to calculate for:

- Scope 1 and Scope 2
- Fuel and energy-related activities
- Waste generated in operations
- Business travel (including radiative forcing)
- Employee commuting (including electricity and natural gas from telecommuting employees)
- Downstream transportation and distribution of our augmented and virtual reality related consumer hardware
- Direct use of our augmented and virtual reality related consumer hardware

LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENTS (LCAs)

To understand cradle-to-gate emissions and/or upfront emissions that are released before certain assets are used (e.g., the emissions released from the production of

concrete before it is poured), we conduct third-party LCA studies or utilize LCA tools to measure our impact. This is applicable in our 2020 and 2021 inventory for the following emissions:

- Upfront emissions associated with the materials used in construction of our data centers
- Upfront emissions of materials in office renovations and new construction
- Cradle-to-gate emissions in our augmented and virtual reality related consumer hardware, such as Portal and Oculus devices
- Cradle-to-gate emissions in key data center hardware components, such as hard drives
- End-of-life treatment of our augmented and virtual reality related consumer hardware

FINANCIAL

Our Environmentally Extended Input Output (EEIO) method utilizes financial spend data and applies it to industry-specific emission factors (e.g., kg CO_2e per dollar spent on electronic manufacturing) published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to get "cradle-to-gate" emissions. We apply the EEIO method to the following:

- Purchased goods and services
- Capital goods not related to construction, augmented and virtual reality related consumer hardware and key data center hardware components
- Upstream transportation and distribution
- Upstream leased assets

Improving our GHG Methodology

As Meta decarbonizes our value chain over the next decade, the data and methodology that drives our climate work will evolve and improve each year. We have disclosed our Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the last decade. We began reporting on some Scope 3 categories in 2015 and have reported on every relevant category defined by the GHG Protocol since 2019. As techniques to calculate our emissions improve, we will apply those methods to previous years to get a better sense of our footprint. For example, in 2020 we used the EPA's updated EEIO emission factors for our Scope 3 calculations and updated our 2019 data accordingly.

Going forward, we will focus on increasing accuracy and granularity of our data. For example, we re-baselined our 2020 data based on updated LCA data for key data center hardware and our augmented and virtual reality related consumer hardware. We will use activity data for more emissions categories as methods to do so become available. We

will continue reporting and updating our emissions boundaries as our business grows on our path to net zero emissions.

PUE/WUE

Each year, we calculate the Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) and Water Usage Effectiveness (WUE) of our data centers. PUE measures how efficiently our data centers consume the energy to operate our servers and network infrastructure. It is calculated by dividing the energy consumed at the data center by IT electricity load. The closer our annual PUE is to "1" indicates how efficient our data centers are designed to consume electricity.

Annual WUE is calculated by dividing our water withdrawal, in liters, by IT electricity load, in kWh. The closer WUE is to "0", the more efficient consumption of water to cool our IT-related infrastructure. WUE is calculated based on best available data, including internal flow meters, design estimates, and utility bills where applicable.

Meta's Water Withdrawal

The water that we use in our offices and at our data centers are withdrawn from our local water utilities or local aquifers. We report our water withdrawals based on data from our local water utilities or meter data, where available. We also report our water withdrawal during construction, based on reported data from our construction partners.

Meta's Water Consumption

For our data centers, we determine our water consumption via two methods:

1) Calculating the difference between water withdrawal and wastewater discharge
2) Calculating consumption based on cycles of concentration from our cooling systems

For our offices, we estimate our water consumption based on industry averages.

Water Risk

We use water stress metrics in the World Resources Institute's Aqueduct tool to conduct initial assessments of our water risks. When appropriate, we increase the level of water risk based on additional local knowledge.