

Network Wireless Solutions (NWS) 2024 Greenhouse Gas Summary Report

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Introduction

Thank you for partnering with Greenplaces to assess your company's carbon footprint. Learning your emission sources is a critical step in your sustainability journey. We've prepared this document to help you understand your footprint and the methodologies we use to measure your emissions. Please feel free to reach out to our team with any questions or clarifications.

Prepared By



For



Assessment Summary

Based on the information provided and the analysis conducted, subject to the attached Statement of Limiting Conditions, we have concluded that as of the assessment date, Network Wireless Solutions (NWS) (also referred to as the client or reporting company) emissions in metric tons (mT) of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) from the examined categories is as follows:

Category	Location-Based Emissions (mT CO ₂ e)	Market-Based Emissions (mT CO ₂ e)
Scope 1	488.71	488.71
Scope 2	388.88	0.00
Scope 3	14,110.33	14,110.33
Totals	14,987.93	14,599.04

Company Overview

NWS, established in 2012 and headquartered in Greensboro, North Carolina, offers an extensive range of services across various market segments, empowering service providers, integrators, contractors, and organizations of all sizes to stay ahead of the curve. With cutting-edge cable solutions featuring advanced copper, fiber, and hybrid designs meticulously tailored to precise specifications by a proficient team of engineers and supply chain experts, NWS ensures the most reliable and efficient telecom solutions on the market. Additionally, the material and equipment distribution arm presents a comprehensive portfolio of world-class products from leading manufacturers, including antennas, cable and connector solutions, hardware, passive components, and state-of-the-art test and measurement solutions. Supported by a network of warehouses across the United States and Canada, NWS offers prompt delivery and comprehensive services such as kitting and logistics, solidifying its reputation for reliability and responsiveness in the industry, driven by a commitment to innovation and technology.

Geographic Boundary

This report includes six Network Wireless Solutions (NWS) locations listed below.

1. Greensboro, NC, USA (A10 Warehouse)
2. Carrollton, TX, USA
3. Westmont, IL, USA
4. Mississauga, Ontario, Canada
5. Blainville, Québec, Canada
6. Durham, NC, USA*

* Emissions from locations subleased to other entities are outside of Network Wireless Solutions (NWS) control and accounted for in Scope 3 Category 13.

Reporting Period and Consolidation Approach

This assessment follows the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol (World Resources Institute, 2003, 2015, 2018) unless otherwise noted or requested by the client. Greenplaces began working with Network Wireless Solutions (NWS) in 2022 and their 2024 footprint has been calculated (reflected here). The operational control approach was used for this inventory and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2014) AR5 global warming potential (GWP) was applied unless otherwise noted. Greenplaces recommends selecting a base year with the most accurate, complete data for target setting and decarbonization efforts. Network Wireless Solutions (NWS) has selected 2021 as a base year. This greenhouse gas inventory report focuses on the reporting company's emissions for January 1, 2024 - December 31, 2024.

Summary of GHG Emissions

Scope 1	mT CO ₂ e	Calculation Method	Database Used
Fugitive Emissions	0.0048	Estimated: 5 locations were calculated using the screening method for refrigeration emissions. Primary: 5 locations were calculated using the purchased gas method HVAC emissions. Exclusions: No known exclusions.	Bjønness et al., 2019 IPCC, 2014
Stationary Combustion	399.25	Estimated: Natural gas consumption at 1 location was estimated using square footage and an energy usage intensity factor. Primary: 4 locations were calculated using primary consumption data. Exclusions: No known exclusions.	EIA, 2022a EPA, 2025a IEA, 2023
Mobile Combustion	89.45	Estimated: Mileage for 2 vehicles was estimated and provided to Greenplaces. Spend in USD for 2024 was provided for propane used by a forklift. Spend in CAD on leased vehicle fuel was provided. Exclusions: Data on mileage for two leased vehicles was not available to be included.	EPA, 2025a
Process Emissions	Not relevant, not included.	Exclusions: Not relevant. The reporting company does not produce process emissions.	Not relevant.
Total Scope 1 Emissions	488.71 mT CO ₂ e		

Scope 2	mT CO ₂ e	Calculation Method	Database Used
Purchased Electricity - Location Based	388.75	Estimated: Electricity consumption at 2 locations was estimated using square footage and an energy usage intensity factor. Primary: 3 locations were calculated using primary consumption data. For two of these locations 2024 consumption data was not available for a portion of 2024 so 2023 consumption data was used as a proxy. Exclusions: No known exclusions.	ECCC, 2023 EIA, 2022a EPA, 2025b
Purchased Electricity - Market Based	0.00	Greenplaces purchased 1,575 MWh of RECs on behalf of NWS to offset all electricity consumption within the reporting year.	
Total Scope 2 Emissions (Location-Based)	388.88 mT CO₂e		
Total Scope 2 Emissions with RECs (Market-Based)	0.00 mT CO₂e		

Scope 3	mT CO ₂ e	Calculation Method	Database Used
Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services	11,084.60	Spend: Emissions were calculated using the spend-based method from the provided general ledgers for the US and Canada as well as an employee expenses report. Spend was converted from CAD to USD where necessary. Primary: Emissions were provided by the respective vendors for the cloud-based services Microsoft 365, Google G Suite, and Wasabi. Exclusions: Several categories of payments that are typically excluded from emissions calculations were excluded in the client-provided spend reports. See detailed methodology for additional details.	FRED, 2025 EPA EEIOv1.3, 2024 NAICS, 2017 World Bank, 2023

		Spend related to mobile combustion was accounted for in Scope 1. Spend related to capital goods was accounted for in Scope 3 Category 2. Spend related to business travel was accounted for in Scope 3 Category 6. Spend related to the transport of goods was accounted for in Scope 3 Category 4.	
Category 2: Capital Goods	23.85	Spend: Emissions were calculated using the spend-based method for general ledger items representing capital goods. Exclusions: No known exclusions.	NAICS, 2017 EPA EEIOv1.3, 2024 World Bank, 2023
Category 3: Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities Not Included in Scope 1 or Scope 2	237.85	Spend: The calculation methods described for Scope 1 and 2 energy sources are applicable to this category with well-to-tank (WTT) and transportation & distribution (T&D) loss emission factors applied. Exclusions: No known exclusions for energy sources are applicable to this category. Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities for locations not under operational control are excluded from this inventory.	DEFRA, 2021 DEFRA, 2024 IEA, 2023 EPA, 2025a
Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution	1,086.39	Spend: Files that contained spend-based data for transportation and distribution activity were provided by the reporting company. These included US freight data, including UPS activity, employee expenses, and vendor payments in Canada. Emissions were calculated using the spend-based method. Primary: Files that contained distance and weight data for transportation and distribution activity were provided by the reporting company for Canadian inbound and outbound freight and US IL2000 activity. Emissions were calculated using the distance-based method. Exclusions: No known exclusions.	FRED, 2025 EPA EEIOv1.3, 2024 EPA, 2025a NAICS, 2017 World Bank, 2023

Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations	60.25	Hybrid: 2 locations were calculated using a mix of primary data and 2023 proxy data for months where 2024 data was not available. The waste-type-specific method was used. Primary: 1 location was calculated using the waste-type-specific method. Exclusions: Waste data was not available for Blainville and Mississauga locations.	EPA, 2016 EPA, 2024a
Category 6: Business Travel	149.56	Spend: Emissions were calculated for air travel, car rentals, hotel stays, ride services, rail, and fuel/mileage using the spend-based method from the provided Canadian general ledger, employee expenses report, and Canadian travel file. Primary: A Canadian travel report was provided by the reporting company that contained distance-based information for air travel and hotel night stays. The distance-based and hotel night stay calculation methods were used. Exclusions: No known exclusions.	DEFRA, 2023 NAICS, 2017 US EPA, 2024 EPA EEIOv1.3, 2024 World Bank, 2023
Category 7: Employee Commuting	Employee Commute: 224.51 Remote Work: 28.73 Total: 253.24	Estimated: Remote work natural gas and electricity consumption was estimated using Anthesis' energy usage intensities. Primary: Zipcode to zipcode data was provided for all 5 locations to calculate commute distances. All commuting employees were assumed to commute by passenger vehicle. Exclusions: No known exclusions.	Anthesis, 2021 EPA, 2025a
Category 8: Upstream Leased Assets	Not relevant, not included.	Exclusions: Not relevant. The reporting company does not have upstream leased assets.	Not relevant.
Category 9: Downstream Transportation and Distribution	1,158.74	Estimated: US freight activity that contained spend-based data for transportation and distribution activity was provided by the reporting company. Emissions were calculated using the spend-based method. Primary: Files that contained distance and weight data for transportation and distribution activity were provided by the reporting	FRED, 2025 EPA EEIOv1.3, 2024 EPA, 2025a NAICS, 2017

		company for Canadian outbound freight and US IL2000 activity. Emissions were calculated using the distance-based method. Exclusions: No known exclusions.	World Bank, 2023
Category 10: Processing of Sold Products	Not relevant, not included.	Exclusions: Not relevant. The reporting company does not produce any physical products.	Not relevant.
Category 11: Use of Sold Products	Not relevant, not included.	Exclusions: Not relevant. The reporting company does not produce any physical products.	Not relevant.
Category 12: End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products	Not relevant, not included.	Exclusions: Not relevant. The reporting company does not produce any physical products.	Not relevant.
Category 13: Downstream Leased Assets	27.93	Estimated: Fugitive emissions for Durham were calculated using the area method for HVAC emissions. Natural gas and electricity consumption were estimated using square footage and an energy usage intensity factor.	AmeriTech, 2022 Bjønness et al., 2019 EIA, 2022a EPA, 2025a, 2025b Haines & Myers, 2009 IPCC, 2014
Category 14: Franchises	Not relevant, not included.	Exclusions: Not relevant. The reporting company does not operate any franchises.	Not relevant.
Category 15: Investments	Potentially relevant, not included.	Exclusions: Not reported on at this time.	Not relevant.
Total Scope 3 Emissions	14,110.33 mT CO₂e		

Total Scope 1, 2 & 3 Emissions (Location-Based)	14,987.93 mT CO ₂ e
Total Scope 1, 2 & 3 Emissions with RECs (Market-Based)	14,599.04 mT CO ₂ e

Total GHG emissions (location-based) in mT CO ₂ e per employee head, based on total employee count of 137	109.40 mT CO ₂ e/employee	Total GHG emissions (location-based) in mT CO ₂ e per 1,000 sq ft, based on total square footage of 384,080	39.02 mT CO ₂ e/1,000 sq ft
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Targets

After the conclusion of this assessment report, Greenplaces will strategize emissions reduction targets with Network Wireless Solutions (NWS).

Carbon Offsets and Renewable Energy Credits

Greenplaces purchased 1,575 MWh of RECs on behalf of NWS to offset all electricity consumption within the 2024 reporting year.

Discussion of Methodology

1.0 Objective

Greenplaces strives to provide clients with a comprehensive, accurate representation of their current carbon footprint, adhering to the GHG Protocol accounting and reporting principles: relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency, and accuracy.

2.0 Scope 1 Emissions

Fugitive Emissions: Network Wireless Solutions (NWS)

Purchased Gas Method

The reporting company provided HVAC service records or confirmation of any refrigerant refills for all five locations. All locations reported no refrigerant refills during the reporting period for their HVAC systems, resulting in no emissions being associated with fugitive emissions from building systems.

Screening Method

The reporting company provided appliance refrigerant information in 2023 and confirmed no changes to appliances were made in 2024. Refrigerant gas types and operating charge capacities were recorded from manufacturing labels. A conservative average annual leakage rate of 0.5 percent of total charge capacity for domestic refrigeration was applied to estimate total refrigerant gas released within the reporting period (Bjønness et al., 2019). Individual refrigerant gasses were converted to carbon dioxide equivalent units using gas-specific AR5 global warming potentials (IPCC, 2014).

Total Fugitive Emissions from HVAC systems and domestic refrigeration are **0.0048 mT CO₂e**. There is a moderate degree of uncertainty associated with these emissions as the screening method was used to estimate emissions from domestic refrigeration which assumes average leakage rates for all equipment.

Stationary Combustion: Network Wireless Solutions (NWS)

The following 4 locations provided primary activity data for natural gas consumption:

- Greensboro (A10 Warehouse)
- Carrollton
- Westmont
- Mississauga

The December 2024 invoice for the Westmont location was not available so 2023 consumption data was used as proxy for that month. Natural gas emissions from locations in the United States were calculated using the fuel-specific emission factor provided in the 2025 US EPA's Emission Factor Hub (US EPA, 2025a). Emissions for the location in Canada were calculated using the country-specific natural gas emission factor from the International Energy Agency (IEA, 2023). In all cases, the calculated emissions value represents only the tank-to-wheel impact of the stationary fuel combustion.

The reporting company did not provide primary activity data for the following 1 location and natural gas consumption was estimated:

- Blainville

Natural gas consumption for this location was estimated based on occupied square footage using building type- (classified as "warehouse and storage") and climate zone-specific energy usage intensities from the US Energy Information Association (EIA) Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) (EIA, 2022a).

Total GHG emissions from Stationary Combustion are **399.25 mT CO₂e**. There is a low degree of uncertainty as primary data was provided for four of five locations and the one location that had consumption estimated was based on building type- and climate-zone specific energy usage intensities.

Mobile Combustion: Network Wireless Solutions (NWS)

The reporting company provided mileage data for two on-road vehicles, spend on propane for one off-road vehicle (forklift), and spend on fuel for leased vehicles from the Canadian general ledger. On-road vehicle mileage was estimated by the client for the reporting period and both vehicles were assumed to run fully on gasoline. Propane for the forklift was assumed to have been purchased at the 2024 US average of \$2.50 per gallon (EIA, 2025a). Given that information on the leased

vehicles was not able to be provided, it was assumed the vehicles were from 2012, the same year as the oldest on-road vehicle in the fleet, consumed fuel that was purchased at the 2024 US average retail price of \$3.30 per gallon of regular grade gasoline (EIA, 2025b), and had the average vehicle miles per gallon of 24.4 per the US average in 2022 (EIA, 2022b). Spend on fuel for the leased vehicles was provided in CAD and converted to USD using the 2024 annual exchange rate of 1.3699 CAD to USD from the Federal Reserve Economic Data database (FRED, 2025).

Mobile combustion emissions were calculated using the fuel-specific emission factors provided in the 2025 US EPA's Emission Factor Hub (US EPA, 2025a). In all cases, the calculated emissions value represents only the tank-to-wheel impact of the stationary fuel combustion.

Total GHG emissions from Mobile Combustion are **89.45 mT CO₂e**. There is a high degree of uncertainty associated with these emissions given that on-road vehicle mileage was estimated and calculations were based off of US average data for the off-road vehicle and leased vehicle fuel.

3.0 Scope 2 Emissions

Purchased Electricity: Network Wireless Solutions (NWS)

The reporting company was able to provide primary data on electricity consumption for the following 3 locations:

- Greensboro (A10 Warehouse)
- Westmont
- Mississauga

Electricity consumption was provided in kilowatt hours (kWh) for all 3 locations. Electricity consumption for February - June 2024 for the Westmont location was not available, so 2023 consumption data was used as a proxy. Likewise, electricity consumption for February - December 2024 for the Mississauga location was not available, so 2023 consumption data was used as a proxy. Electricity emissions from locations in the United States were calculated using US EPA eGRID subregion

emission factors (US EPA, 2025b). Emissions for the location in Canada were calculated using the province-specific emission factor from the Environment and Climate Change Canada data catalogue (ECCC, 2023).

Secondary data was used to estimate emissions from purchased electricity for the remaining locations listed below:

- Carrollton
- Blainville

Electricity consumption for these two locations was estimated based on occupied square footage using building type- (classified as “warehouse and storage”) and climate zone-specific energy usage intensities (EUI) from the US Energy Information Association (EIA) Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) (EIA, 2022a).

Market-based electricity emissions were calculated by applying the purchase of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) which Greenplaces purchased on behalf of NWS. A total of 1,575 MWh of RECs were purchased to offset all electricity consumption within the reporting year. Within this total, 259 MWh of RECs were purchased with a Canadian origin and 1,316 MWh of RECs were purchased with a US origin to cover electricity consumption in each respective region. See details in the Appendix.

Total location-based electricity emissions for all locations are **388.88 mT CO₂e** and total market-based electricity emissions are **0.00 mT CO₂e**. There is a moderate degree of uncertainty associated with these location-based emissions as primary data was provided for three of five locations, but 2023 proxy data was used for missing consumption data and two locations had consumption estimated based on building type- and climate-zone specific energy usage intensities.

Table 2.0 below displays kWh, market-based emissions and location-based emissions per location.

Table 2.0 Location-based & Market-based Electricity Emissions: Network Wireless Solutions (NWS) US and Canadian locations

Source: US EPA, 2025b; ECCC, 2023

Location	Kilowatt hours per year	Total Market-based emissions (mT CO ₂ e)	Total Location-based emissions (mT CO ₂ e)
Greensboro (A10 Warehouse), NC	170,086	0.00	45.75
Carrollton, TX	933,199	0.00	313.57
Westmont, IL	64,674	0.00	26.87
Mississauga, ON	86,652	0.00	2.47
Blainville, QC	171,500	0.00	0.22
Totals	1,426,111	0.00	388.88

4.0 Scope 3 Emissions

4.1 Category 1: Purchased Goods & Services

Purchased Goods and Services: Network Wireless Solutions (NWS)

The client was able to provide data on purchased goods and services which Greenplaces assumed to be for all locations. Vendor spend data was provided in separate files for the US and Canada in addition to an employee expenses report. All purchases were categorized into an appropriate North American Industry Classification System category (NAICS, 2017) and the spend-based method was then used to calculate emissions. Of the categories reported by Network Wireless Solutions (NWS), Greenplaces made assumptions about the physical items or services purchased in each category when specific details were not provided. Wherever spend was provided in CAD it was converted to USD using the 2024 annual exchange rate of 1.3699 CAD to USD from the Federal Reserve Economic

Data database (FRED, 2025). Spend-based emission factors from the US EPA Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors (v1.3) database were used to calculate emissions and applied to the transaction data based on the corresponding NAICS industry code (Ingwersen & Li, 2024). Emission factors were adjusted for inflation from 2022 to 2023 purchasing power using the US inflation factor provided by the World Bank (World Bank, 2023).

The following categories in the client-provided spend reports were excluded:

- Employee compensation
- Fees
- Income
- Intercompany payments
- Other financial transactions (e.g. customer credit, rebates, intercompany costs)
- Parking
- Payroll
- Penalties
- Rent
- Tax
- Utilities

Emissions were provided by the respective vendors for the cloud-based services Microsoft 365, Google G Suite, and Wasabi. Wasabi emissions were estimated from the vendor-supplied emissions tool based on Network Wireless Solutions' (NWS) storage usage of 4 TB.

Total GHG emissions from Purchased Goods and Services are **11,084.60 mT CO₂e**. There is a high degree of uncertainty as the spend-based method was used for the majority of calculations.

4.2 Category 2: Capital Goods

Capital Goods: Network Wireless Solutions (NWS)

Capital Goods were identified in the client-provided general ledger files. Capital goods in 2024 include:

- Modular Office Fixtures - Warehouse Construction
- Vehicle leases from Addison Leasing of Canada Ltd.

All spend data was categorized in the same method described in Section 4.1 Category 1 Purchased Good & Services of this report.

Total GHG emissions from Capital Goods are **23.85 mT CO₂e**. There is a high degree of uncertainty as the spend-based method was used for all calculations.

4.3 Category 3: Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities Not Included in Scope 1 or Scope 2

Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities (FERA) Not Included in Scope 1 or Scope 2: Network Wireless Solutions (NWS)

Greenplaces calculated the reporting company's fuel- and energy-related activities (FERA) emissions not already accounted for in Scope 1 and Scope 2 from stationary combustion and purchased electricity. This includes Well-to-Tank (WTT) emissions associated with the extraction, refinement, and transportation of fuels used for energy generation and lifecycle Transmission & Distribution (T&D) emissions from grid system energy loss. All usage data and estimation methods discussed for fuel and energy activities in Section 2.0 and 3.0 of this report are relevant to this category as the same usage data was used to calculate FERA emissions.

WTT Emissions from Stationary Combustion

Well-to-tank emissions from stationary combustion were calculated using fuel-specific emission factors from UK DEFRA (2024). Where needed, natural gas consumption was converted from mmBtu to kWh using the conversion of 293.07 kWh per mmBtu.

WTT Emissions from Mobile Combustion

Well-to-tank emissions from mobile combustion were calculated using fuel- and vehicle-type specific emission factors from UK DEFRA (DEFRA, 2024).

Lifecycle T&D Emissions from Purchased Electricity

T&D loss emissions from purchased electricity at US locations were calculated using US EPA eGRID subregion emission factors multiplied by the US-average grid loss of 5.1 percent (US EPA, 2023a & 2023b). The upstream WTT emissions associated with T&D loss from purchased electricity were calculated using country-specific emission factors obtained from the DEFRA (2021) emission factor database and are reported using AR4 GWP (DEFRA, 2021).

Lifecycle T&D emissions from purchased electricity at Canadian locations were calculated using country-specific lifecycle T&D emissions factors from the IEA (2023).

Total GHG emissions from FERA are **237.85 mT CO₂e**. There is a moderate degree of uncertainty as natural gas and electricity consumption data was mostly provided as primary data, but some estimates were used.

4.4 Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution

Upstream Transportation and Distribution: Network Wireless Solutions (NWS)

Spend-data for transportation and distribution activities paid for by the reporting company was provided in a US freight data file, which included UPS activity, an employee expenses report, and the Canadian general ledger file. In the US freight data file, incoming and outgoing shipping activity was categorized as upstream if it

was noted that NWS paid for shipping. In any cases where shipping payment was unknown, for example shipping items marked as “unable to match locations” and all UPS activity, it was assumed the NWS paid for shipping. For UPS activity, assumptions were made on the transportation type with any service type mentioning “air” or worldwide delivery being assumed as air transportation and all others being assumed as truck transportation. In the employee expenses report, spend from the “Shipping & Delivery Expenses” category was included in upstream transportation and distribution. In the Canadian general ledger file, spend from “Postal Service” was included in upstream transportation and distribution. The same spend-based methodology as described for purchased goods and services was used to calculate emissions.

Distance-based data was provided by the reporting company for Canadian inbound and outbound freight and US IL2000 transportation and distribution activity. Shipment weights, distances, and transportation modes were provided. Shipping activity was categorized as upstream if it was noted that NWS paid for shipping. Where necessary, zip code to zip code data was used to calculate shipment distances. Weight and shipping distance were utilized to get a ton-mile amount per shipment and used to calculate emissions. Emissions were calculated using emission factors from the 2025 US EPA's Emission Factor Hub (US EPA, 2025a). For full truckload shipments, vehicle-mile emission factors were utilized while for less than truckload shipments, short ton-mile emission factors were utilized.

Total GHG emissions from Upstream Transportation and Distribution are **1,086.39 mT CO₂e**. There is a moderate degree of uncertainty as a mix of the spend-based method and distance-based method was used for shipping calculations.

4.5 Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations

Waste Generated in Operations: Network Wireless Solutions (NWS)

Waste data was provided for the following 3 locations:

- Greensboro (A10 Warehouse)
- Carrollton
- Westmont

Emissions were calculated using the waste-type-specific method for all three locations. EPA waste emission factors (US EPA, 2025a) were applied to convert waste into GHG emissions.

Carrollton provided general disposal/recycling and construction waste data in short tons. General disposal/recycling waste was assumed to be municipal solid waste that was sent to landfill since recycling treatments were not specified. Construction waste was assigned equally to emissions factors for fiberboard and drywall as a representation of construction material, the same methodology used for waste at this site in 2023. Greensboro (A10 Warehouse) provided general disposal/recycling waste data in short tons, which was assumed to be municipal solid waste that was sent to landfill since recycling treatments were not specified. Waste data for this location was not available beyond February 2024, so 2023 waste data from this site was used as a proxy. Westmont provided municipal solid waste data in short tons, which was assumed to be sent to landfill. Waste data for this location was not available beyond April 2024, so 2023 waste data from this site was used as a proxy.

Mississauga and Blainville locations were not able to provide waste data and so emissions from waste generation at these locations are excluded from this footprint.

Total GHG emissions from waste generated in operations are **60.25 mT CO₂e**. There is a moderate degree of uncertainty associated with these emissions as 2023 waste data had to be used to estimate much of 2024 waste generation at two out of three locations that were able to provide waste data.

4.6 Category 6: Business Travel

Business Travel: Network Wireless Solutions (NWS)

The reporting company provided a Canadian travel report that contained distance-based information for air travel, hotel stays, and spend-based information for car rentals. Not all Network Wireless Solutions (NWS) business travel activity was included in this report however, and the remaining business travel data was

provided as spend-based data in the Canadian general ledger and employee expenses report.

The distance-based method was used to calculate emissions from air travel in the Canadian travel report. Geodetic distances were calculated between origin and destination locations for air travel. Air travel haul types were categorized as short, medium, and long according to EPA guidance (US EPA, 2025a). Emissions were calculated using the 2025 US EPA's Emission Factor Hub (US EPA, 2025a). Emissions from hotel stays provided in the Canadian travel report were calculated based on the total number of nights stayed at accommodation and country-specific emission factors from DEFRA (2024).

All remaining business travel activity was provided as spend-based data. The same spend-based methodology as described for purchased goods and services was used to calculate emissions.

A breakdown of business travel emissions by activity is provided in mT CO₂e below.

- Air Travel: 123.29
- Hotel stays: 22.00
- Taxis & Rideshares: 13.59
- Car rentals: 4.27
- Employee fuel/mileage: 3.18
- Rail travel: 0.55

Total GHG emissions from Business Travel are **149.56 mT CO₂e**. There is a moderate degree of uncertainty as a combination of spend-based and distance-based data was provided.

4.7 Category 7: Employee Commute

Employee Commute: Network Wireless Solutions (NWS)

The client was able to provide home zip code to office zip code employee commute data for all locations along with hybrid and remote employee designations. Network Wireless Solutions' (NWS) recognized 14 holidays and average 3 weeks of personal time off (PTO) were used when calculating the total number of days worked by

employees for the reporting period. All employees were assumed to commute by passenger vehicle per the client's request and understanding of their employee base. Employees with zip codes within the same zip code as their assigned office location were assumed to commute 5 km (~3 miles). Two employees working in Charlotte, NC were assumed to be fully remote since it was confirmed they do not commute to Greensboro. Additionally, any employee listed as fully in-person, but with a zip-to-zip code commute greater than 75 miles one-way was assigned the average commuting distance instead. This impacted three employees. Emissions were calculated using the 2025 US EPA's Emission Factor Hub (US EPA, 2025a) for US employees and DEFRA (2024) for Canadian employees.

Employees working from home were assumed to use electricity and natural gas at home. Electricity and natural gas consumption associated with remote work activities was estimated by multiplying the number of annual remote working days for hybrid and fully remote employees by an applicable region-specific baseline residential energy intensity (kilowatt hours/person/day) and a region-specific ratio of incremental to baseline energy usage (Anthesis, 2021).

The calculated total emissions for remote work energy consumption reflect tank-to-wheel emissions. Emissions from remote work electricity consumption were calculated using the US EPA eGRID US average emission factor (US EPA, 2025b) for US employees and Environment and Climate Change Canada data catalogue CA average (ECCC, 2023) for Canadian employees. Emissions from remote work natural gas consumption were calculated using the natural gas emission factor from the US EPA (2025a) for US employees and from the IEA (2023) for Canadian employees.

Total GHG emissions from Employee Commute are **253.24 mT CO₂e** with commuting emissions being **224.51 mT CO₂e** and remote work emissions being **28.73 mT CO₂e**. Uncertainty levels are high since these emissions are calculated based on commuting habit assumptions and remote electricity and natural gas estimated consumption.

4.9 Category 9: Downstream Transportation and Distribution

Downstream Transportation and Distribution: Network Wireless Solutions (NWS)

Spend-data for transportation and distribution activities not paid for by the reporting company was provided in a US freight data file. In the US freight data file, incoming and outgoing shipping activity was categorized as downstream if it was noted that NWS did not pay for shipping. The same spend-based methodology as described for purchased goods and services was used to calculate emissions.

Distance-based data was provided by the reporting company for Canadian inbound and outbound freight and US IL2000 transportation and distribution activity. Shipment weights, distances, and transportation modes were provided. Shipping activity was categorized as downstream if it was noted that NWS did not pay for shipping. Where necessary, zip code to zip code data was used to calculate shipment distances. Weight and shipping distance were utilized to get a ton-mile amount per shipment and used to calculate emissions. Emissions were calculated using emission factors from the 2025 US EPA's Emission Factor Hub (US EPA, 2025a). For full truckload shipments, vehicle-mile emission factors were utilized while for less than truckload shipments, short ton-mile emission factors were utilized.

Total GHG emissions from Downstream Transportation and Distribution are **1,158.74 mT CO₂e**. There is a moderate degree of uncertainty as a mix of the spend-based method and distance-based method was used for shipping calculations.

4.13 Category 13: Downstream Leased Assets

Downstream Leased Assets: Network Wireless Solutions (NWS)

This category includes fugitive emissions, stationary combustion, and purchased electricity emissions from the 10,580 square feet sublease at the Durham, NC

location. The client was unable to provide primary consumption data for this sublease, so estimates were used to calculate emissions.

The area method was used to estimate refrigerant gas leakage from heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) equipment. Since the refrigerant gas is unknown, HFC-134a refrigerant gas was assumed to be used in their HVAC equipment. The total refrigerant charge capacity of the HVAC system was estimated by multiplying the occupied square footage by an office-specific square foot per cooling ton ratio of 325 and then multiplying the total cooling tons by a ratio of 1.36 kilograms per cooling ton (Haines & Meyer, 2010; AmeriTech Air Conditioning and Heating, 2022). A conservative average annual leakage rate of 10 percent of total charge capacity was applied to estimate total refrigerant gas released within the reporting period (Bjønness et al., 2019). Refrigerant gas was converted to carbon dioxide equivalent units using gas-specific AR5 global warming potentials (IPCC, 2014).

Natural gas and electricity consumption for this location were estimated based on occupied square footage using building type- (classified as "warehouse and storage") and climate zone-specific energy usage intensities from the US Energy Information Association (EIA) Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) (EIA, 2022a).

Total GHG emissions from Downstream Leased Assets are **55.87 mT CO₂e**. There is a moderate degree of uncertainty associated with these emissions as consumption was estimated for the subleased space.

Assessment Results

Based on the information provided and the analysis conducted, and subject to the attached Statement of Limiting Conditions, we have concluded that Network Wireless Solutions (NWS) Scope 1 and 2 emissions, with location-based method purchased electricity, as of the assessment date are: 877.59 mT of CO₂e. Scope 3 emissions as of this assessment date are approximately 14,110.33 mT CO₂e.

Total GHG emissions are:

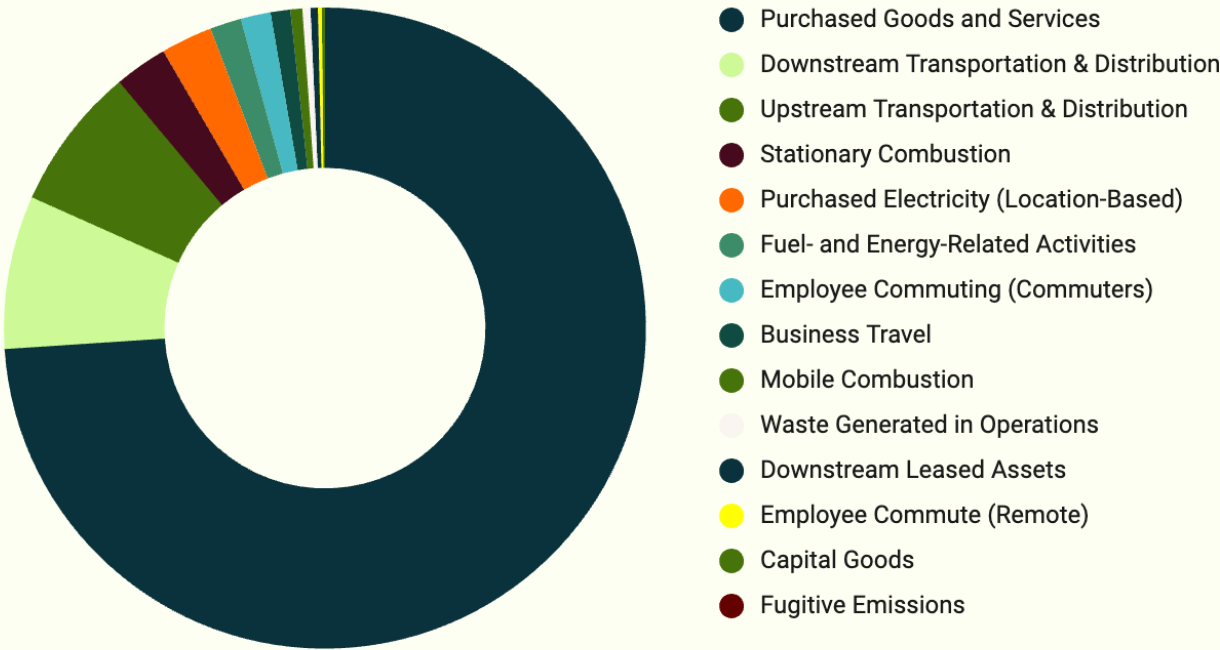
14,987.93 mT of CO₂e

[Visual breakdown by category, next pg.]

Total GHG emissions are:

14,987.93 mT of CO₂e

Total Footprint Breakdown



Category and Description	mT CO ₂ e	% of total
Fugitive Emissions Scope 1 emissions that come from leakage of refrigerant gasses.	0.005	0.00%
Stationary Combustion Scope 1 emissions that come from fossil fuels burned on-site.	399.25	2.66%
Mobile Combustion Scope 1 emissions that come from company-owned vehicles and mobile equipment.	89.45	0.60%
Purchased Electricity (Location-Based) Scope 2 emissions that come from the production of the electricity the reporting company purchases.	388.88	2.59%
Purchased Goods and Services	11,084.60	73.96%

Scope 3 emissions that come from the goods & services the reporting company purchases.		
Capital Goods		
Scope 3 emissions that come from capital goods and expenditures.	23.85	0.16%
Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities		
Scope 3 emissions that come from the upstream impacts of fuel and energy consumption.	237.85	1.59%
Upstream Transportation & Distribution		
Scope 3 emissions that come from transportation and shipping paid for by the reporting company.	1,086.39	7.25%
Waste Generated in Operations		
Scope 3 emissions that come from the third-party disposal and treatment of waste generated by the reporting company.	60.25	0.40%
Business Travel		
Scope 3 emissions that come from air travel, ground travel, and accommodations.	149.56	1.00%
Employee Commute (Commuters)		
Scope 3 emissions that come from employees commuting to and from work.	224.51	1.50%
Employee Commute (Remote)		
Scope 3 emissions that come from remote work energy consumption.	28.73	0.19%
Downstream Transportation & Distribution		
Scope 3 emissions that come from transportation and shipping paid for by the reporting company's customers.	1,158.74	7.73%
Downstream Leased Assets		
Scope 3 emissions that come from the operation of assets owned by the reporting company.	55.87	0.37%

Documentation

When conducting carbon assessments, Greenplaces recommends that clients include any verifying documentation of carbon emissions, REC and carbon credit purchases as applicable.

Statement of Limiting Conditions

1. This Carbon Assessment is valid only for the stated purpose and as of the date of its completion.
2. Information provided by the client or its representatives has been accepted by Greenplaces without verification and is not audited, reviewed, or otherwise validated. The carbon footprint arrived at herein is based on such information.
3. Greenplaces has obtained certain information regarding GHG from public sources that it believes to be reliable. However, Greenplaces makes no representation regarding the accuracy or completeness of such information and has not taken action to corroborate such information.
4. This Carbon Assessment does not constitute an environmental site assessment, and Greenplaces takes no responsibility for identifying any actual or potential environmental liabilities or contamination on or associated with the Client's property.
5. The prior written consent of Greenplaces is required before all or any part of the contents of this Carbon Assessment may be disseminated to the public or reproduced or distributed to any third parties. Any modification of this Carbon Assessment requires the prior written consent of Greenplaces. This Carbon Assessment is copyright © 2024, Greenplaces. All rights are reserved.

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[End of Report]

Appendix

Renewable Energy Credits

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Renewable Energy Credits

Issued To

Amount of credits purchased

Year

Network Wireless Solutions (NWS)

1,316 MWh

2024

Renewable Energy Credits Issued:

Country of Origin	Product	Quantity (MWh)	Project Description	Technology
United States	GEN2513	1316	Grande Prairie Wind	US Wind/Solar RECs

This certificate signifies that the above amount of MWh have been offset on your behalf through carbon credits purchased and retired by Greenplaces. These credits are measurable, verifiable emission reductions from certified climate action projects.

Certificate ID: 9f052b5b-e1e9-4df8-bcbb-21a76bdc7c6

Generated On: 28 May 2025

Issued On: 28 May 2025

Greenplaces

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Renewable Energy Credits

Issued To

Amount of credits purchased

Year

Network Wireless Solutions (NWS)

259 MWh

2024

Renewable Energy Credits Issued:

Country of Origin	Product	Quantity (MWh)	Project Description	Technology
Canada	0082a3ac-11dd	259	Parc éolien de l'Érable	Canada Wind/Solar RECs

This certificate signifies that the above amount of MWh have been offset on your behalf through carbon credits purchased and retired by Greenplaces. These credits are measurable, verifiable emission reductions from certified climate action projects.

Certificate ID: 9f052b86-5bd6-45b9-a427-089287a229eb

Generated On: 28 May 2025

Issued On: 28 May 2025