



EA Engineering, Science,
and Technology, Inc., PBC

2025

CARBON FOOTPRINT REPORT



Issued September 2026

OPENNESS | PRUDENCE | BALANCE | CHALLENGE

1.0 About EA

Headquartered in Hunt Valley, Maryland, EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc., PBC (EA) is a 100 percent employee-owned, public benefit corporation (PBC) that provides remediation, environmental compliance, natural resources, infrastructure engineering, and technology solutions to a wide range of public and private sector clients. In 2025, EA maintained a normalized headcount of 756 employees, based on full-time equivalents (FTEs),¹ working across a network of 28 commercial offices in the United States including Alaska, Hawaii, and the territory of Guam.

First initiated in 2009, EA published carbon footprint reports biennially from 2009 through 2015, with each report summarizing two full calendar years. Beginning in calendar year (CY) 2016, EA transitioned to annual reporting as an industry best practice for transparency.

2.0 Greenhouse Gas Inventory Assessment and Management

2.1 Accounting Standards and Management Plan

This greenhouse gas (GHG) analysis has been prepared in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard^{2,3} (hereafter referred to as the “Standards”), developed and published by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and the World Resources Institute (WRI). These Standards are the most widely used international accounting tools for governments and businesses to identify, quantify, and manage GHG emissions.

The Standards require accounting for the “Kyoto Protocol” GHG emissions—carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)—which are reported in terms of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e). This report only accounts for CO₂ emissions, which represent the majority of GHG emissions from most sources, as well as CH₄ and N₂O (which together are referred to as the Big Three). EA also accounts for HFCs used in refrigeration and air conditioning.

EA maintains an *Inventory Management Plan* (IMP) to ensure consistent analysis of data from year to year and to track changes in accounting procedures. EA uses the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Simplified GHG Emissions Calculator (SGEC)⁴ to determine our yearly carbon footprint and the EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership’s Simplified IMP Form (August 2020 version) to prepare our IMP. The IMP serves multiple functions: it describes data collection procedures and data quality control measures; identifies data and other factors used to estimate GHG emissions associated with EA’s business activities; summarizes EA’s operations; details data collected for each GHG scope area; quantifies emissions

-
1. Calculations in this report that rely on personnel totals (e.g., solid waste and wastewater) are completed using a normalized FTE total of 756. Normalized FTE is calculated as EA’s total Occupational Safety and Health Administration labor hours reported in 2025 divided by 2,080 (the number of hours in a typical full-time year assuming 52 standard 40-hour work weeks): 1,575,658 hours ÷ 2,080 hours per FTE = 757.5 FTE, rounded to the nearest whole number for calculations (758).
 2. WRI and WBCSD. 2004. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Revised Edition. March. Available at: <https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards/ghg-protocol-revised.pdf>.
 3. WRI and WBCSD. 2015. GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance: An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Standard. Available at: <https://ghgprotocol.org/scope-2-guidance>.
 4. EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership. Simplified GHG Gas Emissions Calculator, September 2024 version. Available at: <https://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/simplified-ghg-emissions-calculator>.

calculation methods used; and outlines data management methods and verification process controls calculations. The IMP is an internally controlled document that is updated annually by EA's Carbon Footprint Work Group, or more frequently as best practices dictate. The IMP is used to ensure annual GHG accounting and reporting are relevant, complete, consistent, transparent, and accurate.

2.2 Emissions Scopes

EA accounts for direct and indirect GHG emissions from its business and business-related operations in accordance with defined GHG scopes delineated in the Standards, as follows:

Scope 1: Direct Emissions—Direct GHG emissions from sources controlled or owned by EA. GHG emissions from EA's business operations include emissions from fleet vehicle operations, boat operations, and portable power generators; emissions associated with combustion of fuels used for heating offices and other buildings; and emissions of refrigerants from building heating and cooling systems. Emissions from energy use in residential "satellite offices" (i.e., officially designated home offices used by EA employees who do not work from an established commercial office) and remote telework are not included in Scope 1. These emissions are included in Scope 3, Category 7 (Employee Commuting).

Scope 2: Indirect Emissions—Indirect GHG emissions associated with purchased energy. Indirect GHG emissions arise from the off-site generation of purchased electricity and steam. Purchased energy is used to heat, cool, and power commercial offices, laboratories, and warehouse spaces. EA's calculations for Scope 2 use location-based methods that rely on regional emissions factors reflecting the regional average carbon intensity of the grids where EA offices are located. Emissions arising from energy use at residential satellite offices and associated with telework are addressed in Scope 3, Category 7 (Employee Commuting).

Scope 3: Other Indirect Emissions—Indirect GHG emissions associated with the upstream (i.e., purchased or acquired) and downstream (i.e., connected with company service offerings) aspects of EA's value chain. GHG emissions from other elements of EA's business operations arise by means of assets not owned or controlled by EA and include all emissions sources not addressed within EA's Scope 1 and Scope 2 boundaries. EA's Scope 3 emissions include Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions attributed to upstream (purchased or acquired) and downstream (connected with EA's service offerings) vendors, contractors, service providers, and others within EA's value chain. For most organizations, including EA, Scope 3 emissions represent the vast majority of GHG emissions.

Prior to 2021, EA's carbon footprint analysis captured GHG emissions associated with some aspects of its value chain, including emissions arising from the following upstream and downstream components:

- Employee commutes to and from EA commercial office locations and from employee business travel using personal vehicles.
- Employee business travel, inclusive of air, rail, rental car, employee-owned vehicles, public transit, and rideshare services.
- Emissions arising from disposal of solid waste, including recycling and composting, generated at EA offices and other work locations (e.g., at temporary field or project offices).
- Emissions arising from potable water consumption and treatment of wastewater attributable to EA office and warehouse locations.

- Emissions arising from shipment of samples, work products, and other materials to and from EA offices and to client or project sites.
- Emissions associated with elements of the supply and delivery chain and other activities.

Beginning in CY 2021, EA elected to extend its Scope 3 emissions assessment to include complete quantification of its value chain GHG emissions. In accordance with *GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard*⁵ and the *List of Corrections for Scope 3 Standard*,⁶ EA evaluated all 15 elements of the value chain not otherwise included in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. This is considered by WBCSD and WRI to represent a complete organizational carbon footprint. EA's Carbon Footprint Work Group evaluated the criteria outlined in the Scope 3 Standard and determined that categories 10, 11, 13, 14, and 15 do not apply to EA's business operations. Given this, these categories are not included in EA's value chain emissions calculations.

Scope 3 emissions within an organization's value chain comprise eight upstream and seven downstream categories of GHG emissions, identified in **Table 1**, with examples of EA's contributions to the category. EA's Scope 3 value chain includes emissions from EA commercial offices and laboratories.

Table 1. Scope 3 Supply Chain Categories and Representative Emissions Sources

Scope 3 Category	Representative Emissions Sources
1. Purchased Goods and Services	Vendors, service providers, and subcontractors.
2. Capital Goods	Laboratory and field equipment, boats and generators, and information technology equipment (e.g., computers, printers, and scanners).
3. Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities	Fuel, purchased electricity, transmission emissions, and distribution emissions associated with upstream production and transportation. Fuel consumption is accounted for in EA's Scope 1 emissions and purchased electricity is accounted for in EA's Scope 2 emissions.
4. Upstream Transportation and Distribution	Transportation and distribution emissions associated with delivery of purchased goods and services (e.g., delivery of office supplies, laboratory materials, and computer shipments).
5. Waste Generated in Operations	Solid waste generated during day-to-day office and field operations, historically accounted for in EA's Scope 3 emissions calculations, along with offsets associated with recycling and composting activities.
6. Employee Business Travel	Historically accounted for as part of EA's Scope 3 emissions calculations along with carbon credits typically purchased to offset a component of EA's annual employee business travel emissions. This category includes air, rail, rental car, and rideshare emissions associated with any EA travel.

5. WRI and WBCSD. 2011. Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. September. Available at: https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards/Corporate-Value-Chain-Accounting-Reporting-Standard_041613_2.pdf.

6. WRI and WBCSD. 2013. List of Corrections for Scope 3 Standard. 2011. Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard: Supplement to the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. May. Available at: <https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/2022-12/List%20of%20Corrections%20for%20Scope%203%20Standard.pdf>.

Scope 3 Category	Representative Emissions Sources
7. Employee Commuting <i>Note: EA calculates this category as Employee Commuting and Telework.</i>	Previously, employee commutes have been incorporated into EA's Scope 3 emissions calculations through an annual voluntary employee commuting survey. With an expanded hybrid workforce, EA also incorporates Scope 3 emissions associated with remote and hybrid work to account for emissions associated with EA "work from home" operations.
8. Upstream Leased Assets	Life-cycle emissions associated with construction of leased assets such as commercial office space, including refrigerant production.
9. Downstream Transportation and Distribution	Limited to transportation and delivery of products sold (e.g., shipping of technical reports prepared for clients).
10. Processing of Sold Products	Not applicable to EA's operations.
11. Use of Sold Products	Not applicable to EA's operations.
12. End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products	Waste treatment and disposal of products such as technical reports produced in hard copy and electronic (e.g., compact disc or universal serial bus) format.
13. Downstream Leased Assets	Not applicable to EA's operations.
14. Franchises	Not applicable to EA's operations.
15. Investments	Not applicable to EA's operations.

2.3 Updates to Previous Year's Calculations

Water and Wastewater—Calendar year 2025 data were unavailable at the time of inventory development. To maintain inventory completeness, 2024 potable water and wastewater data were used as a proxy for estimating 2025 emissions. Given the consistently small contribution (less than 0.02 percent) of these sources to EA's carbon footprint year over year, this substitution does not materially affect the overall 2025 carbon footprint.

Waste (Scope 3, Category 5)—To better reflect current workplace operations, EA updated its solid waste calculation methodology for our Hunt Valley, Maryland, headquarters office to account for increased hybrid work arrangements and periodic in-office meetings with catered meals. The revised methodology normalizes waste generation based on the busiest in-office day recorded during calendar year 2025 (as determined using building security access data) and assumes two monthly group meetings that include catered meals to accommodate up to 40 attendees. Waste estimates for all other office locations are extrapolated from the headquarters' waste profile and normalized using each office's average calendar year headcount to better reflect relative occupancy and waste generation.

Employee Business Travel (Scope 3, Category 6)—For the 2025 reporting year, EA's Employee Business Travel inventory was expanded to include estimated emissions from rideshare travel, improving completeness for Scope 3, Category 6. While mileage data are available for air, rail, and rental vehicle travel from our corporate travel partner, rideshare and cab fare expenses are itemized on expense reports entered into the company's expense management system. For the purposes of calculating EA's carbon footprint, the rideshare category includes emissions associated with rideshare services (e.g., Uber and Lyft), traditional taxi services, and shared airport-to-hotel shuttle transportation.

To estimate miles associated with rideshare category expenditures, a conservative average cost of \$2.00 per mile was applied to eligible rideshare expenses, based on publicly available nationwide pricing estimates.⁷ Because a portion of these expenses may include public transit, ferry, or traditional taxi fares, and recognizing the increasing use of electric vehicles by rideshare providers,⁸ only 91.5 percent of the estimated rideshare mileage was assumed to be associated with gasoline-powered vehicles, consistent with published rideshare fleet data. Using this methodology, approximately 30,349 miles of rideshare travel were incorporated into EA's 2025 GHG inventory.

3.0 2025 Carbon Footprint Reporting

EA has used the EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership SGEC tool since 2019. The SGEC is a spreadsheet-based, menu-driven tool for calculating GHG emissions. EPA updates the tool as needed to improve utility and representativeness. For this assessment, EA employed the September 2024 update to the tool. Since the SGEC tool does not account for GHG emissions from water and wastewater, EA has opted to include a customized entry in the tool to account for these contributions.

3.1 Reporting Overview

For most operations subject to the EPA Mandatory GHG Reporting Rule (Part 98 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations), reporting to EPA is required only when annual direct emissions (i.e., Scope 1) exceed 25,000 metric tons of CO₂e (MTCO₂e). Although EA does not report under Part 98, we have calculated and publicly reported on GHG emissions (carbon footprint) in accordance with the Standards since 2009. EA's gross GHG emissions continue to increase due to organic company growth and the inclusion of total supply chain emissions, as discussed in *Section 2.2* and noted in *Table 1*. However, EA's direct (Scope 1) emissions remain well under the 25,000 MTCO₂e threshold for mandatory Part 98 reporting to EPA; therefore, EA is not considered a major source of GHG emissions.

This report incorporates actual utility data (i.e., electricity, natural gas, water, and wastewater) for EA's corporate headquarters location (Hunt Valley, Maryland) as well as office-specific utility data from many of EA's nationwide commercial offices. Where office-specific utility usage data were not available, assessments of office-specific emissions were based on extrapolation of Hunt Valley utility usage data, adjusted for office size, occupancy trends, regional energy use intensity, and other factors.

3.2 Carbon Credits and Renewable Energy Certificates

Carbon offsets are reduction credits that, once acquired, decrease gross emissions resulting in lower net emissions from an organization. Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs),⁹ are used to offset an organization's Scope 2 emissions. In 2025, EA offset approximately 1,021.6 MTCO₂e through purchased carbon offsets that fall into the categories described below:

-
7. Adams, Jim. 2026. "How Much Does a 20-Minute Uber Cost? Cost Per Mile This June 2026." DealNews. Accessed 20 February 2026. Available at: <https://www.dealnews.com/features/uber/cost/>.
 8. Uber Technologies, Inc., "Uber's Electrification Update," accessed February 2026. Available at: <https://www.uber.com/us/en/about/reports/sustainability-report/>.
 9. RECs are tradeable assets that represent the environmental attributes of 1 megawatt hour of renewable electricity. RECs are sold separately from actual power generated to consumers who want to "green" their existing power sources by contributing to the use of renewable energy sources.

1. ***Air Travel Offsets (Annual Purchase)***—EA purchased 257 MTCO₂e of verified carbon offsets from TerraPass¹⁰ to offset emissions associated with approximately 25 percent of EA’s total business travel. Additionally, EA’s Facilities Compliance and Engineering Business Unit purchased an additional 3.6 MTCO₂e of offsets to cover air travel emissions associated with their annual Business Unit meeting. All TerraPass carbon offsets, which support U.S.-based projects, have been verified by independent third parties and standards including the Gold Standard, Verified Carbon Standard, Climate Action Reserve, and American Carbon Registry.
2. ***RECs (Annual Purchase)***—A REC is a tradeable asset that represents the environmental attributes of 1 megawatt hour (MWh) of renewable electricity. RECs are sold separately from actual carbon-free power generated, to entities who want to invest in responsible renewable energy projects. To offset 2025’s Scope 2 emissions, EA has matched 100 percent of its purchased non-renewable electricity with 2,500 MWh of 100 percent U.S.-sourced renewable energy through the purchase of Green-e Certified RECs from Sterling Planet.¹¹ Purchase of these RECs offset approximately 761.0 MTCO₂e¹² of EA’s carbon emissions.

Copies of EA’s 2025 certificates for purchased offsets are provided in *Appendix A*.

4.0 Summary of EA’s 2025 Carbon Footprint

In 2025, EA’s total operational carbon footprint was estimated at a gross total of 20,667.9 MTCO₂e, representing a 6.6 percent increase from 2024 gross emissions of 19,389.7 MTCO₂e. The increase corresponds with EA’s continued organizational and business growth, including an 11.2 percent year-over-year increase in company revenues and a 6 percent increase in headcount. Emissions increased across multiple categories, including Mobile Sources, Business Travel, Solid Waste Disposal, and Purchased Goods and Services, rather than being attributable to any single emissions category.

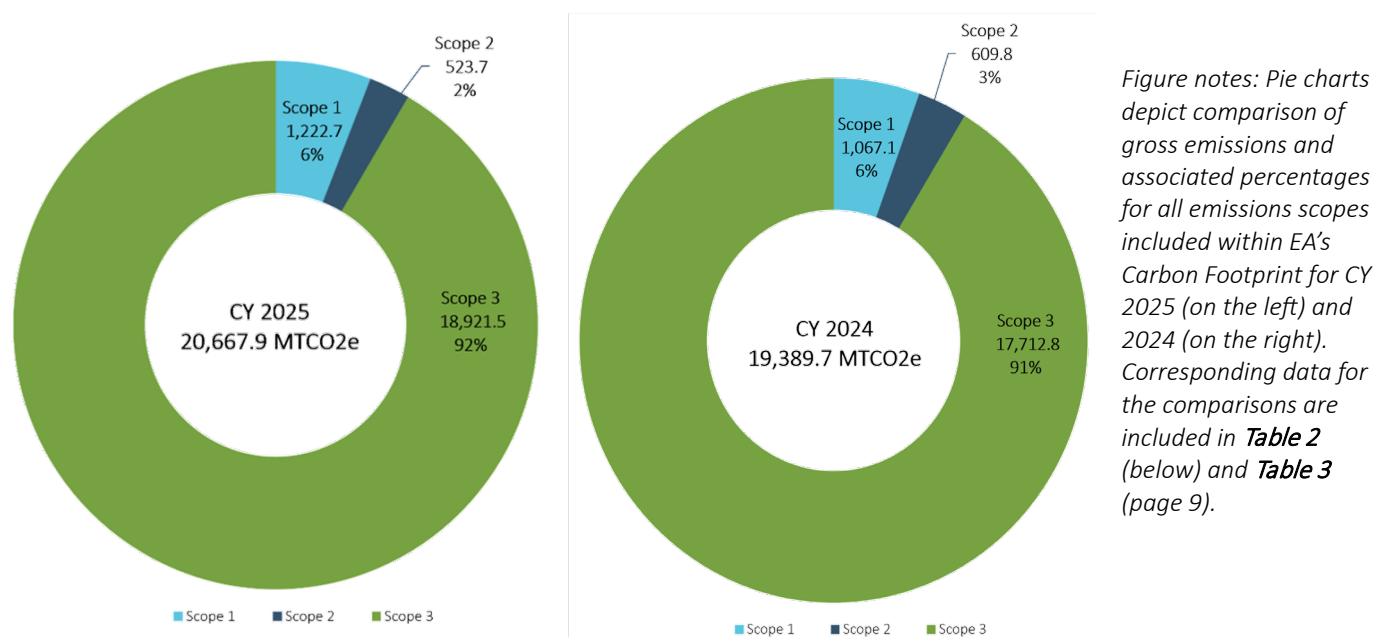
Figure 1 provides a comparison of EA’s gross Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions (represented as MTCO₂e) for CYs 2024 and 2025. Additionally, *Appendix B* provides EA’s full emissions summary generated from the use of EPA’s Center for Corporate Climate Leadership SGEC.

10. Available at: <https://www.terrapass.com>.

11. Available at: <https://sterlingplanet.com>.

12. Calculated by converting 2,500 MWh to 2,500,000 kilowatt hour (kWh) and multiplying by EA’s average office emissions rate of 0.671081 pounds of CO₂ avoided per kWh, resulting in 1,677,703 pounds of CO₂ avoided. Converted to metric tons using the factor 1 pound = 0.453592 kilograms, yielding approximately 761.0 MTCO₂e.

Figure 1. Comparison of Gross MTCO₂e by Scope—Calendar Year 2025 and 2024
(Shown as total MTCO₂e and percentage of overall emissions for each year)



A total of 4.9 percent (1,021.6 MTCO₂e) of 2025 gross emissions were offset, resulting in net operational GHG emissions of 19,646.3 MTCO₂e. Scope 3 activities accounted for 91.5 percent of EA's gross carbon footprint.

In 2025, EA's top three emissions sources were:

- Purchased Goods and Services (Scope 3, Category 1; 15,370.4 MTCO₂e)
- Employee Business Travel (Scope 3, Category 6; 1,259.9 MTCO₂e)
- Mobile Sources (Scope 1; 1,011.3 MTCO₂e)

Table 2 summarizes EA's carbon footprint trends in MTCO₂e and FTEs over the past three years.

Table 2. Carbon Footprint Trends at EA over the Last Three Years

Calendar Year	2025	2024	2023
Gross Emissions^(a)	20,667.9	19,389.7	22,590.6
Carbon Offsets^(a)	-1,021.6	-1,120.3	-1,238.4
Net Emissions^(a)	19,646.3	18,269.4	21,352.2
Number of FTE Employees	756	709	687

Notes: (a) Results reported in MTCO₂e

Figure 2 illustrates EA’s total 2025 carbon footprint for all emissions sources (expressed as percent total of each category of gross emissions) and *Table 3* (page 9) summarizes the contributions and offsets that comprise EA’s CY 2025 carbon footprint.

Figure 2. 2025 Carbon Footprint Sources Expressed by Percentage of Gross Emissions

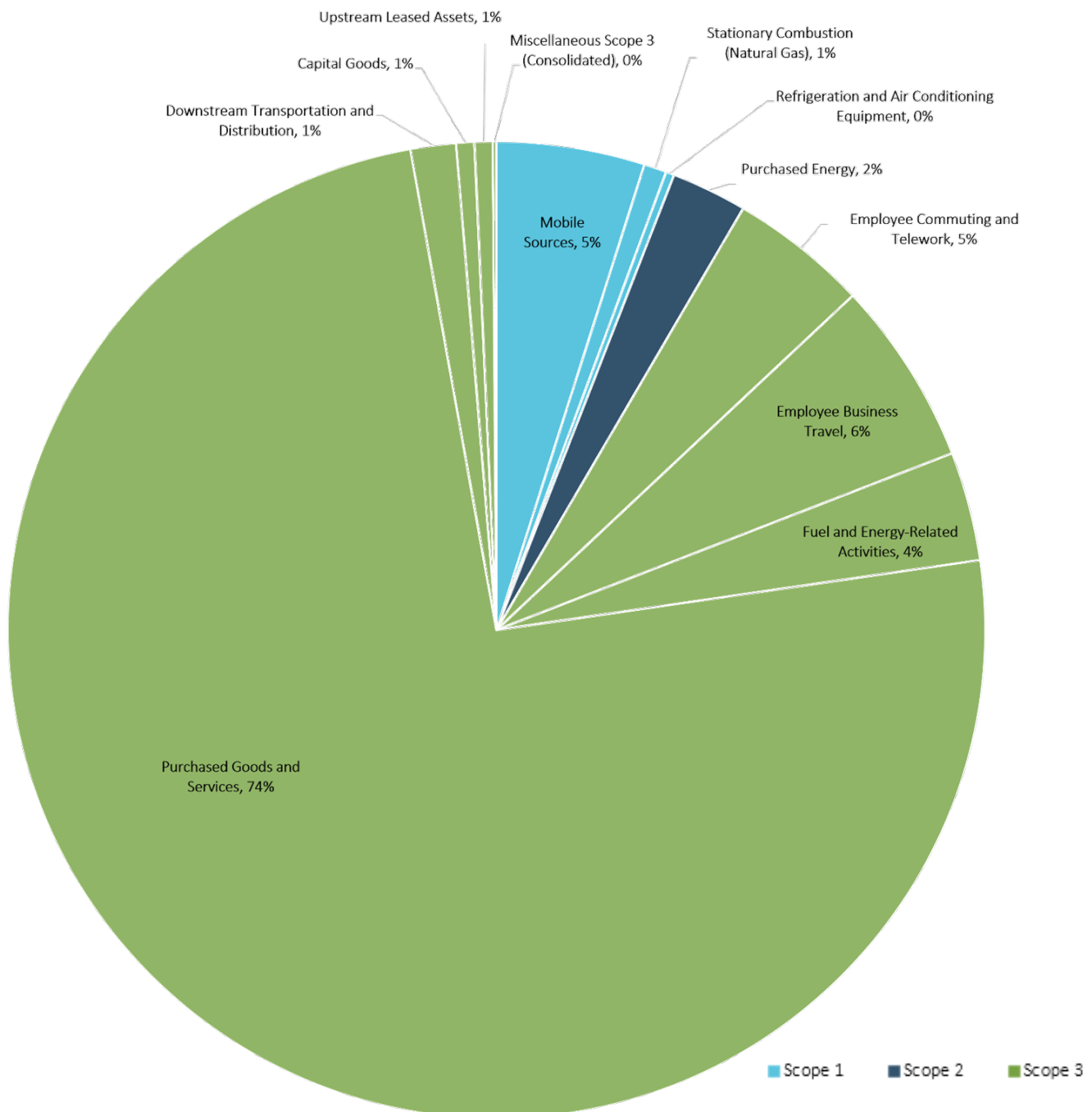


Figure notes: Pie chart depicts EA’s overall carbon footprint illustrating the percentage of individual emissions categories as part of the company’s gross emissions. Corresponding data for the percentages are included in *Table 3*.

Scope 3 emissions categories in Table 3 that each account for 0.1 percent or less of EA’s total emissions have been consolidated into a “Miscellaneous Scope 3” data wedge that includes Solid Waste Disposal, End-of-life Treatment of Sold Products, Potable Water, Upstream Transportation and Distribution, and Wastewater Treatment.

Table 3. Summary of Emissions and Offsets Contributing to EA's 2025 Carbon Footprint

Emissions Sources	2025 Total (MTCO ₂ e)	2025 Total (Percent)	2024 Total (MTCO ₂ e)
Scope 1: Direct GHG Emissions			
Mobile Sources	1,011.3	4.9	826.8
Stationary Combustion (Natural Gas)	154.2	0.7	195.6
Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment	57.2	0.3	44.7
Fire Suppression	0.0	0.0	0.0
Purchased Gases	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scope 2: Indirect Purchased Energy Emissions			
Purchased Electricity and Steam	523.7	2.5	609.8
Scope 3: Other Indirect GHG Emissions			
Purchased Goods and Services	15,370.4	74.4	14,141.5
Capital Goods	132.5	0.6	88.3
Employee Commuting and Telework	945.6	4.6	1,098.6
Employee Business Travel ^(a)	1,259.9	6.1	1,131.6
Solid Waste Disposal	18.6	0.1	4.3
Downstream Transportation and Distribution (Shipping)	311.5	1.5	352.2
Upstream Transportation and Distribution	0.6	< 0.02	0.6
End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products	0.8	< 0.02	1.1
Potable Water (2024 data used)	1.5	< 0.02	1.5
Upstream Leased Assets	125.7	0.6	138.7
Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities	751.7	3.6	751.7
Wastewater Treatment (2024 data used)	2.7	< 0.02	2.7
Gross Emissions (All Scopes)	20,667.9	100	19,389.7
Purchased Carbon Offsets^(b)			
Air Travel Offsets	(260.6)	NA	(259.3)
Solid Waste Offsets	NA for 2025	NA	(100)
Renewable Energy Certificates ^(c)	(761.0)	NA	(761.0)
Total Reduction	(1,021.6)	(4.9)	(1,120.3)
Net Emissions^(c)	19,646.3	NA	18,269.4

Notes:

NA = Not applicable

- (a) Air, rail, and rental car travel data provided by EA's corporate travel agent, Safe Harbors.
- (b) Offsets result in a decrease in net emissions and are denoted by parentheses. Net emissions represent the sum of EA's Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions less earned and purchased offsets.
- (c) 1 REC represents 1 MWh (1,000 kWh) of renewable energy. In 2025, EA consumed approximately 1,560 MWh of purchased electricity, corresponding to 509.2MTCO₂e of Scope 2 emissions, plus an additional 14.5 MTCO₂e from steam. RECs are purchased in advance of the company's annual carbon footprint calculation, with quantities estimated based on the prior year's energy use. For 2025, EA purchased 2,500 MWh (2,500,000 kWh) of RECs, resulting in offsets of 761.0 MTCO₂e—equivalent to offsetting 45.3 percent more emissions than were generated by EA's actual Scope 2 energy consumption for the year.

Appendix A. 2025 Renewable Energy Certificates and Offsets

CERTIFICATE

OF ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP



CERTIFIES THAT

EA ENGINEERING, SCIENCE, AND
TECHNOLOGY, INC., PBC

HAS MATCHED 100% OF ELECTRICITY USE WITH

2,500,000 KILOWATT-HOURS OF STERLING GREEN™ WIND RENEWABLE ENERGY

TERM OF DELIVERY: 1.1.2025 – 12.31.2025

DATE OF CERTIFICATE ISSUANCE: 10.01.2025

SERIAL NUMBER: 20250917000001



A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Gerald Murphy, Jr.".

STERLING PLANET CHAIRMAN



THIS PURCHASE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATES (RECs) AVOIDS ~ 2,168,950 POUNDS OF CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS
AND ALSO ADVANCES THE U.S. ECONOMY, ENERGY SECURITY AND ENERGY INDEPENDENCE.



CERTIFICATE OF SUSTAINABILITY

PROUDLY PRESENTED TO

**EA Engineering, Science, and
Technology, Inc., PBC**

**257 mT OF CARBON OFFSETS FROM THE
BUSINESS CARBON OFFSET PACKAGE**



E2T1DTNK-tpus-1176912

CERTIFICATE NUMBER

04/22/2025

DATE



CERTIFICATE OF SUSTAINABILITY



PROUDLY PRESENTED TO

**EA Engineering, Science, and
Technology, Inc., PBC**

**FOR YOUR CARBON OFFSET PURCHASE FROM THE
TERRAPASS FLIGHT CARBON OFFSET PACKAGE**



UFLZWQY1-tpus-1185331

CERTIFICATE NUMBER

10/09/2025

DATE

Note added by EA: Flight Carbon Offset for 14,001 - 16,000 air miles,
equivalent to approximately 8,000 lbs of carbon or ~3.6 MTCO₂e.

Appendix B. Center for Corporate Climate Leadership

Simplified Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculator—Emissions Summary

[Back to Intro](#)


Emissions Summary

Guidance

The total GHG emissions from each source category are provided below. You may also use this summary sheet to fill out the *Annual GHG Inventory Summary and Target Tracking Form* (.xls) as this Calculator only quantifies one year of emissions at a time. The form is available here: <https://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/target-setting>

By entering the data below into the appropriate cell of the *Annual GHG Inventory Summary and Target Tracking Form*, you will be able to compare multiple years of data.

If you have multiple Calculator files covering sub-sets of your inventory for a particular reporting period, sum each of the emission categories (e.g. Stationary Combustion) to an organizational total, which then can be entered into the *Annual GHG Inventory Summary and Target Tracking Form*.

(A) Enter organization information into the orange cells. Other cells on this sheet will be automatically calculated from the data entered in the sheets in this workbook. Blue cells indicate required emission sources if applicable. Green cells indicate scope 3 emission sources and offsets, which organizations may optionally include in its inventory.

(B) The "Go To Sheet" buttons can be used to navigate to the data entry sheets.

Organizational Information:

Organization Name:	EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc., PBC		
Organization Address:	225 Schilling Circle, Suite 400 Hunt Valley, 21031		
Inventory Reporting Period:	Calendar Year 2025		
	Start:	1/1/2025	End: 12/31/2025
Name of Preparer:	EA Carbon Footprint Work Group (Leads: Matt Dentch and John Kumm, PE, BCEE, CC-P)		
Contact Information of Preparer:	410-584-7000		
Date Prepared:	Feb - July 2026		

Summary of Organization's Emissions:

Scope 1 Emissions

	CO ₂ -e (metric tons)
Stationary Combustion	154.2
Mobile Sources	1,011.3
Refrigeration / AC Equipment Use	57.2
Fire Suppression	0.0
Purchased Gases	0.0

	CO ₂ -e (metric tons)		
	Gross	Offsets	Net
Scope 1 Summary	1,222.7	0.0	1,222.7

Scope 2 Emissions

Location-Based Scope 2 Emissions	CO ₂ -e (metric tons)
Purchased and Consumed Electricity	509.2
Purchased and Consumed Steam	14.5

	CO ₂ -e (metric tons)		
	Gross	Offsets	Net
Location-Based Scope 2 Summary	523.7	-761.0	-237.3

Scope 1 & 2 Summary

	CO ₂ -e (metric tons)	
	Gross	Net
Total Scope 1 & Location-Based Scope 2	1,746.4	985.4
Total Scope 1 & Market-Based Scope 2	N/A	N/A

Scope 3 Emissions

	CO ₂ -e (metric tons)		
	Gross	Offsets	Net
Business Travel	1,259.9	-260.6	999.3
Employee Commuting & Telework	945.6	0	945.6
Upstream Transportation & Distribution	0.6	0	0.6
Solid Waste Disposal	18.6	0	18.6
Upstream Leased Assets	125.7	0	125.7
Capital Goods	132.5	0	132.5
Purchased Goods & Services	15,370.4	0	15,370.4
Downstream Transportation & Distribution (Shipping)	311.4	0	311.4
End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products	0.8	0	0.8
Potable Water (2024 data used)	1.5	0	1.5
Fuel & Energy-Related Activities	751.7	0	751.7
Wastewater Treatment (2024 data used)	2.7	0	2.7

Scope 3 Summary

	CO ₂ -e (metric tons)	
	Gross	Net
Total Scope 3	18,921.5	18,660.9

Required Supplemental Information

	CO ₂ -e (metric tons)
Biomass CO ₂ Emissions from Stationary Sources	0
Biomass CO ₂ Emissions from Mobile Sources	0

Total 2025 Emissions

	CO ₂ -e (metric tons)		
	Gross	Offsets	Net
Total Scope 1	1,222.7	0.0	1,222.7
Total Scope 2	523.7	-761.0	-237.3
Total Scope 3	18,921.5	-260.6	18,660.9
2025 TOTAL	20,667.9	-1,021.6	19,646.3