For CY2016, Facebook has calculated and presented two versions of its carbon footprint. The Regional EF Scenario uses eGRID emissions factors for data center Scope 2 emissions in the United States and the IEA factors for Global Offices and POP locations. The Contractual EF Scenario uses utility-specific emission factors for data centers in the US, Residual Mix factors for all office locations worldwide.

For CY2016 under the “Location-based” scenario, Facebook calculated its total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions as 698,087 metric tons (MT) CO₂e equivalents (e): 688,788 MT of Scope 2 (indirect) CO₂e emissions from electricity purchases and 9,308 MT of Scope 1 (direct) CO₂e emissions from combustion.

For CY2016 under the “Market-based” scenario, Facebook calculated its total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions as 555,401 MT CO₂e: 546,093 MT of Scope 2 (indirect) CO₂e emissions from electricity purchases and 9,308 MT of Scope 1 (direct) CO₂e emissions from combustion.

In CY2016, Facebook has additionally declared Scope 3 emissions associated with air, rail and car business travel, product transportation, construction of owned data centers and offices, and employee commuting. Facebook has reported that these sources emitted 162,842 MT CO₂e in CY2016.

**Verification Opinion**

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 Facebook’s Global CY2016 GHG Inventory within the boundaries described above.** Cameron-Cole also found that Facebook’s GHG accounting and calculation methodologies, processes and systems for this inventory conform to the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol.

Cameron-Cole, LLC
May 5, 2017

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