

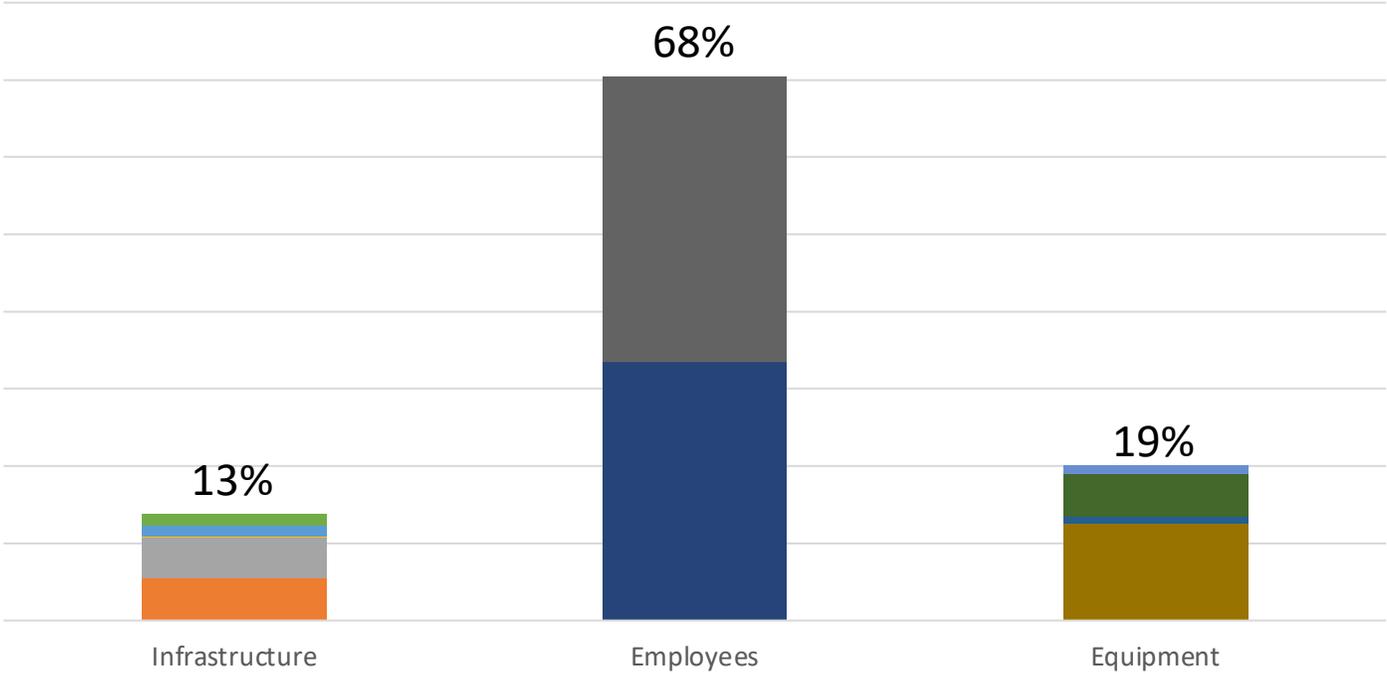


Carbon Assessment Report 2022

FINAL RESULTS

OVERALL CARBON FOOTPRINT - 51 tCO2e in 2022

Total footprint: 51 tCO2e on 2022



Infrastructure: 6,9 tCO2e

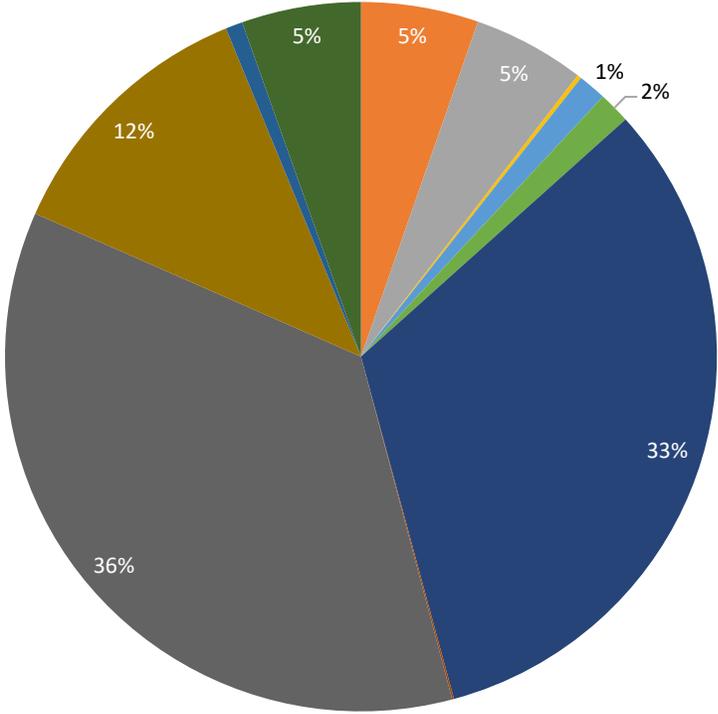
- Heating (Wood pellets)
- Air conditioning (electricity)
- Heating (electricity)
- Service electricity
- Air conditioning (fluid loose)

Employees: 35,2 tCO2e

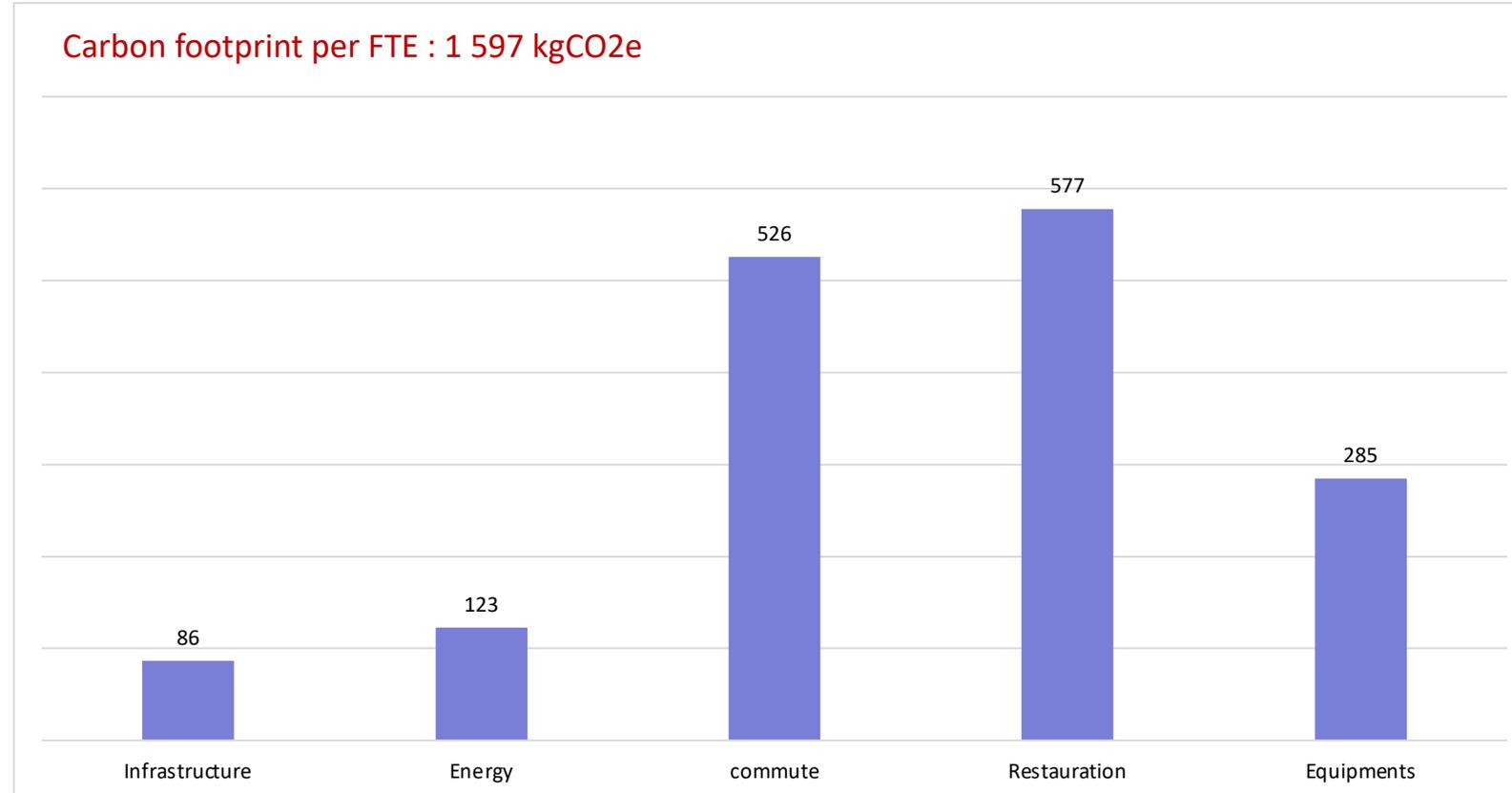
- Restauration
- Business travel
- Commuting

IT equipment: 10,1 tCO2e

- Workstations & Peripherals
- W&P electricity
- dataroom
- dataroom electricity

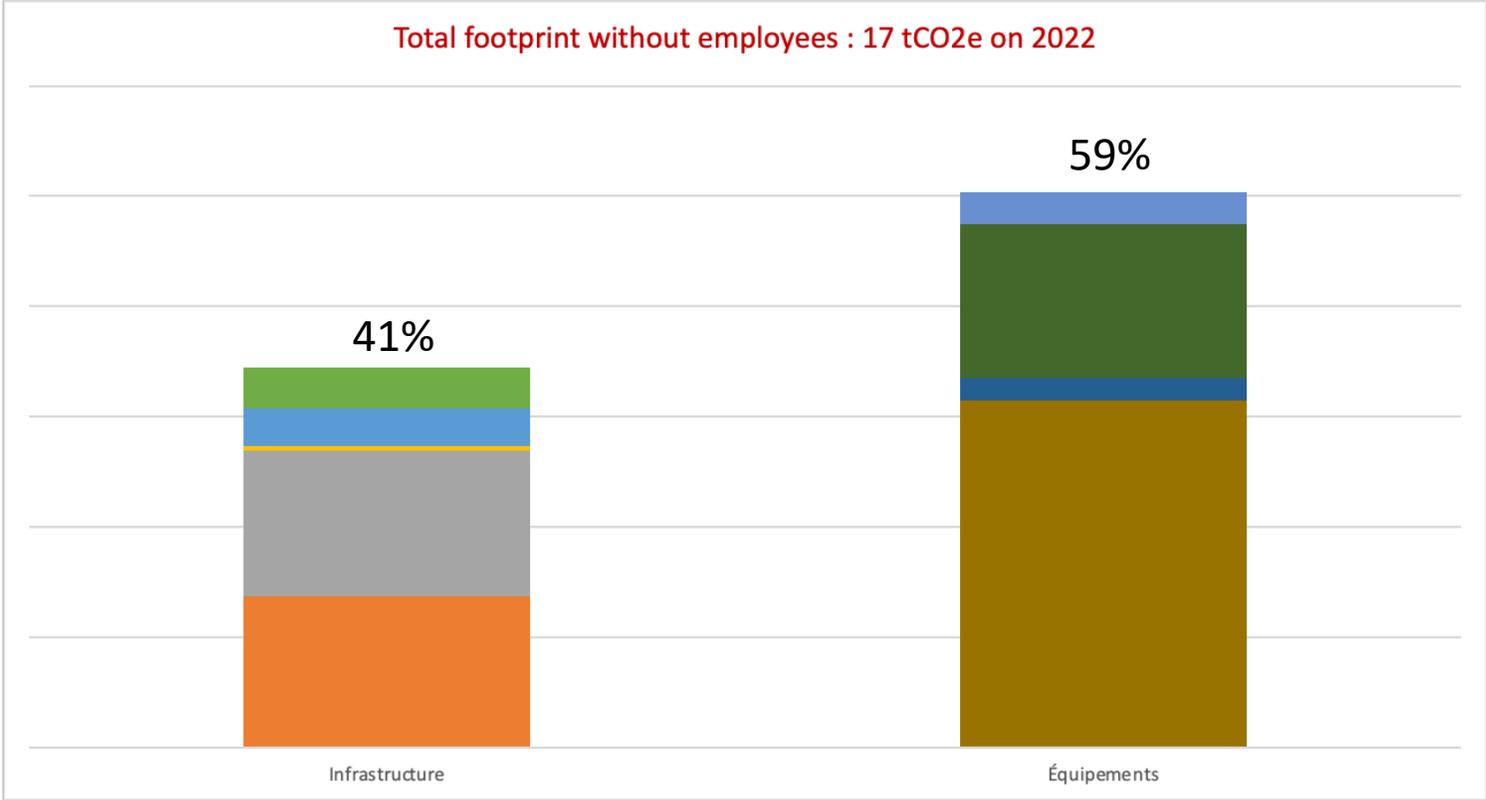


PER FTE, CARBON FOOTPRINT – 1,6 tCO₂e in 2022



Infrastructure and IT footprint- 17 tCO2e in 2022

(Operational footprint minus employees footprint)



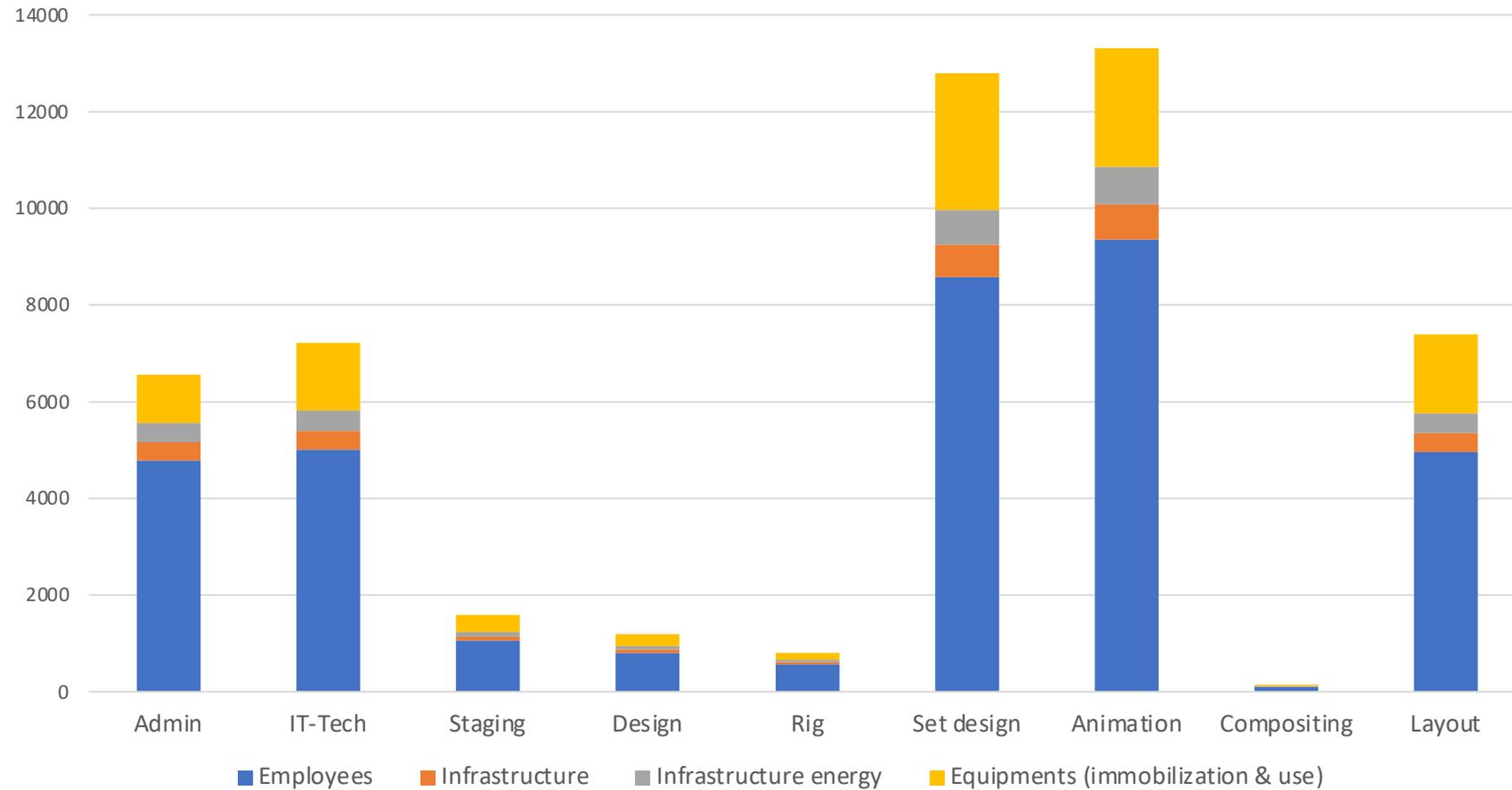
- Heating (Wood pellets)
- Air conditioning (electricity)
- Heating (electricity)
- Service electricity
- Air conditioning (fluid loose)

- Workstations & peripherals
- W&P electricity
- Dataroom equipment
- Dataroom electricity



ACTIVITIES CARBON FOOTPRINT - 51 tCO₂e in 2022

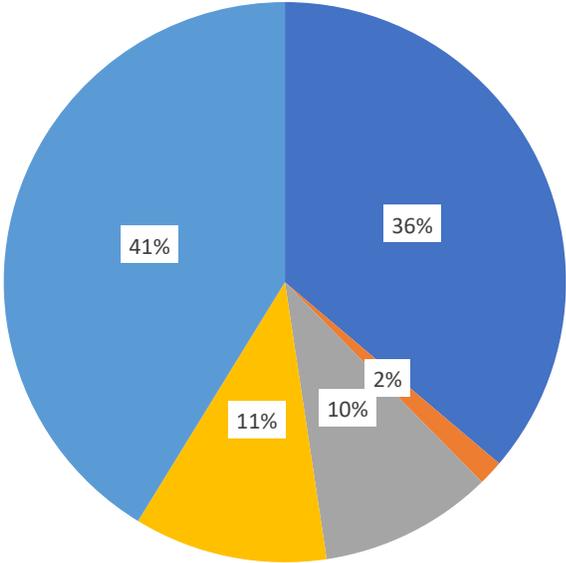
Carbon footprint by type of activity : 51 tCO₂e



DETAILED VIEW

BUILDING INFRASTRUCTURE FOOTPRINT : 6,67 tCO2e in 2022

Distribution of the total environmental impact of the building infrastructure: 6.67 tCO2e



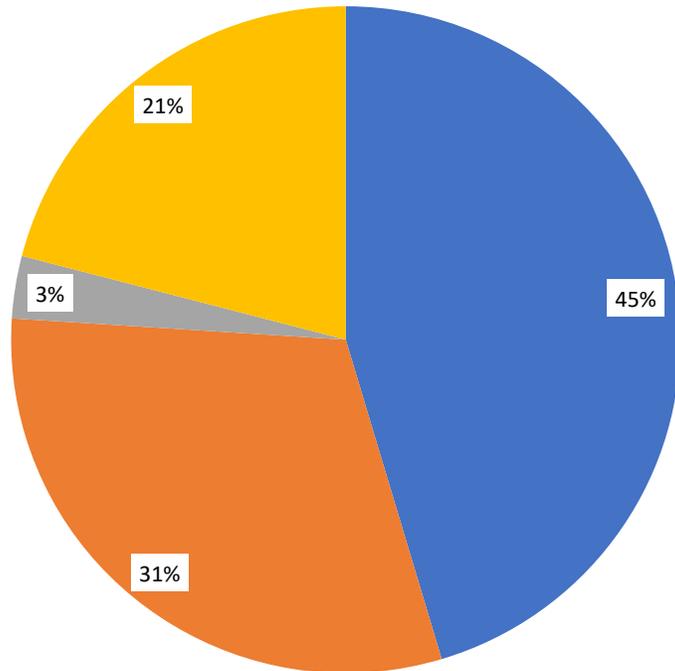
- Service electricity
- Air conditioning electricity
- Refrigerant losses from air conditioning systems
- Heating (electricity)
- Heating (wood pellet)

The major part of the emissions related to the Building infrastructure is related to the fugitive emissions of the refrigerant gases of the air conditioning units which represent 41% of the building's emissions. This is largely due to the high global warming power (GWP) of the air conditioning gases (in this case R410a) and to the significant use of air conditioning for cooling technical equipment and work spaces.



ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION : 55.85 kWh in 2022

Distribution of the annual electricity consumption of the building infrastructure: 55,847 kWh in 2022



- Services electricity (excluding IT equipment)
- Electricity of IT equipment
- Heating electricity
- Air cooling electricity

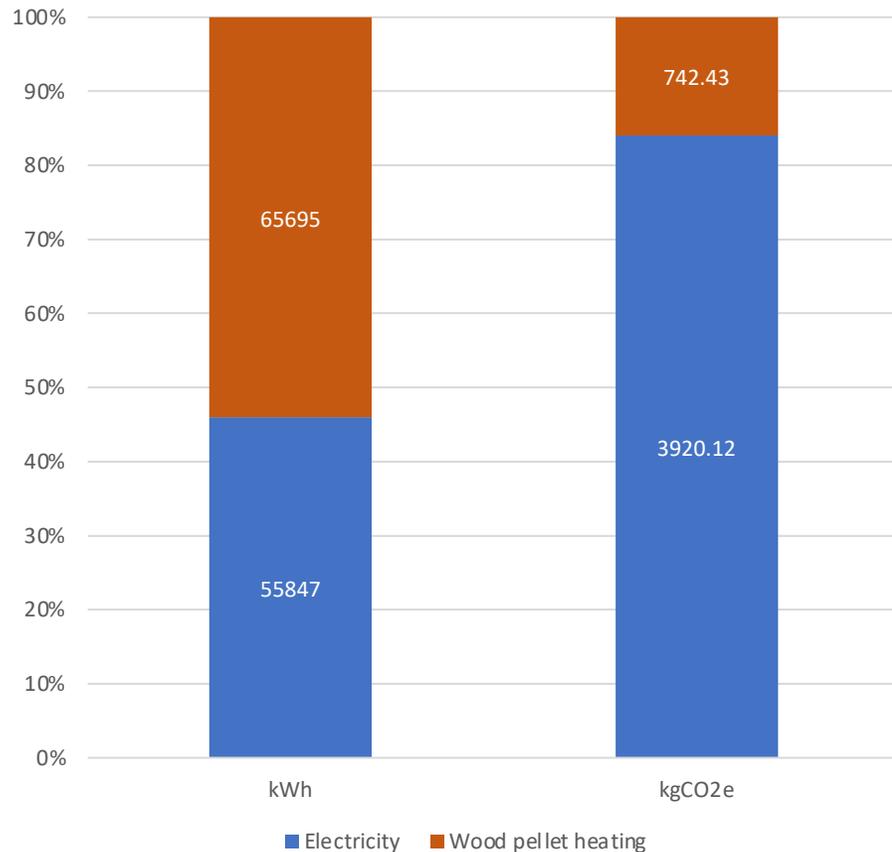
The total annual electricity consumption estimated at 55.85 kWh represents approximately 90 kWh/m²/year in relation to the surface area of the Ooolala offices.

Proportionally, so called "service" electricity (electricity consumption excluding electric heating and air conditioning) represents the second largest carbon emission item in the infrastructure, accounting for 36% of the building's emissions. Nevertheless, French electric energy benefits from a low carbon energy mix compared to other countries, which allows the carbon emissions related to electricity to remain very modest in total.



GLOBAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION : 121.64 kWh in 2022

Building global energy and its associated carbon footprint



The total annual energy consumption is estimated at 121.64 kWh.

It is composed of :

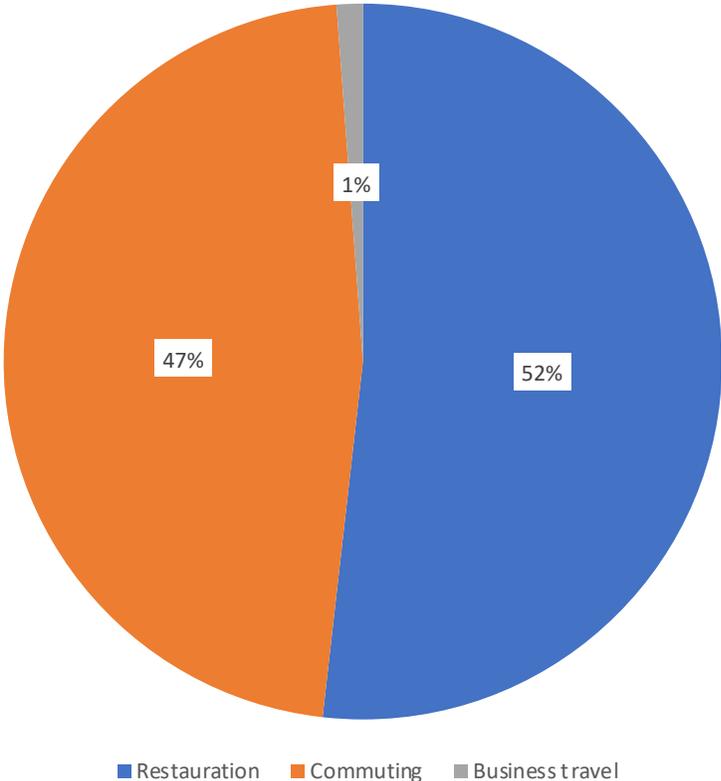
- 55.85 kWh of electricity
- 65.70 kWh of wood pellet heating. (*Heating energy is estimated from the wood pellet weight*).

Global energy is approximately 192 kWh/m²/year in relation to the surface area of the Ooolala offices. As a comparison, the French "Sustainable Real Estate Observatory" (OID) gives a global energy consumption of 146 kWh/m²/year. Ooolala building is 31% more energy intensive than average offices buildings.

Most of the heating is provided by a wood pellet boiler, which is considered a renewable energy. Wood pellets has a lower environmental impact of 11.3 gCO₂e/kWh than the electricity mix impact of 56.9 gCO₂e/kWh (France). This type of heating is therefore environmentally beneficial in the overall balance.



EMPLOYEES FOOTPRINT : 35.2 tCO2e



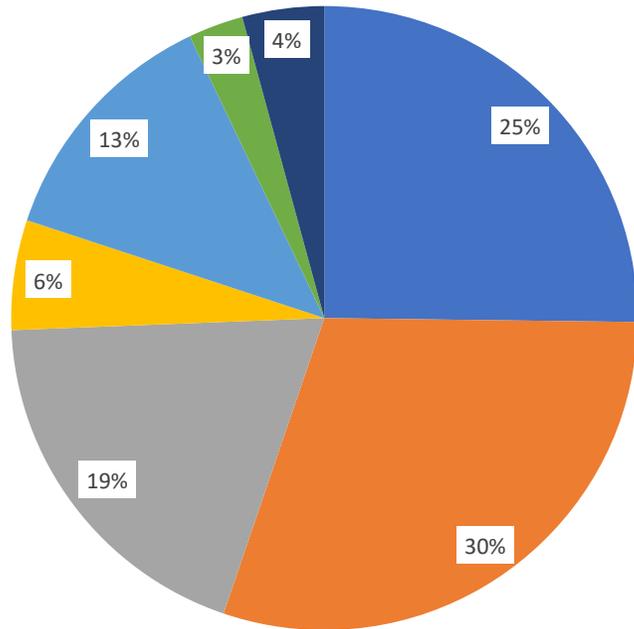
The major part of the emissions related to the employees corresponds to restauration. The environmental impact of food is often underestimated. However, the survey shows that vegetarian meals account for 44% of meals consumed by employees. This proportion in favour of a low meat diet is beneficial to the company because a vegetarian meal has a carbon footprint that is half the one of white meat meal, and eight times smaller than a full red meat meal.

Regarding commute between home and work, and according to the survey carried out, the highest proportion comes from journeys made by car in 70% of cases, compared to light mobility (pedestrians, bicycles, scooters and electric scooters), which accounts for a smaller percentage.



EQUIPMENT FOOTPRINT : 9.09 tCO2e

Distribution of the total environmental impact of equipment:
9.09 tCO2e



- Workstations
- Monitors
- Tablets
- Storage servers
- Storage - Archiving
- Networks
- Furnitures

The major part of the emissions related to the equipment manufacturing impact item corresponds to IT assets dedicated to production activities (Animation, Rig, IT-Tech, Prod...) for 69%. This can be explained by the large number of FTEs to which the individual equipment groups are assigned. For this exclusive use equipment, the same trend is found in the balance sheet by family of equipment, with a preponderant share of fixed assets associated with computers, monitors and individual graphics tablets.

The dataroom represents 31% of the total impact of fixed assets, made up for the most part of storage servers and archiving systems (SAN, NAS, LTO).



51 tCO2e

is as much emissions as to manufacture, consume or travel :



221 768

km by plane



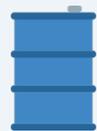
452 529

km by bus



21 610 170

km by high-speed train



9

years of oil heating



12*

years of gaz heating



75*

years of electric heating

Conclusion

The Ooolala studio benefits from a brand new setup and the latest generation of IT equipment has a very small footprint (small form factor) and power consumption. The hardware integration, with all workstations in the dataroom and hot/cold aisles also gives a very low usage for air conditioning, which is typically an important emitter in our industry because of refrigerant gas leakage.

The historic building doesn't have a great insulation factor because of its large metallic windows and old materials but it is using wood pellets for heating, that has a very positive impact for low carbon emissions.

As the studio employees in Valence live statistically more on the countryside than the ones in larger cities, the impact of their commute is important as they use cars more often. Though a challenging exercise in a creative industry, a good management remote working could help in reducing the carbon emissions for the studio, especially when considering growing the number of artists.

About Workflowers

Founded in 2006 as a brand to support the transition of the cinema industry to digital, Workflowers added in 2020 a new offer intended to support companies in the media sector in their digital and technological transition towards more sustainable business models.

Workflowers is aimed at companies across the entire media sectors (media technologies / television / platforms, cinema, video games, edition), by proposing tools for managing their resources, and evaluate the performance using carbon calculation, with a quality and business process approach.



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