MARA

CDP
DISCLOSURE INSIGHT ACTION

MARA Holdings, Inc.

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☑ USD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

MARA Holdings, Inc. (NASDAQ:MARA) is a global leader in digital asset compute ("DAC") that develops and deploys innovative technologies to build a more sustainable and inclusive future. MARA secures the world's preeminent blockchain ledger and supports the energy transformation by converting clean, stranded, or otherwise underutilized energy into economic value.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2023	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

387508000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US5657881067

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

565788106

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

MARA

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No
[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply
☑ United States of America

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to do so within the next two years

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.8) Primary reason for not mapping your upstream value chain or any value chain stages

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(1.24.9) Explain why your organization has not mapped its upstream value chain or any value chain stages

In 2023 MARA assembled a team of multi-disciplinary employees across many divisions and leadership levels to build the foundation of a company-wide ESG program dedicated transitioning its business operations towards a low-carbon, and sustainable economy. The team focused on strategic planning, data collection and sustainable operations. In early 2024 a formal Director of ESG role was created and filled to internally manage and focus on the ESG strategic plan and to collect and report data based on the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and TCFD framework.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

As this is MARA's first year reporting to CDP, we have not mapped plastics-related impacts in the value chain or direct operations but will evaluate the resources needed to potentially include this analysis in future reporting cycles. That said, we are aware that the majority of our plastics come from the upstream suppliers of ASICs, the servers we use for digital asset compute, and in the packaging materials. Once the servers reach their end of life, we plan to use a certified E-waste recycler that will dispose of the plastic components properly.
[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

We consider short-term time horizons to be along the same time scale as the life span of our primary capital asset, ASIC miners, being 3-5 years, and the cycle of bitcoin halving to be 4 years.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

We consider our medium-term time horizon to be the same as short-term for the same reasons stated above.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

We consider our long-term time horizon to be 5-10 years to align with our longer strategic partnerships with suppliers, such as power purchase agreements with utility companies, the terms of which typically range from 5-10 years.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

(2.2.1) Process in place

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(2.2.4) Primary reason for not evaluating dependencies and/or impacts

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(2.2.5) Explain why you do not evaluate dependencies and/or impacts and describe any plans to do so in the future

In 2023 MARA did not have a standardized procedure in place for identifying, assessing and managing environmental dependencies, per the definition of environmental dependencies. If air pollution, air quality and global warming potential from methane gas qualifies as an environmental dependency, then we offer that

our ongoing research into converting harmful methane gas from oil wells and landfills into a fuel source for digital asset computing may change our response to this question in the future.
[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific
☑ Local
☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Risk models
☑ Stress tests

Other

☑ Desk-based research
☑ External consultants
☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Heat waves
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)
☑ Tornado

Chronic physical

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Temperature variability

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies

☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Local communities

☑ Regulators

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Environmental and climate-related risks and opportunities are monitored and assessed at the board of directors and senior management levels. Risk and opportunity identification is carried out by both internal and external research, education and consultation with subject matter experts. Our leadership team takes into account physical and transitional risks and opportunities during strategic planning meetings and delegates further responsibility to the individual business division leaders. Work on climate-related issues is a collaborative process within MARA, where contributors have working knowledge and understanding of the issues at hand. To manage transitional risks and opportunities, such as changing policy and legislation, we have a dedicated Government Affairs team that monitors the current and future policy landscape on a regional, national and international level for the short, medium and long-term horizon. This team works closely with lawmakers to educate them and ensure prudent and fair legislation is created to support the digital asset compute industry. Our Communications team monitors information, and misinformation, about climate-related issues specific to our industry to ensure necessary steps are taken to protect our brand and industry reputation. The Communications team and its strategic partners ensure that our downstream value chain, ie: shareholders, are able to capitalize on the positive benefits that the digital asset compute industry brings to a future low-carbon economy. To manage physical risk such as acute and chronic climate related risk and opportunities from climate change, we enlist the guidance and research from industry experts, consultants, and partners and suppliers to assist our Operations and Growth Strategy Team in making careful and strategic decisions. Assessing physical risks and opportunities is critical in site planning and due diligence, equipment and technology development and deployment, energy management and financial forecasting. We communicate with suppliers in our upstream value chain, such as ASIC manufacturers, and convey our need for servers that can operate in regions with extreme heat and servers that can operate with optimal energy-efficiency, measured in Joules / Terahash. Our R&D team researches and creates immersion cooling technologies to operate servers efficiently in regions with extreme heat and low humidity. The management of risks and opportunities protects and enhances our company's short, medium and long-term strategic goals, drives technological innovation, elevates the digital asset compute industry and increases shareholder value.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.7.3) Primary reason for not assessing interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(2.2.7.4) Explain why you do not assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

As this is MARA's first year reporting to CDP, we have not evaluated the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts risks and opportunities but will evaluate the resources needed to potentially include this analysis in future reporting cycles.
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(2.3.7) Primary reason for not identifying priority locations

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(2.3.8) Explain why you do not identify priority locations

As this is MARA's first year reporting to CDP, we have not identified priority locations across the value chain located in or near areas with ecosystems whose current and future health and resilience are challenged. However, we are vetting software programs that can assist with this task in the future.
[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

This summary does not address all of the risks we face. Additional discussion of other risks that we face can be found in the 2023 10-K. Market price of bitcoin: Bitcoin prices are very volatile and this may affect our ability to effectively manage growth plans and our profitability. Fluctuations in the price of bitcoin may significantly influence the market price of our bitcoin holdings and therefore the price of our common stock. Halving: Bitcoin is subject to halving and as such the reward for successfully solving a block will halve several times in the future and its value may not adjust to compensate us for the reduction in the rewards we receive from our mining efforts, which could cause us to cease our mining operations altogether and investors could suffer a complete loss of their investment. Prolonged power and internet outages, shortages or capacity constraints: Our operations require a significant amount of electrical power and access to high-speed internet to be successful. If we are unable to secure sufficient electrical power, or if we lose internet access for a prolonged period, we may be required to reduce our operations or cease them altogether. If this occurs, our business and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

MARA helps solve the challenges of energy transformation by providing innovative solutions to the energy sector and beyond. MARA's goal is to convert unused or underutilized energy, like excess generation from renewables, and alternative sources, such as captured methane and biogas, into economic value and opportunities. These include, but are not limited to, Utility-Scale Computing and Energy Harvesting. Utility-Scale Computing: MARA's Utility-Scale Computing business monetizes excess power generation by deploying large, flexible, grid-connected data centers that serve as interruptible base load customers. Our data centers help improve the economic viability of energy projects by reducing curtailment and support power grid operations by balancing power supply and demand. Energy Harvesting: MARA's Energy Harvesting business transforms unconventional energy sources, such as landfill waste, food processing byproducts, and flared gas from oil fields, into usable electricity. These remote sites often face challenges in producing and utilizing electricity due to location, modest power outputs, and economic factors. MARA overcomes these obstacles by using generated electricity to power modular data centers. Additionally, heat from our data centers can be recycled for industrial use cases like district heating.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(3.1.3) Please explain

In 2023 MARA did not have the internal resources, capabilities or expertise to evaluate the environmental risks associated with plastics. As this is our first time disclosing to CDP, we are focused on climate change.
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As an alternative to fiat currencies that are backed by central governments, digital assets such as bitcoin, which are relatively new, are subject to supply and demand forces based upon the desirability of an alternative, decentralized means of buying and selling goods and services. It is unclear how such supply and demand will be impacted by geopolitical events. Nevertheless, geopolitical or economic crises may motivate large-scale acquisitions or sales of digital assets either globally or locally. Large-scale sales of digital assets would result in a reduction in their value and could adversely affect an investment in our securities. In addition, we are subject to price volatility and uncertainty due to geopolitical crises and economic downturns. Such geopolitical crises and global economic downturns may be a result of invasion, or possible invasion, by one nation of another, leading to increased inflation and supply chain volatility. Such crises, as well as inflation, will likely continue to have an effect on our ability to do business in a cost-effective manner.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Constraint to growth

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The effect of any future regulatory change on us, bitcoins, or other digital assets is impossible to predict, but such change could be substantial and adverse to us and could adversely affect an investment in our securities. Furthermore, one or more countries such as China and Russia may take regulatory actions in the future that severely restricts the right to acquire, own, hold, sell or use digital assets or to exchange digital assets for fiat currency. Such an action may also result in the restriction of ownership, holding or trading in the Company's securities.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with regulators/policy makers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The value of 0 was selected per CDP guidelines. Because this is MARA's first year reporting to CDP, a retroactive cost calculation has not been performed. The actual cost of response could be reported in future disclosures.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

MARA has a dedicated Government Affairs Department. The Government Affairs Department develops and maintains strong working relationships with government officials and agencies, foreign and domestic, to represent the organization at government meetings, hearings, and public forums, creating opportunities for business development, and acting as a liaison between the organization and all government entities. The Government Affairs Department monitors and analyzes legislative and regulatory developments that impact the organization. We track changes in public policy and regulatory environments, providing timely updates and insights to senior leadership and relevant departments. We advocate for legislative and regulatory changes that benefit the organization, develop, and promote policy positions on key issues affecting the business, engaging in lobbying efforts to influence policymakers and legislative and regulatory outcomes, and obtain available economic incentives from governmental entities to incentive projects.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

We operate within a complex and rapidly evolving regulatory environment and are subject to a wide range of laws and regulations enacted by U.S. federal, state, and local governments, governmental agencies, and regulatory authorities, including the SEC, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC"), the Federal Trade Commission (the "FTC"), and the Financial Crimes Enforcement network of the U.S. Department of Treasury, as well as similar entities in other countries. Other regulatory bodies have demonstrated an interest in regulating or investigating companies engaged in blockchain or cryptocurrency businesses

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Delays in securing operating licenses

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

There continues to be a lack of consistent climate legislation, which creates economic and regulatory uncertainty for our business because the bitcoin mining industry, with its high energy demand, may become a target for future environmental and energy regulation. New legislation and increased regulation regarding climate change could impose significant costs on us and our suppliers, including costs related to increased energy requirements, capital equipment, environmental monitoring and reporting, and other costs to comply with such regulations. Further, any future climate change regulations could also negatively impact our ability to compete with companies situated in areas not subject to such limitations.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with regulators/policy makers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

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(3.1.1.29) Description of response

MARA has a dedicated Government Affairs Department. The Government Affairs Department develops and maintains strong working relationships with government officials and agencies, foreign and domestic, to represent the organization at government meetings, hearings, and public forums, creating opportunities for business development, and acting as a liaison between the organization and all government entities. The Government Affairs Department monitors and analyzes legislative and regulatory developments that impact the organization. We track changes in public policy and regulatory environments, providing timely updates and insights to senior leadership and relevant departments. We advocate for legislative and regulatory changes that benefit the organization, develop, and promote policy positions on key issues affecting the business, engaging in lobbying efforts to influence policymakers and legislative and regulatory outcomes, and obtain available economic incentives from governmental entities to incentive projects.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The growth of the digital assets industry in general, and the use and acceptance of bitcoin in particular, may impact the price of bitcoin and is subject to a high degree of uncertainty. The pace of worldwide growth in the adoption and use of bitcoin could depend on the following: public familiarity with digital assets; ease of buying and accessing bitcoin; institutional demand for bitcoin as an investment asset; consumer demand for bitcoin as a means of payment; and the availability and popularity of alternatives to bitcoin.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decrease in shareholder value

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The price of bitcoin is extremely volatile and in fiscal 2023 the price range of bitcoin was between approximately 16,600 and 42,300. The cost to mine a bitcoin is independent of the then current price of bitcoin, so when prices are low, the cost per coin to mine may consume much of our available cash, which means that there is less capital with which to invest in future company growth.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with customers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The value of 0 was selected per CDP guidelines. Because this is MARA's first year reporting to CDP, a retroactive cost calculation has not been performed. The actual cost of response could be reported in future disclosures.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

MARA has an internal Communications Team dedicated to building trust with external stakeholders through the sharing of information and data.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The digital asset compute industry is a target for negative press coverage, especially after catastrophic events such the FTX collapse and multiple bankruptcies of bitcoin mining companies in 2022 and 2023. Negative press coverage can adversely affect the credibility of, and therefore investor confidence in, companies engaged in the digital asset compute space.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Brand damage

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Negative press coverage can damage trust between the company and its shareholders and community. It can also damage the image and reputation of the digital asset community. A decline in the popularity or acceptance of the digital asset networks of bitcoin, or similar digital asset systems, could adversely affect an investment in our securities.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with customers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The value of 0 was selected per CDP guidelines. Because this is MARA's first year reporting to CDP, a retroactive cost calculation has not been performed. The actual cost of response could be reported in future disclosures.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

MARA has an internal Communications Team dedicated to building trust with external stakeholders through the sharing of information and data.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☑ Stigmatization of sector

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Investor advocacy groups, certain institutional investors, investment funds and other influential investors are also increasingly focused on ESG practices and in recent years have placed increasing importance on the non-financial impacts of their investments. In May 2021, the SEC proposed rule changes that would require public companies to include certain climate-related disclosures in their periodic reports, including information about climate-related risks that are reasonably likely to have a material impact on their business, results of operations, or financial condition, and certain climate-related financial statement metrics in a note to their audited financial statements.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decrease in shareholder value

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Increased public awareness and concern regarding environmental risks, including global climate change, may result in increased public scrutiny of our business and our industry, and our management team may divert significant time and energy away from our operations and towards responding to such scrutiny and reassuring our employees.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Align organization’s public policy engagement with its environmental strategy

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The value of 0 was selected per CDP guidelines. Because this is MARA’s first year reporting to CDP, a retroactive cost calculation has not been performed. The actual cost of response could be reported in future disclosures.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

MARA has an internal Investor Relations Team dedicated to transparently communicating the climate-related strategies and initiatives of the Company to institutional shareholders and the investment community.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk6

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Heat wave

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The physical risks of climate change may impact the availability and cost of materials and natural resources, sources and supplies of energy, and demand for bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies, and could increase our insurance and other operating costs, including, potentially, to repair damage incurred as a result of extreme weather events or to renovate or retrofit facilities to better withstand extreme weather events.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

If our operations are disrupted due to physical impacts of climate change, our business, capital expenditures, results of operations, financial condition and competitive position could be negatively impacted.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase geographic diversity of facilities

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The value of 0 was selected per CDP guidelines. Because this is MARA's first year reporting to CDP, a retroactive cost calculation has not been performed. The actual cost of response could be reported in future disclosures.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

MARA has an internal Growth Team and International Business Development Team dedicated to growing and diversifying operations, choosing new site locations, developing new partnerships and monetizing new technologies.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk7

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The physical risks of climate change may impact the availability and cost of materials and natural resources, sources and supplies of energy, and demand for bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies, and could increase our insurance and other operating costs, including, potentially, to repair damage incurred as a result of extreme weather events or to renovate or retrofit facilities to better withstand extreme weather events.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

If our operations are disrupted due to physical impacts of climate change, our business, capital expenditures, results of operations, financial condition and competitive position could be negatively impacted.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase geographic diversity of facilities

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The value of 0 was selected per CDP guidelines. Because this is MARA's first year reporting to CDP, a retroactive cost calculation has not been performed. The actual cost of response could be reported in future disclosures.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

MARA has an internal Growth Team and International Business Development Team dedicated to growing and diversifying operations, choosing new site locations, developing new partnerships and monetizing new technologies.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk8

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust and sandstorm)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The physical risks of climate change may impact the availability and cost of materials and natural resources, sources and supplies of energy, and demand for bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies, and could increase our insurance and other operating costs, including, potentially, to repair damage incurred as a result of extreme weather events or to renovate or retrofit facilities to better withstand extreme weather events.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

If our operations are disrupted due to physical impacts of climate change, our business, capital expenditures, results of operations, financial condition and competitive position could be negatively impacted.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase geographic diversity of facilities

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The value of 0 was selected per CDP guidelines. Because this is MARA's first year reporting to CDP, a retroactive cost calculation has not been performed. The actual cost of response could be reported in future disclosures.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

MARA has an internal Growth Team and International Business Development Team dedicated to growing and diversifying operations, choosing new site locations, developing new partnerships and monetizing new technologies.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk9

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Tornado

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The physical risks of climate change may impact the availability and cost of materials and natural resources, sources and supplies of energy, and demand for bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies, and could increase our insurance and other operating costs, including, potentially, to repair damage incurred as a result of extreme weather events or to renovate or retrofit facilities to better withstand extreme weather events.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

If our operations are disrupted due to physical impacts of climate change, our business, capital expenditures, results of operations, financial condition and competitive position could be negatively impacted.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase geographic diversity of facilities

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The value of 0 was selected per CDP guidelines. Because this is MARA's first year reporting to CDP, a retroactive cost calculation has not been performed. The actual cost of response could be reported in future disclosures.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

MARA has an internal Growth Team and International Business Development Team dedicated to growing and diversifying operations, choosing new site locations, developing new partnerships and monetizing new technologies.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk10

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The physical risks of climate change may impact the availability and cost of materials and natural resources, sources and supplies of energy, and demand for bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies, and could increase our insurance and other operating costs, including, potentially, to repair damage incurred as a result of extreme weather events or to renovate or retrofit facilities to better withstand extreme weather events.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

If our operations are disrupted due to physical impacts of climate change, our business, capital expenditures, results of operations, financial condition and competitive position could be negatively impacted.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase geographic diversity of facilities

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The value of 0 was selected per CDP guidelines. Because this is MARA's first year reporting to CDP, a retroactive cost calculation has not been performed. The actual cost of response could be reported in future disclosures.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

MARA has an internal Growth Team and International Business Development Team dedicated to growing and diversifying operations, choosing new site locations, developing new partnerships and monetizing new technologies.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

387508000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 100%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

387508000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 100%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

MARA chose revenue as the financial metric for this question. Because MARA generates its revenue from the mining of digital assets, it is prudent to assume that our revenue stream is vulnerable to both physical and transitional risks as defined by TCFD guidance.
[Add row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:*

	Environmental opportunities identified
	☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Expansion into new markets

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

MARA is actively researching new markets to expand and diversify its operations as a complement to its Utility-Scale Mining operations. These new markets may be both domestic and abroad. New markets include energy harvesting, stranded energy, methane capture, and district heating. For example, instead of flaring methane gas into the atmosphere, an oil and gas operator can partner with a digital asset compute company like MARA to convert this environmentally harmful and wasted resource into a valuable energy source. MARA noted several physicals risk in question 3.1.1 and expanding into new markets directly counteracts that risk.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Alternative fuel sources may be less expensive than buying electricity from the grid and may decrease operating costs. Expansion into new markets may increase hashrate and profits.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The value of 0 was selected per CDP guidelines. Because this is MARA's first year reporting to CDP, a retroactive cost calculation has not been performed. The actual cost of response could be reported in future disclosures.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

MARA has a Growth / Energy Harvesting Team and International Business Development Team dedicated to growing and diversifying operations, choosing new site locations, developing new partnerships and monetizing new technologies.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Reduced water usage and consumption

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

MARA's digital asset compute technology does not use water for cooling of server hardware. Instead, MARA uses air-cooling and single-phase and two-phase immersion cooling technology. MARA leverages this technology to deliver exceptional performance and efficiency even under the most extreme conditions. MARA noted "heat wave" as a physical risk in question 3.1.1 and this opportunity directly counteracts that risk.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The cost of water is rising in some regions of the country as fresh water becomes a stressed resource. Though the effect has not been quantified financially, MARA could, in future disclosures, calculate the operational savings of reduced water usage and consumption based on avoided gallons of water.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The value of 0 was selected per CDP guidelines. Because this is MARA's first year reporting to CDP, a retroactive cost calculation has not been performed. The actual cost of response could be reported in future disclosures.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The MARA Technology Team is in the business of developing and marketing technology solutions that enhance the process of bitcoin mining and provide cooling solutions for highly power-dense compute-applications. MARA Technology continues to innovate and create new digital asset compute technologies, including MARA's 2PIC1000, a two-phase immersion cooling system, that does not use water to cool servers and hardware.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Reputational capital

☑ Improved ratings by sustainability/ESG indexes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

MARA is a publicly traded company and is listed in the United States on The Nasdaq Capital Market (Nasdaq: MARA). MARA, like most companies, is rated by agencies such as ISS, MSCI and Sustainalytics and ESG scores are provided to the institutional investment community, fund managers and sovereign wealth funds. In 2023 MARA reviewed its ESG and Cybersecurity scores and made plans to transparently communicate and disclose its climate-related initiatives and strategies. MARA noted "stigmatization of sector" as a risk in question 3.1.1 and this opportunity directly counteracts that risk.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased access to capital

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

: Improved ratings by sustainability/ESG indexes could lead to the Company being included in new funds or the stock being discovered by new institutional investors. Though the effect has not been quantified financially, increased institutional investment and inclusion in new funds or investment vehicles can be monitored and reported in future disclosures.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The value of 0 was selected per CDP guidelines. Because this is MARA's first year reporting to CDP, a retroactive cost calculation has not been performed. The actual cost of response could be reported in future disclosures.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Strategies for MARA to realize this opportunity include, but are not limited to, discussing ESG initiatives and strategies in Company communications, press releases, presentations and the website. The MARA Investor Relations team communicates regularly with the rating agencies and listens to feedback. MARA plans to hire a full time Director of ESG in 2024 to assist with communications and disclosures.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

387508000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 100%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

MARA chose revenue as the financial metric for this question. Because MARA generates its revenue from the mining of digital assets, it is prudent to assume that our revenue stream will benefit from the opportunities defined by TCFD guidance.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Our Board of Directors is comprised of seasoned executives and well-educated individuals that sincerely understand the importance of environmental issues and climate-related risks and opportunities. We are only answering "no" to this question this year because we have not created a specific and formal ESG Board-Level Committee that meets the criteria of this question, but we plan to in the future.

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

N/A
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue	Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues	Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*While MARA recognizes the critical importance of biodiversity in the global economy, it is not an immediate strategic priority.*

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

In 2023, our CEO, CFO and COO were all instrumental in transitioning the business to lower-carbon operations, hiring external consultants and subject matter experts, analyzing the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities and delegating responsibility of strategic environmental initiatives and data collection across the management level structure.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

In 2023 MARA did not offer monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues to employees at any level. As MARA progresses in its sustainability journey, it is possible that monetary incentives may be linked to sustainability performance in the future.
[Fixed row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

(4.6.1) Does your organization have any environmental policies?

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(4.6.2) Primary reason for not having an environmental policy

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(4.6.3) Explain why you do not have an environmental policy

The primary reason for not having an environmental policy in 2023 is because this is our first year calculating a carbon footprint and forming a comprehensive strategic plan for sustainability. MARA has plans to address this in the future and is planning to hire a full-time Director of ESG in 2024.
[Fixed row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

	Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to have one in the next two years

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ No

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

In 2023, MARA was not directly engaged in activities to influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment. However, through industry associations and partnership we indirectly engaged in such activities through our affiliation with the Digital Chamber. In September 2023, the Digital Chamber launched the Digital Power Network, an affiliate organization dedicated to the Bitcoin mining industry, with a mission to bolster national energy security through blockchain innovation, facilitating agile resource allocation in the energy market. The DPN collaborates with energy stakeholders, state and federal legislators, and regulators to harness the power of Bitcoin and empower a dynamic grid, advancing blockchain-driven decarbonization, grid stability, and affordable, cleaner energy accessible to all. In October 2023, the DPN hosted an inaugural roundtable discussion with industry leadership, as well as Congressman Pete Sessions (R-TX17), who introduced the first pro-proof-of-work resolution in the U.S. House of Representatives. In addition, the DPN hosted an education day on Capitol Hill where members met with legislators and their staff to discuss the value of Bitcoin mining as an energy asset. MARA is not registered on a transparency register. MARA's team closely collaborates with order to ensure alignment across organizational messaging and goals.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America
☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify **:**Digital Chamber (Digital Power Network)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2023, MARA was not directly engaged in activities to influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment. However, through industry associations and partnership we indirectly engaged in such activities through our affiliation with the Digital Chamber. In September 2023, the Digital Chamber launched the Digital Power Network, an affiliate organization dedicated to the Bitcoin mining industry, with a mission to bolster national energy security through blockchain innovation, facilitating agile resource allocation in the energy market. The DPN collaborates with energy stakeholders, state and federal legislators, and regulators to harness the power of Bitcoin and empower a dynamic grid, advancing blockchain-driven decarbonization, grid stability, and affordable, cleaner energy accessible to all. In October 2023, the DPN hosted an inaugural roundtable discussion with industry leadership, as well as Congressman Pete Sessions (R-TX17), who introduced the first pro-proof-of-work resolution in the U.S. House of Representatives. In addition, the DPN hosted an education day on Capitol Hill where members met with legislators and their staff to discuss the value of Bitcoin mining as an energy asset.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ No, we have not evaluated

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In other regulatory filings

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Risks & Opportunities

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

30

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

MARA_2023_10K.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

In MARA's 2023 10-K, climate-related risks are written about twice on pages 25 and 30. Please refer to the 2023 10-K for the exact language. In addition to language in the 10-K, MARA has more voluntary, publicly available information about "Climate, Culture and Community" published on its website.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

In 2023 MARA did not have a standardized scenario analysis in place to identify and assess environmental outcomes. This was the result of lacking the necessary expertise internally to conduct a full, or partial scenario assessment. MARA has engaged software providers and consultants for environmental scenario analysis and plan to conduct a full assessment within the next two years, the results of which we plan to include in future CDP reports.In the interim, MARA will continue to incorporate environmental factors into strategic planning, site selection and forecasting, considering factors including cost of energy, cost of renewables, access to renewable energy, weather patterns, and more.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ No and we do not plan to develop a climate transition plan within the next two years

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

As this is our first time publicly reporting a carbon footprint with CDP, we are not ready to set 1.5 C-aligned reduction targets. 2023 is MARA's baseline year. However, MARA is very aware of SBTi and its value in helping companies create science-based climate transition plans, goals and targets, and we may pursue creating SBTi targets or temperature-based climate goals in the future.
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Through our risk and opportunity assessment, we identified "stigmatization of sector" as a transitional risk to our entire industry. A specific example of stigmatization is the charge that the growth of the digital asset compute industry is detrimental to the nation's energy grid and supply. We view this risk as an opportunity to increase transparency and disclosure about how the digital asset compute industry is beneficial to grid resilience and stability because of our ability to shut off and curtail energy usage during periods of localized severe storms, peak demand hours and extreme heat events. The ability to curtail energy usage is a key differentiator compared to other energy intensive industries and makes our industry a strategic partner to utilities and the grid. In addition to energy curtailment, we are seeking stranded and underutilized energy, entering contractual agreements with renewable energy sources, purchasing RECs and pursuing technologies to capture methane gas as a fuel source. The time horizon to capitalize on this opportunity covers the short, medium and long term.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Through our risk and opportunity assessment, we identified changes to international law and changes to national legislation as a transitional risk. We view this risk as an opportunity to develop and maintain strong working relationships with government officials and agencies, foreign and domestic, to represent the organization at

government meetings, hearings, and public forums, creating opportunities for business development, and act as a liaison between the organization and all government entities. Proactive engagement with governments, advocacy organizations, and the communities in which we operate, spans the short, medium and long term time horizon.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Through our risk and opportunity assessment, we identified several physical risks, such as "heat wave", and also a key opportunity, "reduced water usage and consumption" We recognize that seasonal heat waves are increasing around the world and that fresh water is becoming a scarce resource in some regions of the United States and the world. We strategically address these issues with our continued investment in two-phase immersion cooling technology for our hardware assets that uses no fresh water, transfers heat efficiently, and consumes less energy. We also test our hardware assets in the most extreme conditions so they will be resilient in regions of seasonal or prolonged periods of extreme heat. Time horizon: Strategically addressing these issues now and investing in R&D will make our assets, operations and revenue source more resilient over the short, medium and long term.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Through our risk and opportunity assessment, we identified several physical risks in section 3.1.1 including heat wave, tornado and increased severity of weather events. These physical risks are related to our digital asset compute operations in the United States. We view this risk as an opportunity to expand into different countries that offer more stable climates, more stable grid energy and access to more renewable, isolated and stranded energy sources. Another key diversification strategy is the transition from third-party hosted sites, where we operate as a tenant, to wholly owned sites. By owning our sites, we can better manage energy consumption, invest in energy efficiency projects, source renewable energy and choose locations with lower carbon energy grids. The time horizon to capitalize on this opportunity is short, medium and long term.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Direct costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

In 2023, MARA dedicated financial resources towards its commitment to ESG. To capitalize on the environmental opportunity identified in 3.6.1, Improved Ratings by Sustainability/ESG Indexes, MARA created a budget (direct costs) to fund a strategic plan for sustainability. The plan included: hiring an external institutional investment-related ESG consulting firm to perform a climate-related materiality assessment, purchasing an external enterprise carbon accounting software service to track and calculate Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions, and allocating resources to hire a full-time internal Director of ESG. It is because of this financial planning for ESG that we can complete our first Climate Disclosure Report.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

The efficient use of energy is a strategic environmental opportunity for MARA. Our business model relies on scaling and energizing our fleet of approximately 210,000 Application Specific Integrated Circuit ("ASICs"), or "mining rigs" (as of December 31, 2023). Throughout 2023, we continued to deploy capital to secure the most energy-efficient ASICs on the market.
[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

This is MARA's first year calculating and disclosing its carbon footprint. Thus, MARA has not yet assigned an internal value to carbon emissions. As our sustainability program becomes more sophisticated we may seek expertise about internal pricing of environmental externalities from external resources and subject matter experts. [Fixed row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

As our sustainability program becomes more sophisticated we may create a framework to rank and prioritize our suppliers based on environmental impact.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

While our suppliers do not currently have to meet environmental requirements to partner with MARA, as our sustainability program becomes more sophisticated we plan to increase engagement with upstream suppliers about environmental responsibility.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Our international shipping and logistics provider is key strategic tier 1 supplier because our large ASIC mining fleet is manufactured abroad, and we are responsible for shipping the ASICs to our sites. Thus, international shipping is a significant part of our OPEX expense and source of our Scope 3 emissions. Our strategic shipping and logistics partner has a sophisticated web-based dashboard and carbon emissions calculator that we have access to. Every shipment is converted into mtCO2e by analyzing mode, distance and fuel source. We can create custom settings, view historical data and generate reports. This level of detail provides our company with greater transparency into the supplier's operations so we can provide accurate data for disclosures and make informed decisions regarding logistics. In addition to providing us with access to the carbon emissions calculator, our supplier published a 45-page 2023 ESG report detailing their holistic approach to ESG.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Unknown

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

For this specific question, MARA defines customers as anyone who consumes information about our business and may be a future customer, supplier, employee or stakeholder. We have chosen 100% engagement because we aim to educate all stakeholders about the environmental impacts of our operations, products, and services.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Throughout 2023, our leadership team engaged with the public through social media, blogs, YouTube videos, podcasts and more. Leadership frequently referenced our climate-related opportunities and strategies. In 2023, MARA began production on a 16-minute video documentary called, "The Road to 23 Exahash", which was published on YouTube in January of 2024. In one segment of the video, MARA tells the story of transitioning away from a coal fired power plant to cleaner energy sources. Through commentary and transparency, we strive to fully engage in the story of how digital asset compute can positively affect the energy transition.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

MARA's rationale for sharing information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements is centered around our shareholders' and investors' expectation that MARA will transparently and publicly discuss climate-related risks and opportunities with them, as well as MARA's desire to voluntarily share information in an open and honest way.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The effect of engagement is building trust with our investors, stakeholders and community. A measure of success can be improvement in ESG ratings from investor service companies, increased investment, or the addition of MARA to certain energy transition funds. In 2023, MARA disclosed climate-related risks in its 10-K, created a public ESG webpage and made numerous commentaries about climate-related opportunities at investor forums and conferences.
[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

We've chosen operational control to capture the emissions from the sites we were operating in calendar year 2023. MARA does not own these sites, rather we are tenants. However, we take operational control of the energy used to power our equipment in these hosted sites.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

N/A

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

N/A
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:
☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:
☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

MARA has calculated both location-based and market-based figures. MARA does use contractual instruments such as RECs and does use residual-mix emissions factors in its market-based emissions calculations
[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

MARA operated in 100% hosted sites as a tenant and is not reporting emissions from stationary or mobile combustion, fleet vehicles, or refrigerants.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1294321

(7.5.3) Methodological details

MARA collects on-site electricity consumption data (kWh) for each of its sites, and multiples usage (kWh) by the relevant Green-e emissions factor, based on grid region.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

914393

(7.5.3) Methodological details

MARA's method for calculating market-based Scope 2 electricity emissions is based on the same principles as the location-based approach, with two exceptions. 1. Emissions factor selection. For market-based electricity EFs we use the following sources: Green-e residual EFs for the United States grids. Market-based emissions factors are default for Scope 2 electricity. Location-based emission factors are used to calculate electricity emissions if no other market-based emission factors are available, following the data hierarchy in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (Table 6.3). 2. Clean power allocation. Where MARA purchases clean power, we match the quantity of clean power (MWh) to same-region electricity consumption (MWh) to offset those electricity emissions since electricity generated by clean power does not generate CO2e emissions.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

884690

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The majority of MARA's purchased goods and services emissions are based on the electricity consumed by our data centers for support activities. We estimate these emissions in two steps. 1. We leverage an industry-average PUE ratio to estimate electricity consumption from support activities. 2. We apply the same methodology as our scope 2 market-based calculation to estimated electricity consumption. For other purchased goods, which comprise a comparatively very small portion of our

scope 3 emissions, we calculate emissions using Watershed's CEDA database. For these calculations, we start by aggregating spend by accounting category. Next, each accounting category is mapped to the most accurate EEIO category, Total spend is multiplied by the Emissions Factor for that category to calculate CO2e emissions. We account for the inflation or deflation to convert the EFs to the US dollars value for the year of the activity. We use the industry-level price index data (2012-2021 and 2022) published by the US. Bureau of Economic Analysis to get sector-specific inflation and deflation values.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

438317

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We calculate emissions using Watershed's CEDA database applied to annual supplier & procurement spend data. We account for the inflation or deflation to convert the EFs to the US dollars value for the year of the activity. We use the industry-level price index data (2012-2021 and 2022) published by the US. Bureau of Economic Analysis to get sector-specific inflation and deflation values. Spend is aggregated by each accounting category to get total spend. Each accounting category is mapped to the most accurate EEIO category. Total spend is multiplied by the Emissions Factor for that category to calculate CO2e emissions. To prevent double counting, supplier spend data that is accounted for under alternative scopes are removed from this analysis.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

425598

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We estimate fuel and energy related activities emissions for two categories: 1) Transmission and Distribution (T&D) - We estimate electricity lost to transmission and distribution. We apply regional grid loss rates from eGRID and Ecoinvent to estimate electricity lost in transmission and distribution, and apply the correct electricity

emissions factor to estimate emissions. 2) Upstream (well-to-tank or WTT) emissions - We calculate WTT emissions for stationary and mobile combustion, as well as WTT emissions for electricity production and electricity T&D loss. We use DEFRA EFs for WTT emissions.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We did not calculate this category.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Our inputs include the number of employees working from home and number of employees working at sites. We estimate waste emissions by evaluating the number of employees working from each site location - this is assumed to match the number of employees that are actively commuting each day (see Scope 3.7). We use the CalRecycle benchmarks as an estimate for waste produced per employee per day. We multiply waste produced for each month by emissions factors for landfill and recycling. No waste estimate is included for work from home employees. We use emissions factors from DEFRA for landfill, composting, and recycling. We use emission factors from the USEPA EF Hub for landfill, composting, incineration, and digestion in the US.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1484

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We calculate emissions from business travel using a spend-based methodology and CEDA emissions factors for Air Transportation in USA, Accommodation in USA and Transit and ground passenger transportation in USA. The input is total USD spent on each of those three categories in 2023, multiplied by the relevant CEDA emissions factor.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

67

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Our inputs for Employee Commuting are 1) number of employees working remote and 2) number of employees working on site and the respective location. We estimate emissions in two categories. 1) Remote work. We estimate that the square footage occupied by a home office is 150 square feet. We use the Department of Energy’s Building Performance Database to find benchmarks for electricity consumption per square foot of residential space and natural gas per square foot of residential space. We then multiply energy usage by the corresponding region's electricity and natural gas emissions factors. Since the DoE's data set does not assume homes are being used non-stop during working hours, we adjust these estimates up to correct for this. 2) Commute. We estimate the number of employees commuting in each location by aggregating employees by location. For commute, we use EFs from EPA EF Hub for cars and public transit.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We did not calculate this category.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We did not calculate this category.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We did not calculate this category.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We did not calculate this category.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We did not calculate this category.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We did not calculate this category.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We did not calculate this category.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We did not calculate this category.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We did not calculate this category.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We did not calculate this category.
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Methodological details
Reporting year	*0*	*MARA operated in 100% hosted sites as a tenant and is not reporting emissions from stationary or mobile combustion, fleet vehicles, or refrigerants.*

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1294321

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

914393

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Purchased or acquired electricity emissions are evaluated in Scope 2 consistent with GHG Protocol guidance. This methodology collects data on electricity consumption (MWh) for all MARA sites in 2023. If consumption data is not available, benchmarks for electricity consumption per floor area are applied to estimate consumption. The consumption data (MWh) is then multiplied by the relevant location-based CO2e EF for electricity generation. Renewable electricity purchases and clean energy programs are also considered in the calculations. For location-based electricity emissions factors we use the following sources: eGRID for operations in the United States.Market-based method of estimating Scope 2 electricity emissions is based on the same principles as the location-based approach, the difference is in the EFs. The input is electricity consumption (MWh) for all MARA sites in 2023. For market-based electricity EFs we use the following sources: Green-e residual EFs for the United States grids. Market-based emissions factors are default for Scope 2 electricity. Location-based emission factors are used to calculate electricity emissions if no other market-based emission factors are available, following the data hierarchy in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (Table 6.3).
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

884690

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

For most purchased goods and services estimates, we calculate emissions using Watershed's CEDA database or EPA Environmentally Extended Economic Input Output (EEIO) emissions factors applied to annual supplier and procurement spend data. Spend is aggregated by each accounting category to get total spend. Each accounting category is mapped to the most accurate EEIO category. We account for the inflation or deflation to convert the EFs to the US dollars value for the year of the activity. We use the industry-level price index data (2012-2021 and 2022) published by the US. Bureau of Economic Analysis to get sector-specific inflation and deflation values. Spend with select vendors are mapped to those vendors' unique revenue intensity estimates when complete and reported to the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP). Total spend is multiplied by the EPA EF for that category or for that vendor to calculate CO2e emissions. To prevent double counting, supplier spend data that is accounted for under alternative scopes are removed from this analysis (e.g. electricity from facilities). For cloud computing emissions, we use either cloud usage data or spend data to estimate electricity consumed and calculate electricity emissions by applying regional EFs. We also use spend data to estimate the indirect emissions associated with the cloud vendor. For some physical goods where we have SKU data, BOMs are used to separate the SKU mass into individual commodities, which are multiplied by the total SKUs purchased to obtain the total mass per commodity per SKU. Mass is aggregated by each commodity to get total mass per commodity, and each commodity is mapped to the most accurate Emissions Factor(s). Emissions factors primarily come from ecoinvent and, in a few cases, publicly available scientific papers. We multiply total mass by the Emissions Factor(s) for that commodity to calculate CO2e emissions. It is noteworthy that the choice of market- vs. location-based electricity emissions will also affect this category in the case of cloud usage and spending. As for Scope 2, market-based emissions are a default.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

438317

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We calculate emissions using Watershed's CEDA database or the EPA Environmentally Extended Economic Input Output (EEIO) emissions factors applied to annual supplier & procurement spend data. We account for the inflation or deflation to convert the EFs to the US dollars value for the year of the activity. We use the industry-level price index data (2012-2021 and 2022) published by the US. Bureau of Economic Analysis to get sector-specific inflation and deflation values. Spend is aggregated by each accounting category to get total spend. Each accounting category is mapped to the most accurate EEIO category. Spend with select vendors is mapped to those vendors' unique revenue intensity estimates when they have submitted complete reports to complete and reported to the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP). Total spend is multiplied by the Emissions Factor for that category or for that vendor to calculate CO2e emissions. To prevent double counting, supplier spend data that is accounted for under alternative scopes are removed from this analysis. It is noteworthy that the choice of market- vs. location-based electricity emissions will also affect this category in the case of cloud usage and spend. As for Scope 2, market-based emissions are a default.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

425598

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We estimate fuel and energy related activities emissions for three categories: 1) Transmission and Distribution (T&D) - We estimate electricity lost to transmission and distribution. We apply regional grid loss rates from eGRID and Ecoinvent to estimate electricity lost in transmission and distribution, and apply the correct electricity emissions factor to estimate emissions. 2) Natural Gas Leakage - We use fugitive emissions data from chapter 4.2 of the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas inventories. A tier 1 approach was taken to evaluate fugitive emissions from exploration, production, processing, and transmission & storage of natural gas. Tier 1 was chosen as specific supply chain data was unavailable, and fugitive natural gas emissions are typically not significant for Watershed customers. 3) Upstream (well-to-tank or WTT) emissions- We calculate WTT emissions for stationary and mobile combustion, as well as WTT emissions for electricity production and electricity T&D loss. We use DEFRA EFs for WTT emissions. It is noteworthy that the choice of market- vs. location-based emissions in Scope 2 will also affect this category because electricity WTT and T&D loss emissions differ between the two methods. As for Scope 2, market-based emissions are a default.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from upstream transportation and distribution are captured in Category 3

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

1) We estimate waste emissions by evaluating the number of employees working from each office location - this is assumed to match the number of employees that are actively commuting each day (see Scope 3.7). We use the CalRecycle benchmarks as an estimate for waste produced per employee per day. We multiply waste produced for each month by emissions factors for landfill and recycling. No waste estimate is included for work from home employees. We use emissions factors from DEFRA for landfill, composting, and recycling. We use emission factors from the USEPA EF Hub for landfill, composting, incineration, and digestion in the US. 2) Where waste other than employee-generated waste is expected to be relevant, we collect information on tonnage of waste disposal by waste type and treatment methods, total tonnage of waste disposal, or spend on waste disposal services.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1484

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We estimate three emissions inputs for business travel. 1) Flights - We calculate the distance traveled by looking at flight routes and calculating the distance between airports. We calculate total emissions using Emissions Factors from DEFRA, grouped by category of flight (e.g. long haul, medium haul, short haul). When origin, destination, and mileage data is not available, we use spend on flights applied to the relevant EEIO emissions factor. 2) Hotels - We calculate the number of nights stayed at a hotel using the check-in and check-out dates, and apply a country specific emission factors (kg CO2e / room per night) from DEFRA. When this data is not available, we use spend on hotels applied to the relevant EEIO emissions factor. 3) For all other types of business travel (e.g. Uber, Trains), we calculate emissions using Watershed's CEDA database or the EPA Environmentally Extended Economic Input Output (EEIO) emissions factors applied to annual spend data. Spend is aggregated by each travel category to get total spend. Each accounting category is mapped to the most accurate EEIO category. For all EEIO EFs, we account for the inflation or deflation to convert the EFs to the US dollars value for the year of the activity. We use the industry-level price index data (2012-2021 and 2022) published by the US. Bureau of Economic Analysis to get sector-specific inflation and deflation values.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

67

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We estimate emissions in two categories. 1) Commute. We estimate the number of employees commuting in each location by aggregating employees by location. We exclude any remote employees, and exclude any months where employees were working from home due to COVID-19. We use data published by governments to estimate average commute mix and distance for each location, and apply that to the total number of commuting employees in each location to determine miles traveled by car, public transit, walking and biking (Example sources: US Census Bureau for US states, Euro State for select EU cities). We multiply miles by the emissions factor for that commute-method category. For commute, we use EFs from EPA EF Hub for cars and public transit, while for walking and biking, we assume that EFs are 0. 2) Remote work. We estimate that the square footage occupied by a home office is 150 square feet. We use the Department of Energy's Building Performance Database to find benchmarks for electricity consumption per square foot of residential space and natural gas per square foot of residential space. We then multiply energy usage by the corresponding region's electricity and natural gas emissions factors. Since the DoE's data set does not assume homes are being used non-stop during working hours, we adjust these estimates up to correct for this. It is noteworthy that the choice of market- vs. location-based electricity emissions will also affect this category for remote work electricity usage. As for Scope 2, market-based emissions are a default.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

MARA does not have any business processes that utilize upstream leased assets as part of our operations, as such, there are no Scope 3 emissions from these sources.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

MARA does not have any business processes that utilize downstream transportation and distribution as part of our operations, as such, there are no Scope 3 emissions from these sources.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As a digital asset compute company, MARA has no material processing of sold products, and therefore Scope 3 emissions for this category do not apply.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As a digital asset compute company, MARA has no material use of sold products, and therefore Scope 3 emissions for this category do not apply.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As a digital asset compute company, MARA has no material end of life treatment of sold products, and therefore Scope 3 emissions for this category do not apply.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As a digital asset compute company, MARA has no material downstream leased assets, and therefore Scope 3 emissions for this category do not apply.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As a digital asset compute company, MARA has no material franchises to report, and therefore Scope 3 emissions for this category do not apply.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As a digital asset compute company, MARA has no material investments to report, and therefore Scope 3 emissions for this category do not apply.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ No third-party verification or assurance

[Fixed row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of reporting, so we cannot compare to last year

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	*0*	*1294320*	*914393*

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*MARA Utility-Scale Mining USA*	*0*

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*MARA Utility-Scale Mining USA*	*1294321*	*914393*

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1294319

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

914392

(7.22.4) Please explain

MARA is reporting emissions for the consolidated accounting group and is not reporting for any other entities.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Our response does not include any other entities
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:
☑ More than 30% but less than or equal to 35%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ No

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1192183

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2013780

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

3205963

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1192183

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2013780

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

3205963
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1192183

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

In 2023 we made our largest purchase of Green-e Energy certified RECs for the McCamey, Texas data center The purchase of 1192183 wind energy RECs covered 79 of the total MWhs consumed at McCamey. MARA will continue to evaluate contractual investments in renewable energy through instruments such as certified RECs PPAs and green energy tariffs to further reduce Scope 2 emissions.
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3205963

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3205963.00
[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.002359

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

914393

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

387508000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

0

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify

(7.45.9) Please explain

This is MARA's baseline year so there is no change in intensity figure.
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Not tracked

(7.52.2) Metric value

0

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

N/A

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

N/A

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

0

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.52.7) Please explain

We did not track additional climate-related metrics during our baseline year
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply
☑ No target

(7.53.3) Explain why you did not have an emissions target, and forecast how your emissions will change over the next five years.

(7.53.3.1) Primary reason

Select from:
☑ Lack of internal resources

(7.53.3.2) Five-year forecast

MARA forecasts growth in units of MW (available compute capacity) and Exahash (energized computing power). Both MW and Exahash are expected to increase over the next five years. That said, there are drivers for emissions reductions including contractual agreements for renewable energy, such as the large 2023 REC purchase of wind energy, and continuous improvement in fleet efficiency, measured in joules per terahash (J/TH). At this time, it is difficult to provide an accurate qualitative or quantitative 5-year forecast for an increase or decrease in emissions. Our commitment to the aforementioned drivers of emissions reductions demonstrates that MARA will continue to invest in strategies that reduce emissions.

(7.53.3.3) Please explain

MARA chose “lack of internal resources” as the primary reason for not having an emissions target for 2023, because 2023 is MARA’s baseline year and the first year MARA has calculated its Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions from operations.
[Fixed row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ No other climate-related targets

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☑ No

(7.55.4) Why did you not have any emissions reduction initiatives active during the reporting year?

In 2023, MARA did not have any emissions reduction initiatives that meet the question's criteria or can be quantified in terms of mtCO2e. However, we do expect this answer to change in future reporting.

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to undertake any biodiversity-related actions

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Not assessed*
UNESCO World Heritage sites	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Not assessed*
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Not assessed*
Ramsar sites	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Not assessed*
Key Biodiversity Areas	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Not assessed*
Other areas important for biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Not assessed*

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

(13.1.1) Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years

(13.1.2) Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(13.1.3) Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

As this is MARA's first time participating in CDP disclosure and the 2023 carbon footprint is our baseline year, we have chosen not to pursue third-party verification of our results. That said, our Scope 1, 2 and 3 figures were calculated by Watershed, a CDP verified reporting partner and highly reputable measurement provider (Watershed) and the data inputs for these calculations were meticulously collected by our Operations Team. MARA plans to seriously consider third party verification and assurance in the next two years.
[Fixed row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information	Attachment (optional)
	No additional information provided.	*CDP_13.2.docx*

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Operating Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

[Fixed row]