

2025 Environmental Data Tables



The data behind our sustainability efforts.

The following tables compare our year-to-year environmental performance across key data points. They align with and supplement our annual sustainability reports. Prior-year emissions in the following data tables have not been restated to reflect continuing operations and are presented as originally reported on a consolidated basis. Continuing operations emissions are presented beginning in 2025 to provide additional transparency regarding the impact of the May 1, 2026 sale of our small cell and fiber businesses. Continuing operations emissions will also be presented for 2026. Fiscal year 2027 is expected to represent the first full year of tower-only operations and serve as the basis for future period comparability.

Our company.

Founded in 1994, Crown Castle owns, operates and leases a nationwide portfolio of communications infrastructure that connects people, communities and businesses. Following the May 2026 sale of our fiber and small cell businesses, Crown Castle transitioned to a standalone tower company with a portfolio of approximately 40,000 towers across the United States. As a real estate investment trust (REIT), we lease space on our shared communications infrastructure through long-term contracts with the nation's leading wireless carriers and other customers.

Our business model is built on the principle of shared infrastructure, enabling multiple customers to operate on a single asset. This approach not only delivers economic value, but also helps maximize efficiency, reduces the need for duplicative infrastructure and sustainably supports growing connectivity demands in communities across the country.

Crown Castle is headquartered in Houston, Texas, with additional office locations throughout the United States.

GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS¹

	Consolidated Emissions ^{2,3}						Continuing Operations Only ^{3,4}	
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2025	Impact of Divestiture ⁵
Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emissions (MTCO₂e)								
Scope 1	13,979	13,052	13,328	14,332	11,374	11,385	4,899	↓ 57%
Offsets retired for Scope 1 emissions (deduction)	—	—	—	—	—	↓ 11,385	<i>Included in consolidated offset</i>	N/A
Scope 2								
Market-based (with renewables)	—	—	18,609	4,626	4,012	0	0	0%
Location-based	63,821	57,787	60,329	55,271	52,114	50,503	19,732	↓ 61%
Total Scope 1 (including offsets) + Scope 2 (market-based)	—	—	31,937	18,958	15,386	0	0	0%
Total Scope 1 + Scope 2 (location-based)	77,800	70,839	73,657	69,603	63,488	61,888	24,631	↓ 60%

¹ Prior-year emissions have not been restated to reflect continuing operations and are presented as originally reported on a consolidated basis. Continuing operations emissions are presented beginning in 2025 to provide additional transparency regarding the impact of the May 1, 2026 sale of the small cell and fiber businesses. Continuing operations emissions will also be presented for 2026. Fiscal year 2027 is expected to represent the first full year of tower-only operations and serve as the basis for future period comparability.

² Based on an operational control approach, as defined by World Resources Institute (WRI) GHG Protocol and scope guidance. Boundaries include all material operating locations as they operated during the reporting period.

³ We used emission factors from 40 CFR Part 98 Tables C-1 and C-2 and EPA eGRID factors. Global Warming Potential documented in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change AR5 report was used to calculate CO₂e for methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O).

⁴ Based on an operational control approach, as defined by the World Resources Institute (WRI) GHG Protocol and scope guidance. Boundaries include all material operating locations associated with continuing operations, excluding assets conveyed in the sale of our fiber and small cell businesses as if the sale, which occurred on May 1, 2026, was effective on December 31, 2024, prior to the 2025 reporting period. Continuing operations emissions will also be presented for 2026. Fiscal year 2027 is expected to represent the first full year of tower-only operations and serve as the basis for future period comparability.

⁵ Represents the percentage of 2025 consolidated emissions under our operational control in 2025, including the assets conveyed in the May 1, 2026 sale of the our small cell and fiber businesses. Continuing operations emissions exclude these assets as if the transaction, which occurred on May 1, 2026, was effective on December 31, 2024, prior to the 2025 reporting period. Calculated as: (2025 Consolidated Emissions – 2025 Continuing Operations Emissions) ÷ 2025 Consolidated Emissions × 100. This metric reflects the change in reporting boundary resulting from the sale and should not be interpreted as an emissions reduction resulting from operational performance improvements.

		Consolidated Emissions ⁶			Continuing Operations Only ⁶	
	Description	2023	2024	2025	2025	Impact of Divestiture ⁵
Scope 3 GHG Emissions (MTCO₂e)						
Category 1: Purchased goods and services ⁷	Emissions from the spend supporting our ongoing operations	117,318	74,686	67,204	32,847	↓ 51%
Category 2: Capital goods ⁷	Emissions from construction-related spend, largely associated with fiber installation	357,139	192,820	201,415	34,021	↓ 83%
Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities ⁸	Emissions associated with activities required to extract, process and transport fuels or energy to Crown Castle	9,622	8,359	14,870	5,476	↓ 63%
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution ⁹	Emissions associated with third-party transportation and distribution of our materials	651	1,379	1,748	1,713	↓ 2%
Category 5: Waste generated in operation ¹⁰	Emissions from third-party disposal and treatment of waste from our operations	268	226	230	71	↓ 69%
Category 6: Business travel ¹¹	Emissions associated with employees traveling for business	2,832	2,085	2,134	662	↓ 69%
Category 7: Employee commutin ¹²	Emissions related to employees commuting to and from work in non-company-owned vehicles	6,428	2,873	3,596	1,115	↓ 69%
Category 8: Upstream leased assets ¹³	Indirect emissions from operation of assets leased by Crown Castle that are not already included in Scope 1 and 2	4,584	4,768	6,312	0	↓ 100%
Category 13: Downstream leased assets ¹⁴	Emissions from our customers' energy use on our infrastructure assets, primarily related to electricity use for telecommunications equipment and HVAC units at tower sites	1,116,621	994,816	1,092,252	952,857	↓ 13%
Total Scope 3		1,615,463	1,282,012	1,389,761	1,028,762	↓ 26%

⁶ Scope 3 emissions were calculated using the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard: Supplement to the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Scope 3 emissions quantification is subject to significant inherent measurement uncertainty due to the emissions being outside of Crown Castle's organizational boundaries, where the company has limited control over the availability of primary data. Additionally, uncertainties arise from (1) using GHG emissions factors, which are themselves estimates, in mathematical models for calculating emissions and (2) the models' inability, due to incomplete scientific knowledge and other factors, to precisely measure the relationship between various inputs and the resultant GHG emissions in all scenarios. Results are presented on both a consolidated and continuing operations basis; continuing operations exclude emissions associated with the fiber and small cell businesses as if the sale, completed in May 2026, had been effective on December 31, 2024, and prior to the 2025 reporting period.

⁷ Scope 3 emissions from Category 1: Purchased goods and services and Category 2: Capital goods were calculated using the spend-based method based on the economic value of goods and services purchased or acquired as recorded in Crown Castle's financial reporting system. Certain spend categories, such as taxes, land rent, and payroll-related spend, are not included in the analysis because Crown Castle determined that there are not significant emissions associated with the spend. Total category spend was multiplied by the corresponding NAICS emissions factors from NAICS v1.3 (2025), adjusted for inflation.

⁸ Scope 3 emissions from Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities were calculated using Scope 1 and 2 energy consumption totals. A standard 4.2% grid loss is applied to all US electricity consumption. Emissions factors were then applied from the UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) 2025 WTT ("Well-to-Tank") Fuels for Scope 1 and DEFRA 2021, EPA eGRID 2023 for Scope 2.

⁹ Scope 3 emissions from Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution were calculated using the spend-based method on the economic value of transportation and distribution services purchased, as recorded in Crown Castle's financial reporting system. Relevant spend was multiplied by the corresponding NAICS emissions factors from NAICS v1.3 (2025), adjusted for inflation.

¹⁰ Many of our employees work in a hybrid capacity (mix of remote and in-office work), while others are fully remote or fully in-office. As such, our calculation methodology projects waste generated and recycled both in Crown Castle offices (owned and leased) and remotely (e.g., employees working from home or in the field). We used emissions factors from U.S. EPA, 2025, Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Table 9 (Waste Generated in Operations). Waste was calculated at the enterprise level and not disaggregated between continuing and divested operations. As waste volumes are driven largely by workforce size, continuing operations waste was calculated by applying the 31% workforce retention factor to total reported waste and the balance (69%) was attributed to divested operations and excluded.

¹¹ Scope 3 emissions from Category 6: Business Travel were calculated using both the activity-based method for travel (air, rail and ground transportation) using distances traveled and emissions factors from the 2025 EPA GHG Emissions database and the spend-based method based on the economic value of employee hotel stays for business purposes as recorded in Crown Castle's financial reporting system, using emissions factors from DEFRA 2025. Continuing operations business travel (BT) was not separately metered between retained and divested activity for the reporting period. Because BT scales primarily with headcount, continuing operations BT was estimated by applying the 31% workforce retention rate to total reported BT; the remaining 69%, attributable to the divested workforce, was excluded from continuing operations.

¹² Scope 3 emissions from Category 7: Employee Commuting were calculated using both a distance-based approach, measuring total employee commuting distance and frequency and applying the 2024 EPA GHG Emissions factors for travel in passenger vehicles, and an estimate-based approach of emissions generated by employees working remotely, using EPA eGRID 2025 emissions factors. Employee commuting is a direct function of headcount and was not tracked separately for retained versus divested employees. Continuing operations was therefore derived by applying the 31% workforce retention rate to total reported commute emissions, with the 69% associated with divested employees excluded.

¹³ Scope 3 emissions from Category 8: Upstream Leased Assets were calculated to estimate the "overhead" power associated with auxiliary equipment within leased Fiber Points of Presence ("PoPs") that support the operation of Crown Castle's owned network devices. Estimate calculated by using Crown Castle's POP equipment data from its Scope 2 measurement and applying a Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) factor for smaller data centers, derived from the Uptime Institute Global Data Center Survey 2022. Additionally, EPA eGrid emission factors were used to convert electricity usage into associated greenhouse gas emissions.

¹⁴ Scope 3 emissions from Category 13: Downstream Leased Assets were calculated separately for tower, small cells and fiber customers, with emissions across all three asset types calculated by zip code to align with the correct eGRID regions. For tower customers' energy use, an average data method was used that estimated annual consumption per tower for each of our largest customers individually and grouped similar smaller customers together based on their anticipated energy use profiles. These estimates were validated with a sample of our largest customers. Where applicable, customer renewable energy contributions were factored in to reduce market-based emissions, using publicly reported data. For small cells customers, average equipment electricity use was estimated based on device type and location. For fiber customers, average energy consumption calculations were based on service type and speed.



FUEL CONSUMPTION AND REFRIGERANTS¹⁵

	Consolidated Energy Use ^{16,17}					Continuing Operations Only ^{17,18}		
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2025	Impact of Divestiture ¹⁹
Natural Gas (MMBtu)								
Offices and Warehouses ²⁰	34,612	38,052	36,284	37,303	22,337	28,301	11,052	↓ 61%
Generators	835	1,473	1,148	794	699	730	715	↓ 2%
Total Natural Gas	35,447	39,525	37,432	38,097	23,036	29,031	11,767	↓ 59%
Diesel, Gasoline and Propane (MMBtu)								
Fleet ²¹	132,050	116,729	130,444	134,374	111,503	105,386	40,959	↓ 61%
Generators	20,299	20,909	22,299	26,928	25,545	25,983	17,261	↓ 34%
Total Diesel, Gasoline and Propane	152,349	137,638	152,743	161,302	137,048	131,369	58,220	↓ 56%
Total Fuel Consumption (gigajoules)	198,126	186,906	200,635	210,367	168,898	169,231	73,840	↓ 56%
Refrigerants (kg)²²								
Towers	—	—	—	22	15	15	15	0%
Offices and Warehouses	—	—	—	344	112	240	79	↓ 67%
Fleet	—	—	—	89	94	73	15	↓ 79%
Total Refrigerants	—	—	—	455	221	328	109	↓ 67%

¹⁵ Prior-year fuel consumption and refrigerants have not been restated to reflect continuing operations and are presented as originally reported on a consolidated basis. Continuing operations fuel use and refrigerants are presented beginning in 2025 to provide additional transparency regarding the impact of the May 1, 2026 sale of the small cell and fiber businesses. Continuing operations fuel use and refrigerants will also be presented for 2026. Fiscal year 2027 is expected to represent the first full year of tower-only operations and serve as the basis for future period comparability.

¹⁶ Based on an operational control approach, as defined by WRI GHG Protocol and scope guidance. Reporting boundaries include all material operating locations as they operated during the reporting period.

¹⁷ Where actual consumption data was not available, we used a sampling approach or public information, such as equipment fuel efficiency and power ratings, to estimate fuel and energy consumption.

¹⁸ Based on an operational control approach, as defined by the World Resources Institute (WRI) GHG Protocol and scope guidance. Boundaries include all material operating locations associated with continuing operations, excluding assets conveyed in the sale of our fiber and small cell businesses as if the sale, which occurred on May 1, 2026, was effective on December 31, 2024, prior to the 2025 reporting period.

¹⁹ Represents the percentage of 2025 consolidated fuel consumption or refrigerant use attributable to operations conveyed in the May 1, 2026 sale of the small cell and fiber businesses. Continuing operations results exclude these assets as if the transaction had occurred prior to the 2025 reporting period. Calculated as: (2025 Consolidated Value - 2025 Continuing Operations Value) ÷ 2025 Consolidated Value × 100. This metric reflects the change in reporting boundary resulting from the divestiture and should not be interpreted as a reduction resulting from operational efficiency improvements.

²⁰ Based on (1) actual natural gas consumption data, when available, (2) owned and leased square footage, and (3) estimates derived from nationwide natural gas energy intensity statistics from the U.S. Energy Information Administration's (EIA) Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) for the remaining office and warehouse locations, taking into account significant events affecting the company and its operations, where appropriate. The May 1, 2026 sale of the small cell and fiber businesses materially reduced Crown Castle's office footprint, as many office locations were conveyed as part of the transaction.

²¹ Based on estimated allocation between diesel and gasoline vehicles.

²² Refrigerant estimates, which we began reporting in 2023, were determined using vehicle data, active HVAC unit data, and assumed HVAC systems in office and warehouse spaces, based on square footage, using the EPA's Accounting Tool to Support Federal Reporting of Hydrofluorocarbon Emissions: Supporting Documentation (Oct. 2016). Refrigerant emissions for the current reporting period reflect an expanded inventory boundary that captures fugitive emissions across the full portfolio of office and warehouse facilities. As a result, current-period refrigerant figures are higher YoY.

CONSOLIDATED ELECTRICITY USE²³

	Consolidated Energy Use ^{24, 25}					Continuing Operations Only ^{25,26}		
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2025	Impact of Divestiture ²⁷
Electricity (kWh)								
Towers ²⁸	71,753,219	72,485,536	72,518,291	69,019,613	55,862,384	44,150,546	44,150,546	0%
Small Cells and Fiber ²⁹	67,877,983	72,145,362	65,133,975	60,759,961	72,448,808	85,729,771	0	↓100%
Offices and Warehouses ³⁰	39,680,535	30,766,147	29,959,989	27,796,939	27,353,449	24,856,966	11,056,528	↓ 56%
Total Electricity (kWh)	179,311,737	175,397,045	167,612,255	157,576,513	155,664,641	154,737,283	55,207,074	↓ 64%
Total Electricity (gigajoules)	645,522	631,429	603,404	567,275	560,393	557,054	198,745	↓ 64%
Renewable electricity contracted and retired (kWh)	—	—	114,193,000	144,193,000	144,193,000	154,737,283		
% Renewable electricity coverage ³¹	0%	0%	68%	92%	93%	100%		

²³ Prior-year electricity consumption has not been restated to reflect continuing operations and is presented as originally reported on a consolidated basis. Continuing operations electricity consumption is presented beginning in 2025 to provide additional transparency regarding the impact of the May 1, 2026 sale of the small cell and fiber businesses. Continuing operations electricity consumption will also be presented for 2026. Fiscal year 2027 is expected to represent the first full year of tower-only operations and serve as the basis for future period comparability.

²⁴ Based on an operational control approach, as defined by WRI GHG Protocol and scope guidance. Reporting boundaries include all material operating locations as they operated during the reporting period.

²⁵ Where actual consumption data was not available, we used a sampling approach or public information, such as equipment fuel efficiency and power ratings, to estimate fuel and energy consumption.

²⁶ Based on an operational control approach, as defined by the World Resources Institute (WRI) GHG Protocol and scope guidance. Boundaries include all material operating locations associated with continuing operations, excluding assets conveyed in the sale of our fiber and small cell businesses as if the sale, which occurred on May 1, 2026, was effective on December 31, 2024, prior to the 2025 reporting period.

²⁷ Represents the percentage of 2025 consolidated electricity consumption attributable to operations conveyed in the May 1, 2026 sale of the small cell and fiber businesses. Continuing operations electricity consumption excludes these assets as if the transaction had occurred prior to the 2025 reporting period. Calculated as: (2025 Consolidated Electricity Consumption – 2025 Continuing Operations Electricity Consumption) ÷ 2025 Consolidated Electricity Consumption × 100. This metric reflects the change in reporting boundary resulting from the divestiture and should not be interpreted as a reduction resulting from energy efficiency improvements.

²⁸ The 2020 methodology for capturing emissions associated with HVAC systems at our tower sites leveraged an assumed energy consumption for all sites with HVAC. Beginning in 2021, we improved our data collection processes by identifying the type of HVAC systems situated in ground shelters at our tower sites (e.g., central air, window unit) to more precisely reflect the differing energy consumption levels of each type of unit and resulting emissions, also taking into account assumptions regarding (i) customer tenancy at company-owned shelters, (ii) customer reliance (or lack thereof) on our HVAC units and (iii) HVAC system operations in unoccupied shelters. The 2024 analysis identified that HVAC electricity use was incorrectly included for units located in unoccupied shelters in 2022 and 2023, which has been corrected for 2024 and 2025. The 2025 analysis identified that a 12-hour-per-day electricity usage assumption applied in 2024 should have been 8 hours per day based on remote monitoring unit data. A further updated assumption (8-hours-per-day) has been incorporated into 2025 calculations; however, 2024 results have not been restated.

²⁹ Beginning in 2020, we refined our methodology for calculating energy consumption and the resulting emissions for the Small Cell and Fiber asset base, accordingly impacting the year-over-year comparability of the results. Detailed explanations of these adjustments are available in our sustainability reports for the respective years.

³⁰ Based on (1) actual office electricity consumption data, when available, (2) owned and leased square footage, and (3) estimates derived from nationwide energy intensity statistics from the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) for the remaining offices, taking into account significant events affecting the company and its operations, where appropriate. The May 1, 2026 sale of the small cell and fiber businesses materially reduced Crown Castle's office footprint, as many office locations were conveyed as part of the transaction.

³¹ Percentage calculated using reported annual renewable energy contracted compared with reported annual electricity consumption.

LED LIGHTING

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Electricity (kWh)						
Total towers upgraded to LED	6,390	6,950	7,234	7,355	7,589	7,772
Total lit towers ³²	12,059	12,101	12,117	12,137	12,139	12,139
Percentage upgraded to LED ³³	53%	57%	60%	61%	63%	64%

³² The number of total lit towers is subject to slight fluctuations year-over-year as the result of regulatory changes.

³³ Percentages calculated based on the total lit tower count as of December 31 of each year represented.