



Report of Independent Accountants

To the Management of Schlumberger Limited

We have reviewed the accompanying Schlumberger Limited (SLB) management assertion that the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, health and safety, and site activity metrics for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the water and waste metrics for the period from October 1, 2021 to September 30, 2022 (collectively, the “metrics”) in management’s assertion are presented in accordance with the assessment criteria set forth in management’s assertion. SLB’s management is responsible for its assertion and for the selection of the criteria, which management believes provide an objective basis for measuring and reporting on the metrics. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on management’s assertion based on our review.

Our review was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) in AT-C section 105, *Concepts Common to All Attestation Engagements*, and AT-C section 210, *Review Engagements*. Those standards require that we plan and perform the review to obtain limited assurance about whether any material modifications should be made to management’s assertion in order for it to be fairly stated. The procedures performed in a review vary in nature and timing from, and are substantially less in extent than, an examination, the objective of which is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether management’s assertion is fairly stated, in all material respects, in order to express an opinion. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. Because of the limited nature of the engagement, the level of assurance obtained in a review is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had an examination been performed. We believe that the review evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a reasonable basis for our conclusion.

We are required to be independent and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with relevant ethical requirements related to the engagement.

Our firm applies the Statements on Quality Control Standards established by the AICPA and, accordingly, maintains a comprehensive system of quality control.

The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgment. In performing our review, we performed inquiries, performed tests of mathematical accuracy of computations on a sample basis, read relevant policies to understand terms related to relevant information about the metrics, reviewed supporting documentation in regard to the completeness and accuracy of the data in the metrics on a sample basis, and performed analytical procedures.

GHG emissions quantification is subject to significant inherent measurement uncertainty because of such things as GHG emissions factors that are used in mathematical models to calculate GHG emissions, and the inability of these models, due to incomplete scientific knowledge and other factors, to accurately measure under all circumstances the relationship between various inputs and the resultant GHG emissions. Environmental and energy use data used in GHG emissions calculations are subject to inherent limitations, given the nature and the methods used for measuring such data. The selection by management of different but acceptable measurement techniques could have resulted in materially different amounts or metrics being reported.

The preparation of the non-GHG emissions metrics requires management to establish the criteria, make determinations as to the relevancy of information to be included, and make assumptions that affect reported information. The selection by management of different but acceptable measurement techniques could have resulted in materially different amounts or metrics being reported.

As discussed in management's assertion, SLB has estimated GHG emissions for certain emissions sources for which no primary usage data is available.

As discussed in management's assertion, in 2022, SLB changed the measurement period related to the water and waste metrics.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to SLB's management assertion in order for it to be fairly stated.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

March 9, 2023

Schlumberger Limited Management Assertion

Overview

With respect to the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, health and safety, and site activity metrics for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the water and waste metrics for the period from October 1, 2021 to September 30, 2022 (collectively, the “metrics”) presented in the table below, management of Schlumberger Limited (SLB) asserts that such metrics are presented in accordance with the assessment criteria set forth below.

Management is responsible for the selection of the criteria, which management believes provide an objective basis for measuring and reporting on the metrics, and for the completeness, accuracy, and validity of the metrics. The metrics have been rounded to the nearest whole number unless otherwise indicated.

Topic	SLB Metric	Definition of SLB Metric and Assessment Criteria	SLB Metric Quantity
Emissions CO₂e Emittted ^{1,2,3,4}	Scope 1 (thousands of metric tons of CO ₂ e- (tCO ₂ e)	Direct GHG emissions occurring from stationary combustion, mobile combustion, and process emissions related to SLB’s facility and field operations. ⁵	1,483 tCO₂e
	Scope 2 – Market-Based (tCO ₂ e)	Indirect GHG emissions from the generation of electricity, steam, chilled water, and hot water purchased by SLB for facility and field operations, using the market-based method. ⁶	312 tCO₂e
	Scope 3 – Category 1: Purchased goods and services (tCO ₂ e)	Indirect GHG emissions generated from purchased goods and services. ⁷	6,747 tCO₂e
	Scope 3 – Category 11: Use of sold products (tCO ₂ e)	Indirect GHG emissions generated from use of sold products by end users. ⁸	19,825 tCO₂e
Health and Safety ^{9,10}	Lost Time Incident Rate (Frequency) (LTIR): (a) Workforce (Employees + Contractors)	Lost time incident rate is calculated using the International Association of Oil and Gas Producers (IOGP) methodology: total number of SLB Involved: Industry Recognized lost time incidents multiplied by 1,000,000 divided by total hours worked by the workforce. SLB Involved: Industry Recognized lost time incidents include lost work day cases (defined below) and IOGP/OSHA-defined fatal injuries and occupational illnesses (work related).	Lost Time Incident Rate (Frequency) (LTIR): (a) Workforce (Employees + Contractors) 0.32 per million work hours
	Lost Time Injury Rate (Frequency) (LTIFR): (a) Employees (b) Contractors	Lost time injury rate is calculated using the IOGP methodology: total number of SLB Involved: Industry Recognized lost time injuries multiplied by 1,000,000 divided by total hours worked (employees or contractors, respectively). SLB Involved: Industry Recognized lost time injuries include lost work day cases (defined below) and IOGP/OSHA-defined fatal injuries (work related).	Lost Time Injury Rate (Frequency) (LTIFR): (a) Employees 0.33 per million work hours
	Lost Time Illness Rate (Frequency) (OIFR) (a) Employees	Lost time illness rate is calculated using the IOGP methodology: total number of SLB Involved: Industry Recognized lost time illnesses multiplied by 1,000,000 divided by total hours worked by employees. SLB Involved: Industry Recognized lost time occupational illnesses include lost work day cases (defined below) and OSHA-defined fatal illnesses and occupational illnesses (work related).	(b) Contractors 0.30 per million work hours
	Lost Time Injury Events (Lost Work Day Cases + Fatalities) (a) Employees	Lost Work Day Cases are defined using IOGP/OSHA guidelines as a person unfit to perform work the day after the occurrence of a work related injury or occupational illness (calendar days are counted). Fatalities are defined using IOGP/OSHA guidelines as an occurrence of death resulting from a work related incident.	Lost Time Illness Rate (Frequency) (OIFR): (a) Employees 0.009 per million work hours
	Number of Fatalities: (a) Employee (b) Contractor (c) Company Total (d) Fatal Accident Rate	Fatal accident rate is calculated using the IOGP methodology as follows: total number of SLB Involved: Industry Recognized fatalities per 100,000,000 hours worked for employees and contractors combined.	Lost Time Injury Events (Lost Work Day Cases + Fatalities) (a) Employees 74 number of events
	Total Hours Worked: (a) Employees		

		<p>Total Hours Worked for employees and contractors are derived as follows on a monthly basis and consolidated annually:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees: Actual work hours based on timesheets (including any applicable overtime, excluding vacation and days off e.g. for rotational positions) or determination of average monthly and annual hours worked for personnel as per work role and location, based on headcount. • Contractors: Timesheets, contractor invoices, or average monthly hours worked for personnel as per work role and location, based on headcount. 	<p>Fatalities:</p> <p>(a) Employee: 1 (b) Contractor: 2 (c) Company Total: 3 (d) Fatal Accident Rate 0.90 per 100 million work hours</p> <p>Total Hours Worked (a) Employees 227,669,940 hours</p>
Water ^{9,11}	Water Use	Volume in thousands of cubic meters of water consumed. ¹²	3,604 thousands of cubic meters
	Total Waste Water	Volume in thousands of cubic meters of water based (aqueous) waste generated. ¹³	383 thousands of cubic meters
Waste ^{9,11}	Total Waste Generated	The quantity in thousands of metric tons of solid waste generated. ¹⁴	109 thousands of metric tons
Site activity ⁹	Hydrocarbon Bulk Fluids Spilled	<p>A spill is defined as greater than one barrel of any crude oil, diesel, petrol/ gasoline, marine fuel, diesel-based, drilling fluids, and other hydrocarbon-based liquids including hydrocarbon-based solvents released at a SLB operational facility, customer site, rig-site or other third-party location where the failure of SLB equipment, personnel or of a SLB contractor has resulted in the spill, which is uncontained and reaches the environment.</p> <p>An uncontained spill is defined as being spilled or released to the ground or natural environment (i.e., uncontained by an impervious surface or secondary containment structure).</p>	102 bbls

Additional Disclosure Information and Assessment Criteria

1. SLB considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) *The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised*, *GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance: An amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard*, and *Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard: Supplement to the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard* (together the "GHG Protocol"), to guide the criteria to assess, calculate and report direct and indirect GHG emissions.
2. GHG emissions quantification is subject to significant inherent measurement uncertainty because of such things as GHG emissions factors that are used in mathematical models to calculate GHG emissions, and the inability of these models, due to incomplete scientific knowledge and other factors, to accurately measure under all circumstances the relationship between various inputs and the resultant GHG emissions. Environmental and energy use data used in GHG emissions calculations are subject to inherent limitations, given the nature and the methods used for measuring such data. The selection by management of different but acceptable measurement techniques could have resulted in materially different amounts or metrics being reported.
3. Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) emissions are inclusive of carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and methane (CH₄). Perfluorocarbons (PFCs), nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) are not emitted at SLB's sites (defined in footnote 4). Emissions data by individual gas is not disclosed as a majority of CO₂e relates to CO₂. CO₂e emissions utilize Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) defined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). CO₂e emissions are calculated by multiplying actual or estimated energy and fuel usage by the relevant emission factor and GWP.
4. SLB uses the operational control approach to account for and report the GHG emissions metrics unless otherwise indicated. This includes emissions generated from SLB operational facilities and field operations (collectively or interchangeably referred to as "sites" herein) as well as SLB's owned and leased vehicle fleet. Field operations refers to third-party customer site locations where SLB is providing equipment and expertise as well as various oilfield services to their customers which remains under their control during operation. Data related to acquired businesses, which there were none in 2022, are included once the site has been operating for at least a year at the beginning of the reporting period. Divestitures, which there were none in 2022, are reviewed on a case-by-case basis for inclusion but whose results are typically included for the portion of the reporting period prior to sale or disposal. Additional organizational boundary exclusions are as follows:
 - Third-party facilities not managed by SLB (i.e., no operational control or influence on energy consumption by SLB)
 - Joint ventures in which SLB has less than 50% ownership

- Data centers which are not managed by SLB
 - Service agreements (i.e., warehouses not managed by SLB which is being shared with other companies)
5. Related to Scope 1:
- Includes (i) stationary combustion of natural gas, fuel oil, diesel, and propane at SLB operational facilities, (ii) mobile combustion from gasoline, diesel fuel, and low- and high-sulfur marine fuel oil used by SLB's owned and leased vehicle fleet, and (iii) process emissions from service delivery equipment and machinery used in SLB's field operations.
 - Excludes fugitive emissions sources such as unit refrigerators and air conditioner (PTAC and HVAC units) gas loss. At this time, SLB is currently assessing a plan of action to gather complete and accurate data across the organization for this source for future reporting.
 - Actual activity data is sourced from the following for each emissions source:
 - Stationary combustion – Global fuel consumption data from monthly third-party utility invoices
 - Mobile combustion – Commodity spend data from SLB's underlying accounting records
 - Process emissions – Global fuel consumption data from SLB internal annual operations reporting obtained from SLB business line product champions
 - Estimates: If activity data is unavailable, an estimate of fuel consumption is made based on actual usage for the comparable period in the prior year or actual data for an operational facility of similar size and operations.
 - Emission Factors:
 - Stationary combustion –
 - U.S.: United States (U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2020
 - Non-U.S.: International Energy Agency (IEA) Emissions Factors 2018
 - Mobile combustion – Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006) Chapter 8
 - Process Emissions - Internally derived using scientific methods based on energy consumption with appropriate assumptions related to the use of Diesel, Natural Gas and Produced gas.
 - Estimated emissions from the sources above account for approximately 1% of reported Scope 1 emissions.
6. Related to Scope 2 (Market-Based):
- The WRI and WBSCD issued additional guidance for Scope 2 emissions in 2015 (in *GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance*), which sets forth reporting under both location-based and market-based methodologies, where the prior version of *The GHG Protocol* only addressed a location-based methodology. This management assertion only includes SLB's market-based Scope 2 GHG emissions.
 - Includes (i) electricity and steam, (ii) chilled water, and (iii) hot water used at SLB's operational facilities and field operations.
 - Activity data for purchased electricity, steam, chilled water, and hot water is based on monthly third-party utility invoices.
 - Estimates: If activity data is unavailable, an estimate of electricity, steam, chilled water, or hot water consumption is made based on actual usage for the comparable period in the prior year or actual data for an operational facility of similar size and operations.
 - SLB has two contractual instruments for renewable electricity procurement: 1) Power purchase agreements (PPAs) through Supplier/Utility Green Programs, and 2) Energy Attribute Certificates (Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), Guarantees of Origin (GOs), International-RECs (I-RECs)). In North America, the RECs from the North American PPAs through the Supplier/Utility Green Programs were first applied to SLB facilities with the largest market-based emission factors. In Europe, the GOs from European PPAs through the Supplier/Utility Green Programs were first applied to SLB facilities with the largest market-based emission factors. In Latin America, the I-RECs were first applied to SLB facilities with the largest market-based emission factors. Any remaining electricity not associated with PPAs through the Supplier/Utility Green Programs or Energy Attribute Certificates was converted to emissions using the grid-average emission factors described below.
 - RECs, GOs and I-RECs applicable to 2022 have been contracted and will be retired before June 30, 2023.
 - Emission Factors – Market-based:
 - After application of the contractual instruments, SLB applied the following grid-average emission factors:
 - U.S.: U.S. EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGrid) subregion emission factors for 2019
 - Non-U.S.: International Energy Agency (IEA) Emissions Factors 2020
 - Estimated emissions from the sources above account for approximately 6% of reported Scope 2 (Market-Based) emissions.
7. Related to Scope 3 GHG emissions – Category 1: Purchased goods and services:
- Includes indirect GHG emissions generated from purchased goods and services used in SLB's manufacturing processes (raw materials, electronics, machine parts, etc.) as well as non-manufacturing chemicals, logistics, field equipment and services at SLB's operational facilities and field operations.
 - Actual activity data is spend data sourced from SLB's underlying accounting records which classifies the spend data by material and supplier category.
 - Emission Factors:
 - Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) 2019 conversion factors
8. Related to Scope 3 GHG emissions – Category 11: Use of sold products:

- Includes products sold to end users that consume hydrocarbon fuels and electricity, and products that vent or flare GHG emissions directly into the air.
 - Excludes purchases of fuel which are already reported within Scope 1 emissions.
 - Actual activity data is sourced from the following by input:
 - Sales quantity – Sales data is obtained from designated business line product champions for assigned products
 - Design lifespan (in years) – 30 years is the SLB estimate based on proper maintenance
 - Utilization hours – Based on contract obligations or expected maintenance time for equipment from our Engineering department
 - Primary and secondary fuel type and fuel consumption rate (per hour) and venting/flaring rates – Operational reports
 - Emission Factors:
 - Internally derived using scientific methods based on energy sources with appropriate assumptions (conversion and combustion efficiency, fuel type and rates, duty cycles and utilization) related to the equipment operation and its application.
9. The preparation of the non-GHG emissions metrics requires management to establish the criteria, make determinations as to the relevancy of information to be included, and make assumptions that affect reported information. The selection by management of different but acceptable measurement techniques could have resulted in materially different amounts or metrics being reported.
10. Related to Health and Safety metrics:
- Workforce classifications are defined as follows:
 - Employee: A person employed by and on the payroll of SLB, including personnel who are seconded to a customer, joint ventures or other strategic partnership operations. People employed under short-service contracts (more than 90 days) are included as employees provided they are paid directly by SLB.
 - Contractor: A person employed by a contractor or contractor's sub-contractor(s) who is directly involved in execution of prescribed work.
11. In 2022, SLB adjusted the measurement and reporting period for water and waste metrics from calendar year (i.e., January 1 through December 31) to the period from October 1, 2021 to September 30, 2022. The election to report the water and waste data on a 3 month lag was to facilitate obtaining actual activity data to calculate the metrics.
12. Related to Water Use:
- Includes water used for domestic purposes, equipment cooling, equipment washing, manufacturing, and testing at SLB's operational facilities.
 - Excludes water used in the delivery of our services at the wellsite (i.e., field operations).
 - Actual activity data is sourced from monthly third-party invoices or the value from the metering system.
13. Related to Total Waste Water:
- Includes liquid waste that is predominately (>80%) water by volume of oil separator wastes, water-based drilling fluid wastes, brine wastes, and test water at SLB's operational facilities.
 - Excludes wastewater discharged to a drainage system, on site effluent treatment plant, sewage, grey or black water, or rainwater (unless contaminated by hydrocarbons) as well as waste oil and/or hydrocarbon solvents.
 - Actual activity data is sourced from monthly third-party invoices.
14. Related to Total Waste Generated:
- Includes all types of solid waste materials (e.g., packaging waste, pallets, scrap metals or materials) at SLB operational facilities.
 - Actual activity data is sourced from the following based on geographic location:
 - North America – Waste data is obtained from only approved waste suppliers. An approved waste supplier is a waste treatment, storage and/or disposal supplier, a recycling supplier and/or a waste broker that is subject to SLB's periodic waste supplier audit program.
 - All other global SLB locations – Monthly third-party waste supplier invoices.