



## Report of Independent Accountants

To the Management of Schlumberger Limited

We have reviewed the accompanying management assertion of Schlumberger Limited (SLB) that the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, health and safety, and site activity metrics for the year ended December 31, 2023, and the water and waste metrics for the period from October 1, 2022 to September 30, 2023 (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.

The firm applies the Statements on Quality Control Standards established by the AICPA.

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.

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

Houston, Texas  
February 22, 2024

## 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, 2023, and the water and waste metrics for the period from October 1, 2022 to September 30, 2023 (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 <sup>5</sup>	SLB Metric	Definition of SLB Metric and Assessment Criteria	SLB Metric Quantity
<b>Emissions CO<sub>2</sub>e Emitted</b> <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>	Scope 1 (thousands of metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e (tCO <sub>2</sub> e))	Direct GHG emissions occurring from stationary combustion, mobile combustion, and process emissions related to SLB operated sites. <sup>6</sup>	<b>1,469 tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>
	Scope 2 – Market-Based (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Indirect GHG emissions from the generation of electricity, steam, chilled water, and hot water purchased by SLB operated sites, using the market-based method. <sup>7</sup>	<b>295 tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>
	Scope 2 – Location-Based (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Indirect GHG emissions from the generation of electricity, steam, chilled water, and hot water purchased by SLB operated sites, using the location-based method. <sup>7</sup>	<b>397 tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>
	Scope 3 – Category 1: Purchased goods and services (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Indirect GHG emissions generated from purchased goods and services. <sup>8</sup>	<b>7,199 tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>
	Scope 3 – Category 11: Use of sold products (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Indirect GHG emissions generated from use of sold products by end users. <sup>9</sup>	<b>20,407 tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>
<b>Health and Safety</b> <sup>10,11</sup>	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) rate calculation 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)  <b>0.32 per million work hours</b>
	Lost Time Injury Rate (Frequency) (LTIFR):  (a) Employees  (b) Contractors	Lost time injury rate is calculated using the IOGP rate calculation 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  <b>0.35 per million work hours</b>
	Lost Time Illness Rate (Frequency) (OIFR)  (a) Employees	Lost time illness rate is calculated using the IOGP rate calculation 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	  (b) Contractors  <b>0.26 per million work hours</b>

	<p>Lost Time Injury Events (Lost Work Day Cases + Fatalities)</p> <p>(a) Employees</p> <p>Number of Fatalities:</p> <p>(a) Employee</p> <p>(b) Contractor</p> <p>(c) Company Total</p> <p>(d) Fatal Accident Rate</p> <p>Total Hours Worked:</p> <p>(a) Employees</p>	<p>day cases (defined below) and OSHA-defined fatal illnesses and occupational illnesses (work related).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Fatal accident rate is calculated using the IOGP rate calculation methodology as follows: total number of SLB Involved: Industry Recognized fatalities per 100,000,000 hours worked for employees and contractors combined.</p> <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"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Contractors: Timesheets, contractor invoices, or average monthly hours worked for personnel as per work role and location, based on headcount.</li> </ul>	<p>Lost Time Illness Rate (Frequency) (OIFR):</p> <p>(a) Employees</p> <p><b>0.004 per million work hours</b></p> <p>Lost Time Injury Events (Lost Work Day Cases + Fatalities)</p> <p>(a) Employees</p> <p><b>85 number of events</b></p> <p>Fatalities:</p> <p>(a) Employee: <b>0</b></p> <p>(b) Contractor: <b>0</b></p> <p>(c) Company Total: <b>0</b></p> <p>(d) Fatal Accident Rate</p> <p><b>0 per 100 million work hours</b></p> <p>Total Hours Worked</p> <p>(a) Employees</p> <p><b>245,240,750 hours</b></p>
<b>Water</b> <sup>10,12</sup>	Water Use	Volume in thousands of cubic meters of water consumed. <sup>13</sup>	<b>3,726 thousands of cubic meters</b>
	Total Waste Water	Volume in thousands of cubic meters of water based (aqueous) waste generated. <sup>14</sup>	<b>323 thousands of cubic meters</b>
<b>Waste</b> <sup>10,12</sup>	Total Waste Generated	The quantity in thousands of metric tons of solid waste generated. <sup>15</sup>	<b>114 thousands of metric tons</b>
<b>Site activity</b> <sup>10</sup>	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 operated 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>	<b>209 bbls</b>

## 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 (CO<sub>2</sub>e) emissions are inclusive of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), and methane (CH<sub>4</sub>). Perfluorocarbons (PFCs), nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>) are not emitted at SLB's operated sites (defined in footnote 4). Emissions data by individual gas is not disclosed as a majority of CO<sub>2</sub>e relates to CO<sub>2</sub>. CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions utilize Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) defined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 20 year and 100 year). CO<sub>2</sub>e 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's operated facilities, field operations, and production facilities owned by others but operated by SLB (collectively or interchangeably referred to as "operated 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. Emissions data related to acquired businesses (refer to footnote 5 below), are included once the operated site has been operating for the entire reporting period. Divestitures, which there were none in 2023, 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:
  - Joint ventures in which SLB does not have operational control
  - Data centers which are not managed by SLB
  - Service agreements (i.e., warehouses not managed by SLB which are being shared with other companies)
5. On October 2, 2023, SLB, Aker Solutions and Subsea 7 closed a transaction to form a joint venture combining their respective subsea businesses to form OneSubsea. Upon closing of the transaction, SLB owns 70% of the joint venture and has concluded that it has operational control. The joint venture and underlying legacy businesses are reflected in our 2023 ESG reporting as follows:
  - SLB subsea business - data has been included for all metrics at 100% for the 2023 reporting period.
  - Aker Solutions subsea businesses –
    - GHG emissions and site activity metrics - data has been excluded from the 2023 reporting consistent with our policy described in footnote 4 above.
    - Water and waste metrics - data has been excluded as the transaction occurred subsequent to the 2023 period end date of September 30, 2023.
    - Health and Safety metrics - data has been included from the transaction close date to December 31, 2023.
  - Subsea 7 contributed only cash in exchange for ownership interests in the joint venture as part of the transaction, and therefore, there is no data to include in our 2023 reporting.
6. Related to Scope 1:
  - Includes (i) stationary combustion of natural gas, fuel oil, diesel, and propane at SLB operated sites, (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 at SLB operated sites.
  - 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 – Global fuel spend data from SLB's underlying accounting records
    - Process emissions – Global fuel consumption data from SLB's internal annual operations reporting obtained from SLB's 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 operated site 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 2019
      - 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.

7. Related to Scope 2:
  - Includes (i) electricity, (ii) steam, (iii) chilled water, and (iv) hot water used at SLB operated sites.
  - 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 operated site 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). North American PPAs and GOs from European PPAs through Supplier/Utility Green Programs and I-RECs in Latin America, Middle East and Asia were first applied to SLB operated sites 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 market-based emission factors described below.
  - RECs, GOs and I-RECs applicable to 2023 have been contracted and will be retired before June 30, 2024.
  - Emission Factors:
    - Location-based:
      - U.S.: U.S. EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGrid) subregion emission factors for 2019
      - Non-U.S.: IEA Emissions Factors 2018
    - 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.: IEA Emissions Factors 2018
  - Estimated emissions from the sources above account for approximately 7% and 6% of reported Scope 2 (Market-Based) and Scope 2 (Location-Based) emissions, respectively.
8. 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 operated sites.
  - Actual activity data is spend data sourced from SLB’s underlying accounting records which classifies the spend data by material and supplier category. Spend data includes sales and value-added taxes.
  - Emission Factors:
    - Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) 2019 conversion factors
9. 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.
    - Equipment lifespan (in years) – Based on actual equipment lifespan activity data from operational reports or design lifespan based on engineering data in the absence of actual equipment lifespan.
    - 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 – Obtained from 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.
10. 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.
11. Related to Health and Safety:
  - 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 as defined in the SLB Contractor Management standard which uses the IOGP Mode 1 and Mode 2 contractor definitions.
12. 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.

13. Related to Water Use:
  - Includes water used for domestic purposes, equipment cooling, equipment washing, manufacturing, and testing at SLB operated 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.
14. 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 operated 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.
15. Related to Total Waste Generated:
  - Includes all types of solid waste materials (e.g., packaging waste, pallets, scrap metals or materials) at SLB operated facilities.
  - Actual activity data is sourced from the following based on geographic location:
    - North America – Waste data is only obtained from 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.