Energy Savings Plan

Core Laboratories strives to achieve its sustainability commitment in every aspect of the business. This includes careful consideration of the Company's social and environmental impacts and dedication to conducting work by the highest standards of ethics and corporate governance. Through its sustainability program, the Company is committed to reducing its impact on the environment by conducting business compliantly with applicable regulations. Part of this commitment includes well defined goals and targets to help Core Lab reduce its energy consumption.

This Energy Savings Plan ("the Plan") outlines recommended actions Core Lab locations can take to reduce energy consumption in current facilities as well as provides guidance for constructing new buildings or remodeling existing spaces. The Plan also provides information to consider when purchasing new appliances and equipment.

SCOPE

The Plan applies to Core Laboratories and all affiliated and related entities (collectively "Core Lab" or "the Company"), globally, unless stated otherwise or inconsistent with applicable laws and regulations in certain jurisdictions.

FIVE YEAR TARGETS

The goal of the Plan is to reduce energy consumption by 7.5% over five years while creating operational excellence through the management of buildings, electronic equipment, energy usage, and operational processes utilizing sustainable resources.

From 2025 to 2030 Core Lab will support measures identified below to reduce electricity consumption by 7.5% from the current usage rates in MWh.

GRANDFATHERED CLAUSE PROVISION

Equipment, buildings, services and other energy-consuming devices are grandfathered in their current state for the length of the Plan with the following exceptions:

1. When equipment is replaced, the Plan will apply to new purchases.
2. New construction or remodeling of existing space will comply with the Plan.
3. When savings from replacement outweighs cost of keeping less efficient equipment or systems in place.
4. When cost of energy efficient replacement outweighs the savings, deviation from the Plan must be approved by the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO").

ELECTRICITY FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES

Where available from electricity providers, Company locations should seek to source electricity from renewable sources or low carbon emitting natural gas sources. Where the cost of these electricity sources is cost-prohibitive, deviation from the Plan must be approved by the CEO.

ENERGY SAVING OPPORTUNITIES

The following is a list of opportunities a location can potentially implement to have an impact on its energy usage. Not all of these will be applicable for every location, and there may be opportunities not listed here. Each location will need to assess its own situation to select the best choice for its environment.

1. Lighting
    a. Replace light fixtures, bulbs, and switches with Energy Star or similarly rated equipment. Good choices for bulbs include halogen, compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) or LEDs. These bulbs meet minimum energy efficiency standards and have a longer life. Switches should be replaced with motion sensor light switches for any new construction, remodeling, or electrical updates.
    b. Where there are not motion sensor light switches installed, when an individual leaves a room for 15 minutes or more, and the room is not occupied by someone else, the individual should turn off the light switch. This includes offices, conference rooms, restrooms, and kitchenettes.
    c. When facilities are not in operation, lighting should be kept at the minimum light level required to maintain safety and security.

2. Appliances and Electronics
    a. Appliances used in common areas should be Energy Star or similarly rated.
    b. When replacing appliances and equipment, energy-efficient versions should be selected.
    c. Tips for energy-efficient computer use:
        - Use sleep mode and power management features. The Screen Saver Mode does not reduce energy consumption. Instead, set up your system to automatically switch to sleep mode.
        - Turn off the monitor when not using a PC for more than 20 minutes.
        - Turn off both the CPU and monitor if not using the PC for more than 2 hours.
        - Consider placing monitors, printers, and other accessories on power strips/surge protectors. When this equipment is not in use for extended periods, turn off the switch to prevent them from drawing power even when shut off.
        - Use rechargeable batteries for products like wireless keyboard and mouse.

3. Facility Heating & Cooling
    a. Temperature control can be made through a variety of technologies available for heating and cooling. These systems and supporting equipment such as thermostats and ducts provide opportunities for saving energy and money.
        - Management of the heating and cooling should be maintained by a person of authority not individual employees.
        - In areas where laboratory or other equipment requires a constant temperature, that temperature must be maintained.
        - In winter, set the thermostat to 68ºF (20ºC) during work hours and lower during operation closures. In summer, set the thermostat to 78ºF (26ºC) during work hours only when employees are present and need cooling.
        - Offices using heat pumps, electric resistance heating, steam heat, and radiant floor heating will have limitations for thermometer control.
    b. When replacing heating and cooling systems in new construction, or when replacing older units, explore supplier options with energy savings in mind. Heating and cooling systems are long-term investments, so take the time to do the research and choose the best option.
    c. Energy audits – Professional energy audits provide a thorough assessment of energy use.
        - For older buildings, consider professional building energy audits to identify energy savings.

The older the building, the less likely materials meeting energy efficient building codes were used. There may be savings available at comparatively low cost.

- For smaller locations, having an energy audit conducted by a professional may not be cost effective. These locations may consider performing a do-it-yourself audit and should contact the Global Director Safety & Sustainability for instructions.

d. Weatherizing makes a structure more resistant to outside weather conditions which can help save energy and improve comfort. There are several areas to consider when looking to weatherize:
   - Air Sealing – Reducing the amount of air that leaks in and out of a structure is a cost-effective way to cut heating and cooling costs, improve durability, increase comfort, and create a healthier indoor environment. When air leakage is detected, steps should be taken to reduce or eliminate the leakage. Solutions can range from caulking to weather-stripping to replacement of structures like doors or windows.
   - Insulation – Be aware of insulation values and when the opportunity arises during construction or remodeling, take measures to ensure sufficient insulation values are used.
   - Moisture Control – Properly controlling moisture will improve the effectiveness of air sealing and insulation efforts, these efforts in turn will help control moisture. More than 98% of all water vapor movement in building cavities is from air movement, making air sealing critical.
   - Ventilation – There are three basic ventilation strategies: natural ventilation, spot ventilation, and whole building ventilation. These methods should be considered in very mild environments and in storage or warehouses without HVAC heating or cooling.
     - Natural ventilation – Natural movement of air though open windows and doors. Natural ventilation is unpredictable and uncontrollable; it can't be relied on to ventilate uniformly.
     - Spot ventilation – Spot ventilation can improve the effectiveness of natural ventilation by removing indoor air pollution and/or moisture at its source. Spot ventilation includes the use of localized exhaust fans to move air, an option that may save energy in areas where forced air systems are inadequate.
     - Whole-building ventilation – The decision to use whole-building ventilation is typically motivated by concerns that natural ventilation won't provide adequate air quality, even with source control by spot ventilation. Whole-building ventilation systems provide controlled, uniform ventilation throughout the building. These systems use one or more fans and duct systems to exhaust stale air and/or supply fresh air to the building.

e. Water heating is a major source of energy usage in both large and small operations. Reducing hot water use, employing energy-saving strategies, and choosing an energy efficient water heater can result in high energy savings.
   - Selecting new or replacement water heaters – Consider the wide variety of energy saving types now available, and the right size for the building's water usage. Also, consider tankless or demand-type water heaters. These have the advantage of providing constant hot water in high demand applications, and not constantly heating water in low demand applications. Tankless water heaters are also available in electric or natural gas.
   - Selecting new or replacement industrial water heaters – For larger applications the same rule applies as for heating and cooling equipment. These systems are seldomly replaced and a large investment, so, take the time to do the research and choose the best option.

4. New Construction, Remodeling, and Updating
   a. Contractor selection – Selection of contractors or architects is important to any new construction or remodel. Suppliers should be capable and knowledgeable of "green building" certification programs and application of the EPA's Energy Star or other comparable programs.

b. Design for efficiency – Before designing a new structure or remodel of an existing one, consider investing in energy efficiency. The planning process can be a good time to investigate a renewable energy system that can provide electricity, water heating, or space heating and cooling. Consider if windows, doors, or skylights are energy efficient.
c. Landscaping – When landscaping is controlled and cost paid by the location, consider energy conserving landscape strategies for the climate. Appropriate landscape correctly placed can save water, provide shade, and block or deflect winds.
d. Location selection for new construction or lease.
    - Available resources – Consider sources for electric, natural gas and water providers, and options for renewable resources with low environmental impact opportunities.
    - Impact on environment – When considering land options, biodiversity should be a major concern. Core Lab seeks to limit, wherever possible, impact to the variety of life in a particular habitat or ecosystem. Care should also be exercised that the daily activities of the operation do not disrupt the social and cultural fabric of the community.
    - Proximity to work – Locating facilities close to supplier and client locations reduces energy consumption, time, and cost for travel and other expenses.

5. Operational Controls
    a. Dedicated quality management controls implemented throughout operations can lead to substantial energy savings. Rework of products or laboratory analysis is almost a 100% loss of energy. Equipment or laboratory apparatus usage with high electricity requirements is wasted on unbillable products, only to be repeated again.
    b. Optimizing workflows to take advantage of peak energy usage makes it possible to reduce heating or cooling for longer periods. Schedule work to complete during daylight, or when ambient temperatures are optimal and comfortable for employees without additional heating or cooling.
    c. When employees are in the facility they use energy resources. When work is not completed during the normal work schedule, working overtime hours increases facility usage and energy cost. Managing the workforce to optimize productivity during the scheduled work time will improve the probability of putting energy efficient strategies in place that will be effective.

DATA COLLECTION

To monitor progress toward goal achievement, monthly tracking will take place at the local level to determine improvement during the year. If in a six-month period, trending of energy usage is flat or increasing, the Global Director Safety & Sustainability will be consulted to determine causes. Typical causes for increases in energy usage can include, but are not limited to increased productivity, expansion of building space, additional operational capabilities, increased staffing, etc. In these instances, efforts will be made to normalize data or reset reasonable reduction goals.

PLAN INFORMATION

Title: Energy Savings Plan	**Original Effective Date:**	**Revised Date:** September 22, 2025