



Weatherford, LLC (Weatherford) has aligned to the best of its ability in accordance with California CARB SB 261/219. Weatherford has met the criteria to be considered a “climate reporting organization” and “covered entity” and therefore required to report its climate-related financial risk report on or before January 1, 2026, and biennially after.

Per SB 219 para (b)(1)(A)(i), the Weatherford climate-related financial risk report (Report) used the recommended framework and disclosures contained in the Final Report of Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (June 2017) published by the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures. Per SB 219 para (b)(1)(A)(ii), Weatherford has included its measures adopted to reduce and adapt to climate-related financial risk disclosed pursuant to clause. See Table 1 and supporting information for the Report disclosure requirements.



TABLE 1

TCFD RECOMMENDATION	DISCLOSURE REFERENCE
Governance	
Describe the board's oversight of climate-related risk and opportunities	Sustainability Report: ESG at Weatherford p 8; ESG Leadership and Oversight p 12; ESG Governance p 13; Climate: Risks and Opportunities p 32; Board of Directors p 55; Form 10-K 2024 - see p 9-11, 18
Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Sustainability Report: Message from our CEO p3; ESG at Weatherford p 8; ESG Leadership and Oversight p 12; ESG Governance p 13; Climate: Risks and Opportunities p 32; Board of Directors p 55; Form 10-K 2024 - see p 9-11, 18
Strategy	
Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long-term	Sustainability Report: Climate: Risks and Opportunities p 32; TCFD IRO Indices p 25
Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's business, strategy, and financial planning	Sustainability Report: Climate: Risks and Opportunities p 32; TCFD IRO Indices p 25; Form 10-K 2024 see p 9-11, 18 Table 2: Inputs and outputs for the quantitative model matrix created for the Report.
Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.	Sustainability Report: Climate: Risks and Opportunities p 32; TCFD IRO Indices p 75
Risk Management	
Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.	Sustainability Report: Climate: Risks and Opportunities p 32; TCFD IRO Indices p 75
Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks.	Sustainability Report: Climate: Risks and Opportunities p 32; Environment p 17; TCFD IRO Indices p 75
Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization's overall risk management.	Sustainability Report: Climate: Risks and Opportunities p 32, ESG at Weatherford p 8; TCFD IRO Indices p 75 Table 3: Quantification of the expected financial impacts, as per the Report risk assessment results.
Metrics and Targets	
Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	Sustainability Report: Environment p 17; Climate: Risks and Opportunities p 32; Indices p 69-70 (Disclosures 302-308); Details on our Environmental Data p 78; TCFD IRO Indices p 75
Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and the related risks.	Weatherford is aligned with the Health & Safety Code 38533 "Good faith efforts", as the Company has publicly shared fiscal year 2024 Scope 1, Scope 2, and material Scope 3 GHG emissions with external limited assurance in the 2024 Sustainability Report. Sustainability Report: Climate: Risks and Opportunities p 32; Indices p 69-70 (Disclosures 302-308); Details on our Environmental Data p 78 Weatherford will be in accordance with CARB SB 253/219 and provide fiscal year 2025 Scope 1, Scope 2, and material Scope 3 GHG emissions in 2026.
Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.	Sustainability Report: Environment p 17; Climate: Risks and Opportunities p 32; Details on our Environmental Data p 78, Climate: Energy and Emissions Management p 28



TABLE 2

	MODEL 1: Increased Severity/Frequency of Hurricanes	MODEL 2: Rising Mean Temperatures	MODEL 3: Projecting changes in public perception and consumer preferences impacting Oil & Gas	MODEL 4: Correlation between ESG or CDP scores and financial performance	MODEL 5: Access to new markets including low emission products and services	MODEL 6: Financial quantification of wildfire risk
Model Summary	Quantifying how changes in Hurricane frequency and severity may result in costly facility & equipment damages as well as business interruptions.	Modeling how rising mean temperature may impact Weatherford by reducing worker productivity	Projecting changes in customer preferences for Oil & Gas and the resulting impact on business in areas such as talent acquisitions, increased insurance costs, and access to capital markets using qualitative impact pathways.	Perform analysis to show link between historical ESG scores and financial performance for Weatherford and peers, along with a qualitative commentary on CDP scores for Oil & Gas companies.	Considering potential changes in Oil & Gas demand, model the opportunity for realized revenue through energy alternatives.	Quantify the impact to Weatherford's business as a result of changes in frequency and severity of wildfires around the world.
Inputs	<u>Weatherford data:</u> - asset location - building value - content value - business interruption value <u>External data:</u> - building characteristics gathered from satellite imagery of locations - geospatial climate intelligence hurricane frequency and severity scores - damage functions for hurricane	<u>Weatherford data:</u> - asset location - amount spent on heat relief programs - revenue per location - historical workers' compensation claims <u>External data:</u> - historical temperature for correlating workers' comp and heat stress programs - geospatial climate intelligence heat stress frequency and severity - average OSHA heat stress claims	<u>Weatherford data:</u> - N/A <u>External data:</u> - research between ESG progress and risks to companies	<u>Weatherford data:</u> - N/A <u>External data:</u> - past stock prices of companies - historical ESG scores - CDP scoring methodology	<u>Weatherford data:</u> - current revenue per geozone for geothermal, CCUS, and plug & abandonment <u>External data:</u> - projections of growth in different regions of geothermal, CCUS, and plug & abandonment	<u>Weatherford data:</u> - asset location - building value - content value - building characteristics <u>External data:</u> - geospatial climate intelligence wildfire frequency and severity scores - damage functions for wildfires
Output	Losses from Hurricanes due to Building Damage, Content loss, and business interruption in two different climate scenarios for Weatherford's locations susceptible to Hurricanes.	Increased spend in workers comp claims and cost of heat relief programs and missed revenue opportunities for facilities with the highest expected change in heat stress in two climate scenarios.	Impact pathways of talent attraction and retention, decreased insurance availability, and funding access with directional impacts describing the risks in two different climate scenarios.	Graphs showing the correlation of stock price to ESG news in Oil & Gas companies from 2021 to 2023 and suggested ways of improving CDP scores.	Projected growth in Geothermal, CCUS, and Plug & Abandonment in two climate scenarios in various regions, as well as the amount of revenue Weatherford would be projected to earn by maintaining market share in these products the same as current levels.	Losses from Wildfires due to Building Damage and Content loss in two different climate scenarios for Weatherford's locations susceptible to Wildfires.



TABLE 3

RISK TYPE	RISK ID	TCFD RISK	WEATHERFORD RISK	WEATHERFORD IMPACT
Policy and Legal	1	Increased pricing of GHG emissions	The implementation of a carbon tax in countries in which Weatherford primarily operates	IEA's Sustainable Development Scenario Report currently projects that advanced economies may reflect increases in Carbon Price in 2040. If these carbon prices were to be enacted, this would result in a direct cost increase, which would be calculated by multiplying Weatherford's Scope 1 emissions) by the respective prices (note, this price does not include the price of any pass-through costs). The business may also experience increased pricing in supplies or electricity pricing as a result of other companies passing this cost through. Considering the global discussions around carbon pricing, it is possible that some form of Carbon Pricing structure could be adopted in the U.S. on a national level. In addition to the Carbon Price, as of October 1, 2023, the Carbon Border Adjustment was implemented. These adjustments include: 1. An additional cost on all imports from countries with a reduced or no carbon price, and 2. A credit for exports to keep products competitive in the growing global market. The implementation of a border adjustment adds additional complexities, uncertainties, and potential future costs to Weatherford's business. The impact of such adoptions could be significant due to the volume of Weatherford's GHG emissions and dependence on a global supply chain.
Acute	14.1	Increased severity of extreme weather events	Increased severity of hurricanes leading to damage of facilities in vulnerable geographies that can result in business interruptions	Weatherford has already experienced impacts from severe weather events. In the last 5 years, hurricanes Harvey, Ida, Ike, Gustav, Grace, Delta, and Gamma have caused damages to facilities. The recent trend of increase in severity of hurricanes could lead to higher damage costs and potentially more unexpected facility shutdowns, resulting in more business interruptions and lost or displaced revenue. The impact could be particularly significant if there were to be damage that occurred at a site that Weatherford depends on from an integral supply chain perspective, where Moderate Tropical Cyclone risk exists, or if multiple sites were impacted at one time, stopping the ability to easily transfer operations.
	14.2		Extreme events such as floods, wind, storms, wildfires, etc., causing business interruptions and direct damage to facilities	The frequency and severity of extreme weather events has increased in recent years, this has led to financial losses due to losses in the US every year. Should this trend continue to worsen in the future, it could have a significant impact on Weatherford's business, including extreme precipitation events leading to flooding of inland facilities as well as increased severity of extreme storms causing damage to facilities through wind and hail. Weatherford has shut down offices and facilities locations in Aldine, Texas and Calgary, Canada due to repeated flooding events. Weatherford also documented damages from two inland flood events, as well as various damages due to tornadoes, hail, high winds, and winter storms. These business interruptions and the financial impact from building damages could worsen if the frequency and severity of weather perils increase. The impact could be significant if there were to be damage that occurred at a site that Weatherford depends on from an integral supply chain perspective where very high hail risks exists, or if multiple sites were impacted at one time, stopping the ability to easily transfer operations.