Smiths GHG Reporting Methodology

July 2023

Smiths is committed to using energy and natural resources efficiently and reducing our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Our aim is to minimize any adverse effects our activities, products and services may have on the environment. Smiths operates in four divisions (John Crane, Smiths Detection, Flex-Tek, and Smiths Interconnect), which employ over 14,500 people in more than 50 countries.

Smiths assesses the GHG emissions associated with all its global operations for all four of its operational divisions. We have developed a GHG Inventory Management Plan (IMP) that outlines our methodology to provide systematic and appropriate GHG inventory data collection, manipulation, and management, to produce a relevant, credible, and transparent GHG inventory that will provide visibility into our near term and long term goals. The IMP includes methods to estimate direct emissions from Smiths' operations (Scope 1), indirect emissions from purchased energy (Scope 2), and value chain emissions (Scope 3); a summary of our IMP follows.

The methods prescribed herein conform to the World Resources Institute (WRI) and World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) GHG Protocol and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Center for Corporate Climate Leadership Greenhouse Gas Inventory Guidance.

GHG Boundaries

Per the GHG protocol, Smiths has selected the operational control approach to set the organizational boundary for our GHG inventory, meaning 100% of GHG emissions from assets over which the company manages and has authority to implement operational policies will be included. In selecting these organizational boundaries, Smiths evaluated equity share, financial control, and operational control approaches and primarily considered the comprehensiveness of assets that would be included in the inventory under each of the three approaches, as well as which boundary would best reflect Smiths' level of influence over emissions. This includes 98 locations globally, 32 of which are in the United States.

As for our operational boundary, which determines the direct (scope 1) and indirect (scope 2 and 3) emissions associated with operations within Smiths' organizational boundary, we defined this as operations where we have the full authority to introduce and implement operating policies. Operations or activities that are outside of Smiths' operational control and therefore excluded from our scope 1 and scope 2 inventories may become relevant when accounting for scope 3 emissions, as outlined in Table 1.

GHG emissions are reported in metric tons of CO_2 equivalents (MT CO_2e). Because individual GHGs have different impacts on climate change, or global warming potentials (GWPs), CO_2e is used to express the impact of emissions from each GHG on a common scale. Smiths uses the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) GWPs.

Scope 1 & 2

Smiths uses an internal Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) data management system, PRISM, to track Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Smiths uses primary data to calculate Scope 1 and 2 emissions where possible and proxy data to estimate the remainder, as detailed in Table 1. Emissions factors are updated in PRISM. A list of Smiths' Scope 1 & 2 emissions is provided below, with full emission details,

such as activity descriptions, activity data sources, emission factor sources, and assumptions, available in Table 1. Note that reported Scope 2 emissions include those that are market-based.

Scope 1 Emissions (direct emissions) from Smiths owned and/or controlled sources:

- Stationary combustion – stationary heating
- Mobile combustion – leased fleet, owned fleet

Scope 2 Emissions (indirect emissions) from purchased energy for Smiths owned and/or controlled sites:

- Purchased electricity
- Purchased heating in leased sales offices where Smiths does not control the thermostat nor the combustion equipment

Smiths also reports on its Energy Efficiency which is the total energy used divided by its revenue. It is measured as MW/Hr divided by million GBP in revenue (at a budgeted exchange rate normalized to factor out inflation). Energy usage is all energy consumed at reporting sites less any onsite solar electricity consumed and electricity used on electric vehicle charging stations onsite. Smiths performance on this metric is included in the Annual Incentive Plan for select managers.

The Kyoto Protocol establishes seven key GHGs: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3). The GHG Protocol requires that companies include the seven Kyoto gases in their assessment (WRI & WBCSD (a), 2015), however fugitive emissions from HFCs used in heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) are immaterial compared to Smiths' total scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions (less than 5%). Smiths is currently estimating these fugitive emissions conservatively by using a square footage model for predictive losses from onsite air conditioning systems. In the coming years, Smiths plans to transition to a different estimating methodology that should provide greater accuracy for these fugitive emissions.

Smiths also does not emit SF_6, PFCs, or NF_3 from its operations, so only three of the seven Kyoto gases are relevant to our operations and therefore included in our Scope 1 inventory. HFCs emissions will be re-evaluated in future years as Smiths operations change.

Scope 3

Smiths works closely with all identified data owners to calculate Scope 3 emissions where possible and uses proxy data used to estimate the remainder, as detailed in Table 1.

For all Scope 3 emission sources, Smiths considers:

- Relevant activity
- GHG Protocol requirements
- Methodology
- Relevant assumptions
- Activity data source

A list of Smiths' Scope 3 emissions is provided below, with full emission details, such as activity descriptions, activity data sources, emission factor sources, and assumptions, available in Table 1.

Scope 3 Emissions (value chain emissions) from upstream and downstream sources:

- Category 1: Purchased Goods & Services
- Category 2: Capital Goods
- Category 3: Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities (Not Included in Scope 1 or 2)
- Category 4: Upstream Transportation & Distribution
- Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations
- Category 6: Business Travel
- Category 7: Employee Commuting
- Category 9: Downstream Transportation & Distribution
- Category 11: Use of Sold Products
- Category 12: End of Life Treatment of Sold Products
- Category 15: Investments

The following Scope 3 Categories have not been included in our Scope 3 inventory due to immateriality with respect to Smiths' operations.

- Category 8: Upstream Leased Assets—Not relevant; Smiths leased sites have been included in their Scope 2 inventory.
- Category 10: Processing of Sold Products—Not relevant; assembly is the only downstream processing relevant to Smiths' products as some products are integrated into other end-use products. The emissions from assembly have been estimated to be less than 1% of Smiths' scope 3 inventory based on a screening-level calculation completed using a lifecycle emission factor for an electronic assembly process available through ecoinvent and are therefore negligible compared to Smiths other scope 3 emissions.
- Category 13: Downstream Leased Assets—Not relevant; Smiths does not act as a lessor.
- Category 14: Franchises—Not relevant. Smiths does not have any franchises.

GHG Inventory Updates

The GHG Protocol (WRI & WBCSD (a), 2015) and ISO 14064-1 (ISO, 2018) standards recommend setting a base year to support a meaningful and consistent comparison of emissions over time. Smiths will use 2021 as the base year against which to compare its emissions changes over time. Smiths will adjust the base year emissions inventory for significant structural changes or methodology changes as defined below.

Structural changes are acquisitions, divestures, or mergers of facilities that existed during the base year. Where the addition or removal of such facilities would reflect a change greater than the significance threshold in the base year inventory, Smiths will endeavor to add or delete as appropriate the emissions associated with that facility from the base year. In-sourced or outsourced operations will be treated similarly.

Methodology changes may include updated emission factors, improved data access, updated calculation methods or protocols, or error correction. Where such methodology changes would reflect a change greater than the significance threshold in the base year inventory, Smiths will implement the change at a minimum in the base year inventory and the current year inventory. Smiths may optionally implement the change in all interim year inventories.

The GHG Protocol does not make a recommendation regarding a significance threshold level. Future changes could have a material impact on the base year definition. For Scope 1 and 2 emissions, Smiths will institute a base year change (recalculation) if the change in GHG emissions exceeds a significance threshold of 5% of the base year's combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions. For Scope 3 emissions, Smiths will institute a base year change (recalculation) if the change in GHG emissions exceeds a significance threshold of 5% of the base year's Scope 3 emissions. Smiths will review this significance threshold on an annual basis.

Energy Efficiency

Smiths tracks its energy efficiency as an environmental KPI. Energy includes all energy consumed in our operations (all sites energy consumption and fleet energy (excluding on-site solar installations)) reported in MWh. The energy efficiency KPI is formally expressed as the reduction in energy consumed in Smiths operations, normalized to local currency revenue growth (i.e. excluding price growth) excluding renewable electricity produced and consumed onsite (such as on-site solar installations).

Monitoring and Assurance

Smiths is committed to a complete, accurate, and transparent inventory process and results. Smiths corrects identified data gaps and errors in a timely manner and makes required procedural changes as necessary to avoid repetition of errors. To this end, Smiths will annually monitor whether updates to the referenced sources of emission factors have been issued and utilize any updated emission factors in all relevant inventory calculations going forward. Updated emission factors may trigger a base year adjustment. The IMP will be reviewed and updated annually during and after completion of the yearly emissions inventory to reflect any structural or methodological changes. In addition, Smiths' Divisions and Group review monthly reporting from Smiths sites looking for anomalies and errors.

We retain a third-party to assure our Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG Emissions inventories. In FY22, Smiths retained KPMG to complete these services in alignment with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (UK) 3000 and International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3410. For more information, users can refer to KPMG's assurance opinion upon release.

In FY21 and prior years, Smiths retained Ramboll to assure their Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions inventory as well as their waste and water inventories.

- Ramboll aligned with ISO 14064-3:2019 for the GHG verification.
- Ramboll reviewed specific site reporting (actual invoices), emissions factors and calculations for 10+ sites a year.
- Ramboll issued recommendations each year along with its limited assurance verification letter.
- CDP recognizes this verification as comprehensive and complete.

Table 1: Smiths Summary of Emission Sources, Activity Data, Assumptions and Emissions Factor Sources

Emissions Scope	Activity Type	Activity Description	Activity Data Sources	Assumptions	Emission Factor Sources
1	Stationary Combustion	Combustion units (bulk power generation, furnaces, back-up generators)	Purchase records (i.e. natural gas bills) are entered and tracked in PRISM by a Health, Safety, Environmental (HSE) Representative	CO2, CH4, and N2O emissions for each fuel used are calculated by using fuel use data multiplied by the appropriate emission factors	GHG Protocol's Cross Sector Tool
1	Mobile Combustion	Owned on-road vehicles (Royal Metals)	Fuel purchase records are manually entered in PRISM. A fuel card is used to purchase fuel. The gallons pumped and odometer readings for the owned vehicle fleet are tracked internally for the owned on-road vehicles fleet	Average fuel economy of medium and heavy-duty vehicles: 7.45 miles per gallon. This assumption is based on data from 2007 to present from the Transportation Energy Data Book, Edition 40	USEPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership GHG Emission Factors Hub
1	Mobile Combustion	Leased on-road vehicles	The total number of leased vehicles is tracked internally based on lease documents. The number of vehicles per vehicle/fuel type is estimated based on extrapolated data	An average of 15,000 miles travelled per year combined with vehicle type-specific fuel economy averages are used to estimate annual fuel consumption per vehicle. These assumptions are based on engineering estimates and knowledge of usage and vehicles in the lease program	1) USEPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership GHG Emission Factors Hub 2) USEPA Automotive Trends Report
2	Purchased Energy	Purchased electricity—Primary consumption data tracked in PRISM	Electricity purchase records (i.e., electricity bills) are entered and tracked in PRISM by HSE	Onsite solar is reported and tracked separately from purchased energy and thus is not included in scope 2 calculations. Energy Attribute Certificates and green tariffs are tracked separately via contract mechanisms to claim zero emissions for the associated consumption	1) USA grid: USEPA eGRID, 2020 2) International grids: Carbon Footprint - Country Specific Electricity Grid Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors (Published March 2022), v.1.1, pp.3
2	Purchased Energy	Purchased fuel & electricity—Energy consumption estimated (primary consumption data not tracked in PRISMfor small leased sites)	Building type and square footage is tracked internally for leased spaces	Energy consumption is estimated based on building type and square footage. Leased sites with known energy consumption that are tracked in PRISM were used to create an average consumption factor for each relevant building type	1) USA grid: USEPA eGRID, 2020 2) International grids: Carbon Footprint - Country Specific Electricity Grid Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors (Published March 2022), v.1.1, pp.3

Emissions Scope	Activity Type	Activity Description	Activity Data Sources	Assumptions	Emission Factor Sources
					3) GHG Protocol's Cross Sector Tool
3	Category 1: Purchased goods and services	Upstream emissions from the production of products purchased, products include both goods and services	2022 spend in GBP from Onyx Financial Reports by division Modifications made to the financial reports to improve accuracy for calculations include: For Smiths Detection, R&D spend represents Onyx value plus capitalised development from category 2 data consolidated cash flow (for FY22, Medical R&D spend was removed as Medical-related expenses were still captured in Smiths' financial tracking system while the sale of Smiths Medical was still in process. This will not be an issue in future years as the sale of Medical is now complete.) Breakdown of Materials - 3rd Party provided by each division's procurement team Breakdown of 'Other Overhead Costs' and 'Relocation Costs' provided by each division using SAP system. "Travel" and "Employee Activity" expenses were identified as portions of Interconnect's Other Overhead Costs and have been added to Category 6 rather than Category 1 *Unless noted above, spend values used in calculations were sourced directly from the financial reports without modification.*	Any costs lacking detail have been grouped into Miscellaneous Manufacturing and assigned an average of all Materials - 3rd Party categories specified by Smiths Group Negative spend data provided by the Onyx Financial Reports were evaluated on a case-by-case basis by Smiths and offset against costs, where applicable Purchased goods and services category assigned based on 2022 spend activities and descriptions Cost excludes tax	US EPA Input-Output model, Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities v1.1.1

Emissions Scope	Activity Type	Activity Description	Activity Data Sources	Assumptions	Emission Factor Sources
3	Category 2: Capital goods	Upstream emissions from the production of capital goods purchased	2022 spend in GBP obtained from the Consolidated Cash-Flow Statement	Capital good category assigned based on information provided by client describing 2022 spend activities. Cost provided in 1,000 GBP & excludes tax	US EPA Input-Output model, Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities v1.1.1
3	Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related emissions	Upstream emissions of purchased fuels	Total quantities and types of fuel consumed in FY2022 disaggregated by fuel type and country	Calculated using location, fuel type, and fuel quantity consumed, which were provided by Smiths Group for FY2022	Average emission factors for upstream emissions per unit of consumption
3	Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related emissions	Upstream emissions of purchased electricity	Total quantities of electricity purchased and consumed in FY2022 per unit of consumption by country	DEFRA emission factors from 2021 are appropriate to estimate 2022 emissions	Country-specific Well-to-Tank (WTT) generation emission factor
3	Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related emissions	Transmission and distribution (T&D) losses	Total quantities of electricity purchased and consumed in FY2022 per unit of consumption by country	Electricity grid structures have not changed significantly between the emission factor dates and the reporting year. It is therefore acceptable to use 2017 emission factors where necessary based on availability	Country-specific WTT and grid T&D emission factor
3	Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	Transportation and distribution of products purchased between a company's tier 1 suppliers and its own operations, in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company	Smiths Detection, Smiths Interconnect, John Crane, & Group: HY2023 spend in GBP on each mode of transportation obtained from Spend by Division - live ERPs, excluding Intragroup, for the commodities: • 3rd Party Logistics (3PL) • Air Freight • Full Truck Load • Intermodal Freight • Ocean Freight • Other Logistics Services • Parcel • Courier • Postal Services	Costs for Smiths Detection, Smiths Interconnect, John Crane, and Group associated with "3rd Party Logistics", "Freight", "Internal Fleet (Freight)", and "Logistics" were assigned to different transportation modes based on information provided by Smiths Transportation modes were assigned based on information provided by client describing HY2023 spend activities	US EPA Input-Output model, Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities v1.1.1

Emissions Scope	Activity Type	Activity Description	Activity Data Sources	Assumptions	Emission Factor Sources
			• Part Truck Load • LTL • Road Freight • Special Road • Internal Fleet (Freight) • Sub-Contracting Warehousing • Customs Brokerage Service • Freight • Material Packing And Handling • Logistics Flex-Tek spend was provided separately, disaggregated by transportation activity		
3	Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	Transportation and distribution services purchased including inbound logistics, outbound logistics, and transportation and distribution between a company's own facilities, in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company	Smiths Detection, Smiths Interconnect, John Crane, & Group: HY2023 spend in GBP on each transportation & distribution service, obtained from Spend by Division - live ERPs, excluding Intragroup, for the commodities: • 3rd Party Logistics (3Pl) • Air Freight • Full Truck Load • Intermodal Freight • Ocean Freight • Other Logistics Services • Parcel • Courier • Postal Services • Part Truck Load • LTL • Road Freight • Special Road • Internal Fleet (Freight) • Sub-Contracting Warehousing • Customs Brokerage Service • Freight	Smiths Detection, Smiths Interconnect, John Crane, and Group costs associated with "Customs Brokerage Service", "Material Packing and Handling", and "Sub-Contracting Warehousing" all treated collectively as "Warehousing" Transportation & distribution service categories were assigned based on information provided by client describing HY2023 spend activities	US EPA Input-Output model, Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities v1.1.1

Emissions Scope	Activity Type	Activity Description	Activity Data Sources	Assumptions	Emission Factor Sources
			• Material Packing And Handling • Logistics Flex-Tek spend was provided separately by the Division Financial Controller disaggregated by transportation activity, including warehousing		
3	Category 5: Waste generated in operations	Disposal and treatment of waste generated in the reporting company's operations in the reporting year	Mass of waste generated in operations by treatment method This data was obtained from Smiths Group's PRISM system and "Total Waste" values were excluded to avoid double counting	The most applicable emissions factor was applied to each waste treatment type For waste treatment methods with no applicable emission factor, incineration was the assumed disposal method	Life cycle databases (ecoinvent) & national inventories
3	Category 6: Business travel	Transportation of employees for business-related activities using vehicles/amenities owned or operated by third parties	FY2022 spend in GBP on business travel by type/mode of transport from Onyx reports per division "Travel" and "Employee Activity" expenses were identified as portions of Interconnect's "Other Overhead Costs" and have been added to Category 6 rather than Category 1	Business category types were assigned based on information provided by client describing HY2023 spend activities Costs associated with hotels, meals, and conferences are included in this category Company car costs were excluded from Category 6 to avoid double counting as they have been captured in Category 1	US EPA Input-Output model, Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities v1.1.1
3	Category 7: Employee commuting	Employee commuting	Number of employees in 2022 from Smiths Group Annual Report FY2022	Assumed all Smiths Group employees commuted to work in 2022 Emissions are calculated using the Quantis Scope 3 Evaluator tool and based on average transportation data, an assumption of 240 days of commuting per year and carpoolers are allocated 1/3 of the car ride. The screening tool calculates emissions using GWPs from IPCC 2007	Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 3 Screening Tool

Emissions Scope	Activity Type	Activity Description	Activity Data Sources	Assumptions	Emission Factor Sources
3	Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution	Transportation and distribution of products sold between the reporting company's operations and the end consumer, including retail and storage, in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company	FY2022 spend on ***Non-Exworks*** transportation in GBP for Smiths Detection, John Crane & Flex-Tek FY2022 spend on ***Exworks*** transportation in GBP for Smiths Interconnect FY2022 Revenue for all products for Smiths Detection, John Crane & Flex-Tek Percentage of Revenue allocated to Exworks-products for Smiths Detection, John Crane & Flex-Tek	Each Division provided transportation modes. For all divisions except Smiths Interconnect: • Annual Spend on non-exworks transportation was divided by product revenue earned for non-exworks products (GBP)to get Spend on Non-Exworks Product Transportation per Non-Exworks Revenue • Spend on Non-Exworks Product Transportation per Non-Exworks Revenuewas multiplied by revenue earned for exworks products (GBP) to determine the annual transportion spend (GBP) for exworks products	US EPA Input-Output model, Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities v1.1.1
3	Category 11: Use of sold products	Direct use-phase emissions (required)	FY2022 product sales and associated electricity/fuel use Each Division provides information about operating conditions, including power requirements, days and hours of runtime, and estimated lifetimes based on engineering assumptions	The calculation of GHG Emissions from electricity assumes that the electricity emission factor will remain constant throughout the products' lifetimes This conservative assumption likely results in the overestimation of emissions as the electrical grid is expected to incorporate more renewable energy sources in the future Division- and product-specific assumptions such as frequency, geography of product use, and lifetime were used to estimate annual energy usage of each product Flex Tek's intermediate products, defined as those that must be integrated into an end-use product downstream to function, were excluded as Smiths Group does not	The electricity emission factors used were obtained from various sources according to the geography provided by Smiths, including: - Carbon Footprint (2023) - DEFRA (2022) - Canada's National Inventory Report (2023) - The Climate Registry (2022) - US EPA eGRID2021

Emissions Scope	Activity Type	Activity Description	Activity Data Sources	Assumptions	Emission Factor Sources
				have control over reducing emissions during their use, such as the source of electricity consumed. Further, Smiths determined uncertainty in estimating emissions is high due to the lack of accurate information on location of use and appropriate use cases to determine hours of operation. Products also have an unknown end use since they are used in additional products and precise information about these final products is unknown. Without this information and with no reasonable way to track this information, there is no meaningful way for Smiths to estimate the associated use emissions. For situations such as this, the GHG Protocol provides flexibility in its requirements for reporting the downstream emissions of intermediate products which can be seen in their Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions This was determined based on the GHG Protocol's principles of relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency, and accuracy	
3	Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	Waste disposal and treatment of products sold by each division at the end of their life	Total number of sold products in FY2022, product weights, product material composition & proportion of waste being treated by different methods was provided by each division Total mass of sold products from the point of sale by the reporting company to the end-of-	The most applicable emission factor was assigned to each waste treatment type For waste treatment methods with no applicable emission factor, landfill or incineration was the assumed disposal method, depending which was most conservative for a given material	US EPA WARM tool factors and DEFRA waste disposal factors

Emissions Scope	Activity Type	Activity Description	Activity Data Sources	Assumptions	Emission Factor Sources
			life after consumer use was provided by each division Waste treatment method was provided by each division	Spare parts sold by Smiths Detection are either refurbished or disposed of by Smiths Detection. Spare parts are therefore captured in Category 5 and excluded from Category 12	
3	Category 15: Investments	Equity investments in joint ventures (non-incorporated joint ventures/partnerships/ operations), where partners have joint financial control	ICU Medical's quarterly revenue was obtained from four quarterly reports between July 2021 and June 2022 Smiths equity share of ICU Medical was obtained from the FY2022 Smiths Annual Report	ICU Medical's quarterly revenue from Q3 & Q4 of 2021 and Q1 and Q2 of 2022 was used to best align with Smiths' fiscal year	US EPA Input-Output model, Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities v1.1.1