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Report of Independent Accountants

To the Board of Directors of NVIDIA Corporation

We have reviewed the accompanying management assertion of NVIDIA Corporation that the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions metrics for the years ended January 26, 2025, January 28, 2024, and January 29, 2023, and the renewable electricity percentage metric for the years ended January 26, 2025 and January 28, 2024 (collectively referred to as "metrics") in management's assertion are presented in accordance with the assessment criteria set forth in management's assertion. NVIDIA Corporation'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 analytical procedures, performed tests of mathematical accuracy of computations on a sample basis, read relevant policies to understand terms related to relevant information about the metrics, and reviewed supporting documentation in regard to the completeness and accuracy of the data in the metrics on a sample basis.

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.

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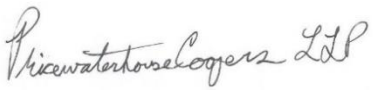
The preparation of the renewable electricity percentage metric requires management to establish the criteria, make determinations as to the relevancy of information to be included, and make assumptions that affect reported information. The selection by management of different but acceptable measurement techniques could have resulted in a materially different amount or metric being reported.

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

As discussed in management's assertion, in 2025 and 2024, NVIDIA Corporation changed the measurement methods and criteria used to calculate certain metrics.

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



San Jose, California
June 10, 2025

NVIDIA Corporation Management Assertion
For the years ended January 26, 2025 (fiscal year 2025), January 28, 2024 (fiscal year 2024) and January 29, 2023 (fiscal year 2023)

Overview

With respect to the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions metrics for the years ended January 26, 2025, January 28, 2024 and January 29, 2023, and the renewable electricity percentage metric for the years ended January 26, 2025 and January 28, 2024 (collectively referred to as "metrics"), presented in the tables below, management of NVIDIA Corporation (NVIDIA) asserts that the 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.

Organizational Boundary

NVIDIA uses the operational control approach to account for and report the metrics. This includes leased and owned mixed-use offices (including labs) and leased space within third-party data centers (collectively referred to as "facilities"), as well as leased and owned vehicles operated by NVIDIA.

Metric	Definition of Metric[1,2,3,14]	Metric Quantity for the Year Ended January 26, 2025 (MT CO2e)	Metric Quantity for the Year Ended January 28, 2024 (MT CO_2e)	Metric Quantity for the Year Ended January 29, 2023 (MT CO_2e)
Scope 1	Direct emissions from stationary combustion, mobile combustion, on-site electricity production systems, chemical use, and refrigerants.[4, 16]	12,952	11,896	9,672
Scope 2 (location-based)	Indirect emissions from purchased and used electricity.[5]	228,378	178,087	142,909
Scope 2 (market-based)	Indirect emissions from purchased and used electricity.[5]	0	40,555	60,671
Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services	Indirect emissions from goods and services purchased or acquired by NVIDIA from other entities, which included materials and services for the production and research and development of our products and non-production materials and services.[6]	6,036,105	3,216,144	2,975,189

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods	Indirect emissions from capital goods purchased or acquired by NVIDIA from other entities.[7]	570,175	200,483	353,280
Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities	Indirect emissions from production of fuels and energy purchased and consumed by NVIDIA that are not already included in Scope 1 and Scope 2.[8]	75,035	61,590	67,805
Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	Indirect emissions from the transportation and distribution of products purchased by NVIDIA between our suppliers, contract manufacturers, and NVIDIA.[9]	78,199	72,562	60,572
Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations	Indirect emissions from waste generated by NVIDIA.[10, 16]	1,416	1,571	1,342
Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel	Indirect emissions from employee travel and hotel stays for business purposes.[11]	36,032	17,132	8,633
Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting	Indirect emissions from the transportation of employees commuting to work and homeworking.[12]	45,255	23,019	14,990
Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets	Indirect emissions from the operation of assets leased by NVIDIA that are not already included in Scope 1 and Scope 2.[13]	70,360	45,931	32,952

Metric	Definition of Metric[15]	Metric Quantity for the Year Ended January 26, 2025	Metric Quantity for the Year Ended January 28, 2024	Metric Quantity for the Year Ended January 29, 2023
Renewable electricity percentage	The percentage of renewable electricity (purchased or produced) to the total electricity (purchased or produced) used in our facilities.	100%	76%	

GHG Emissions Metric Methodology (unless otherwise indicated, the assessment criteria are applicable to all fiscal years presented)

1. NVIDIA 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 Edition, 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_2e) emissions are presented in metric tons of CO_2e, or MT CO_2e, and are inclusive of carbon dioxide (CO_2), nitrous oxide (N_2O), and methane (CH_4). Industrial gases emitted by Scope 1 sources only include hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs) from refrigerants and lab chemicals. NVIDIA also possesses other lab chemicals including PFC - tetrafluoromethane (CF_4) and sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6) that could emit GHGs into the atmosphere. These other lab chemicals were excluded from our reported Scope 1 GHG emissions as the associated emissions are estimated to be less than 1%. Nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3) was not emitted by NVIDIA's facilities or vehicles. Emissions data by individual gas is not disclosed as a majority of CO_2e relates to CO_2. These CO_2e emissions utilize Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) as follows: (i) where the GWP is not embedded in the emission factor, GWPs defined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year horizon) for fiscal year 2025 and the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 year horizon) for fiscal years 2024 and 2023 or (ii) where the GWP is embedded in the emission factor, the embedded GWP is applied. CO_2e emissions are calculated by multiplying actual or estimated energy use, fuel consumption or refrigerant release by the relevant emission factor and/or GWP.
4. Related to Scope 1 GHG emissions:
    - Direct emissions from stationary and mobile combustion of fossil fuels (gasoline, liquified petroleum gas (LPG), natural gas, and distillate fuel oil (including renewable distillate fuel oil)), on-site electricity production systems (solar photovoltaic systems), chemical use, and refrigerants.
        - LPG, natural gas, and distillate fuel oil (including renewable distillate fuel oil) usage and refrigerant release data were collected for leased and owned facilities, excluding third-party data center facilities. NVIDIA facilities may elect to use either one or a combination of these fossil fuels based on operational needs. LPG and renewable distillate fuel oil were not used by NVIDIA in fiscal year 2023.

        - Gasoline and distillate fuel oil usage data were collected for vehicles leased and owned by NVIDIA.
        - Electricity associated with on-site solar photovoltaic systems (not connected to a third-party grid) was generated and used on-site at facilities in the United States (U.S.) and in India in fiscal year 2025 only, as the systems in India were installed at the end of fiscal year 2024. NVIDIA categorized emissions from on-site solar photovoltaic systems within its reported Scope 1 GHG emissions with zero emissions.
        - Chemical use data were collected for leased and owned mixed-used offices.
    - Calculated based on monthly usage data collected from third-party invoices or internal usage records, where available.
    - For natural gas
        - Usage was assumed for all facilities unless regional leads confirmed natural gas was not used.
        - For all quarters of fiscal years 2025 and 2024 and for the first through the third quarter of fiscal year 2023:
            - Where third-party invoices or internal usage records were not available for certain months, gap filling was used to estimate usage for the missing months. This involved using (i) available data to calculate an average usage based on the surrounding months (shoulder months), (ii) the same month in the prior year, (iii) an average usage based on the prior three months (rolling average), or (iv) last known available usage data for the facility, which may include data from the prior fiscal year.
            - Where no third-party invoices or internal usage records were available and gap filling was not possible, an estimate was determined on a per square foot basis using intensity rates from the U.S. Energy Information Administration's (EIA) 2018 Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS), *Natural gas consumption and expenditures*.
        - For the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2023, usage data was estimated by pro-rating year-to-date actual or estimated data.
    - For gasoline and distillate fuel oil from mobile sources (excluding NVIDIA’s onsite mail service):
        - For all quarters of fiscal years 2025 and 2024 and for the first through the third quarter of fiscal year 2023, third-party invoices or internal usage records were available, and therefore, no estimates of usage were necessary.
        - For the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2023, usage data was estimated by pro-rating year-to-date actual data.
    - For refrigerant releases:
        - For all quarters of fiscal years 2025 and 2024 and for the first through the third quarter of 2023, an estimate was determined using an intensity factor from sites that reported actual data.
        - For the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2023, usage data was estimated by pro-rating year-to-date actual or estimated data.
    - For gasoline and distillate fuel oil usage from mobile sources for NVIDIA’s onsite mail service only:
        - For all quarters of fiscal years 2025 and 2024, third-party invoices or internal usage records were available, and therefore, no estimates of usage data were necessary.
        - For all quarters of fiscal year 2023, usage was estimated based on fleet managers review and knowledge of vehicle movements.
    - For distillate fuel oil (stationary) and chemical use for all quarters of fiscal years 2025, 2024 and 2023, and LPG and renewable distillate fuel oil for fiscal year 2025 and 2024 only, where no third-party invoices or internal usage records were available, no estimates of usage data were made.
    - Estimated emissions account for approximately 29%, 23%, and 37% of reported Scope 1 GHG emissions for fiscal years 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.
5. Related to Scope 2 GHG emissions:
    - Indirect emissions from purchased and used electricity at leased and owned facilities.

- Calculated based on monthly usage data collected from third-party invoices or internal usage records, where available. A location-based or market-based emission factor (as described below) was then applied.
- Where third-party invoices or internal usage records were not available for certain months, gap filling was used to estimate usage for the missing months. This involved using (i) available data to calculate an average usage based on the surrounding months (shoulder months), (ii) the same month in the prior year,, (iii) an average usage based on the prior three months (rolling average), or (iv) last known available usage data for the facility, which may include data from the prior fiscal year.
- Where no third-party invoices or internal usage records were available and gap filling was not possible:
    - For mixed-use offices, an estimate was determined on a per square foot basis using intensity rates from the U.S. EIA's 2018 CBECS, *Electricity consumption and expenditures*.
    - For third-party data centers, estimated using operating time and data center capacity based on assumptions determined by NVIDIA.
- NVIDIA relies on on-site renewable electricity generation systems to support its operations in the U.S. and India (fiscal year 2025 only) as well as the procurement of off-site renewable electricity through state-regulated products and facilities with contracted renewable electricity (including utility renewable electricity tariffs and supplier-provided renewable electricity).
- NVIDIA follows and applies the GHG Protocol's market-based emission factor hierarchy (from highest to lowest precision):
    - Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) - NVIDIA contractually procured renewable electricity in relation to its operations globally in the form of EACs, which included:
        - Renewable Energy Credits (RECs), Guarantees of Origin (GOs) and International Renewable Energy Certificates (i-RECs). EACs were applied to various facilities and any remaining electricity not associated with an EAC was converted to emissions using the emissions factors described in Note 14. All EACs have been retired.
    - Contracts, specifically Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and green energy tariffs, for certain NVIDIA facilities.
    - Utility-specific market-based emission factors for the most recent reporting year provided by the utility provider.
    - Residual mix emission factors for NVIDIA's facilities in certain countries
    - Location-based emission factors for the remaining NVIDIA facilities.
- Estimated emissions account for (i) approximately 17%, 26%, and 29% of reported Scope 2 (location-based) GHG emissions for fiscal years 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and (ii) 0%, approximately 22%, and approximately 25% of reported Scope 2 (market-based) GHG emissions for fiscal years 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

6. Related to Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services:
    - Calculated using the spend-based method based on the economic value of goods and services purchased or acquired as recorded in NVIDIA's financial reporting system. Certain sales and use taxes may be included in the economic value.
7. Related to Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods:
    - Calculated using the spend-based method based on the economic value of capital goods purchased or acquired as recorded in NVIDIA's financial reporting system. Certain sales and use taxes may be included in the economic value.
8. Related to Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities:
    - Well-to-tank (WTT) emissions were calculated based on activity data for purchased fuels (gasoline, LPG, natural gas, and distillate fuel oil (including renewable distillate fuel oil)) from Scope 1 GHG emissions, purchased electricity from Scope 2 GHG emissions (location-based), and transmission & distribution (T&D) losses were calculated based on activity data for purchased electricity from Scope 2 GHG emissions (location-based).

9. Related to Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution:
    - For fiscal years 2025 and 2024, emissions were calculated using the spend-based method based on the economic value of shipping and logistics services purchased from third-party providers as recorded in NVIDIA's financial reporting system. Certain sales and use taxes may be included in the economic value.
    - For fiscal year 2023, emissions for the first through the third quarter were calculated based on weight, distance and shipping mode from reports provided by third-party shipping and logistics vendors. Where either weight, distance or shipping mode were not provided by third-party shipping and logistics vendors, NVIDIA used emissions as provided by the vendors. Emissions for the fourth quarter were estimated based on the mass of goods and distance to ship incoming goods, as documented by the NVIDIA logistics team using shipping reports provided by third-party shipping and logistics vendors.
    - Emissions for fiscal years 2025 and 2024 include all transportation and distribution activities purchased from third-party providers, whereas for fiscal year 2023, all distribution activities and a subset of upstream transportation activities were excluded.
10. Related to Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations:
    - For facilities with existing waste programs, calculated based on third-party invoices or annual summaries obtained from waste management providers, detailing the weight and type of waste.
        - For India, both weight and type of waste were provided for all instances for fiscal year 2025. For fiscal years 2024 and 2023, data was not available and waste was estimated using the intensity factor method described for all other facilities.
        - For Santa Clara, if waste management providers were unable to provide weight, NVIDIA used the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) *Volume-to-Weight Conversion Factors for Solid Waste 2016* to calculate weight using the quantity of bins, waste bin size, and number of pick-ups per week according to the third-party invoice or annual summary. Where the waste management provider was not able to provide actual data, the following assumptions were used:
            - Quantity of bins: Determined based on commercial service solid waste rates approved for use in 2024 (for fiscal year 2025) and 2022 (for fiscal years 2024 and 2023) by the City of Santa Clara.
            - Waste bin size: Determined based on management's review of third-party invoices and/or rates.
            - Number of pick-ups per month: Determined based on knowledge of the waste collection schedule for the Santa Clara headquarters.
            - For fiscal year 2023, where the above information was not available for Santa Clara, NVIDIA estimated emissions by pro-rating year-to-date actual data. No estimates were necessary for fiscal years 2025 and 2024 as actual information was available.
    - For all other facilities, except parking areas, registration entities, and third-party data centers, emissions from waste were estimated using an intensity factor (emissions per square foot) derived from actual current fiscal year emissions from waste. The intensity factor was applied to the square footage of all other facilities.
11. Related to Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel:
    - Calculated using the spend-based method based on the economic value of employee travel (air, rail and ground transportation) and hotel stays for business purposes as recorded in NVIDIA's financial reporting system. Certain sales and use taxes may be included in the economic value.
    - For fiscal year 2025, a rail-specific emission factor was applied to rail travel, and an air-specific emission factor was applied to air travel. For fiscal years 2024 and 2023, an air-specific emission factor was applied to both air and rail travel.
12. Related to Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting:
    - The following were inputs used in the calculations described below:

        - Annual working days: For fiscal years 2025 and 2024, it was assumed employees take 39 days of paid time-off and holidays based on NVIDIA's internal policies, and for fiscal year 2023, an assumption of 24 days was used.
        - Headcount: Regional average headcount was sourced from NVIDIA's Human Resources systems.
- Commuting emissions:
    - For fiscal year 2025:
        - Calculated based on annual commuting days, regional mode of transportation mix, and distance traveled.
        - Annual commuting days were calculated based on the annual working days and the assumption of working from the office 2.8 days per week based on the WFH Research, U*.S. Survey of Working Arrangements and Attitudes* (SWAA) (2024) and a five-day work week.
        - Regional mode of transportation mix and distance traveled were obtained from publicly available data sources.
    - For fiscal years 2024 and 2023:
        - Calculated based on regional annual commuting days (total annual working days multiplied by average daily in-office attendance by region), regional mode of transportation mix, and distance traveled.
        - Average daily in-office attendance by region was calculated as follows:
            - For fiscal year 2024, badge scan data from NVIDIA's facilities, as recorded in NVIDIA's security systems was used where available. Where badge scan data was not available, average daily in-office attendance was estimated using a regional average calculated based on available badge scan data.
            - For fiscal year 2023, badge scan data for October 2022 from NVIDIA's facilities, as recorded in NVIDIA's security systems, was used as a proxy for the fiscal year.
        - Regional mode of transportation mix and distance traveled were obtained from publicly available data sources. For fiscal year 2023 only, for the Asia-Pacific region, the mode of transportation mix and distance traveled for India was used as a proxy.
    - For fiscal years 2025 and 2024, WTT emissions from commuting were included in the reported emissions, whereas for fiscal year 2023, these emissions were excluded.
- Homeworking emissions:
    - For fiscal year 2025:
        - Calculated by multiplying annual homeworking hours by the U.K. Department for Energy Security (DESNZ) homeworking emission factor.
        - Annual homeworking hours were calculated based on the annual working days and the assumption of working from home 2.2 days per week based on the WFH Research, U*.S. SWAA* (2024), five-day work week, and eight-hour workday.
    - For fiscal years 2024 and 2023:
        - Calculated based on regional annual homeworking days multiplied by the natural gas and electricity energy intensities published by Anthesis in *Estimating Energy Consumption & GHG Emissions for Remote Workers* (2021).
        - Regional annual homeworking days were calculated by subtracting regional annual commuting days (described above) from the total annual working employee days (regional average headcount multiplied by the annual working days).

- For fiscal year 2024, WTT emissions from natural gas and electricity and T&D losses from electricity were included in the reported emissions, whereas for fiscal years 2025 and 2023, these emissions were excluded.

13. Related to Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets:

- Indirect emissions from the operation of assets leased by NVIDIA that are not already included in Scope 1 and Scope 2, including:
  - NVIDIA's proportion of overhead emissions at third-party data centers: Estimated based on monthly usage data collected from third-party invoices. An average power utilization effectiveness (PUE) value was then applied.
  - For fiscal year 2023 only, emissions from one third-party data center where NVIDIA determined we did not have operational control: Estimated using the estimated use case of IT equipment. NVIDIA stopped leasing this data center in fiscal year 2023.
- PUE:
  - For fiscal year 2025, NVIDIA assumed an operating PUE of 1.56 based on the industry average reported in the Uptime Institute, *Global Data Center Survey Results 2024.*
  - For fiscal years 2024 and 2023, NVIDIA assumed an operating PUE of 1.5 (U.S. and European countries) and 1.8 (all other countries) based on the industry average reported in Uptime Institute, *Global Survey of IT and Data Center Managers* (2020).

14. Emission factors applied by scope and source were as follows. If applicable, the year in parentheses indicates the publication date of the emissions factors.

Emissions Scope	Emissions Source Type	Emission Factors for the Year Ended January 26, 2025	Emission Factors for the Year Ended January 28, 2024	Emission Factors for the Year Ended January 29, 2023
Scope 1	Natural Gas	U.S. EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2025	U.S. EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2023	U.S. EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2022
Scope 1	Renewable Distillate Fuel Oil and LPG			
Scope 1	Distillate Fuel Oil (stationary and mobile)		The Climate Registry General Reporting Protocol 2023	The Climate Registry General Reporting Protocol 2021
Scope 1	Gasoline (mobile)			U.S. EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2022
Scope 1	Refrigerants	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 – 100 year)	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 year)	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 year)

Emissions Scope	Emissions Source Type	Emission Factors for the Year Ended January 26, 2025	Emission Factors for the Year Ended January 28, 2024	Emission Factors for the Year Ended January 29, 2023
Scope 1	Chemical Use	Manufacturer-specific emissions factor derived from product information	Manufacturer-specific emissions factor derived from product information	Manufacturer-specific emissions factor derived from product information
Scope 2 (location-based)	Purchased Electricity	Australia: Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water National Greenhouse Accounts Factors 2024	Australia: Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water National Greenhouse Accounts Factors 2023	Australia: Australian Government Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources National Greenhouse Accounts Factors 2020
		Canada: Environment and Climate Change Canada National Inventory Report 1990 - 2022: Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada (2024)	Canada: Environment and Climate Change Canada National Inventory Report 1990 - 2021: Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada (2023)	Canada: Environment and Climate Change Canada National Inventory Report 1990 - 2019: Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada (2021)
		U.S.: U.S. EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID) subregion emission factors with 2023 data (2025)	U.S.: U.S. EPA eGRID subregion emission factors with 2021 data (2023)	U.S.: U.S. EPA eGRID subregion emission factors with 2020 data (2022)
		All other countries: International Energy Agency (IEA) Emissions Factors 2024 (2024)	All other countries: IEA Emissions Factors 2023 (2023)	All other countries: IEA Emissions Factors 2021 (2021)

Emissions Scope	Emissions Source Type	Emission Factors for the Year Ended January 26, 2025	Emission Factors for the Year Ended January 28, 2024	Emission Factors for the Year Ended January 29, 2023
Scope 2 (market-based)	Purchased Electricity *These emissions factors follow the hierarchy noted in Note 5 above.*	For fiscal years 2024 and 2023, the following hierarchy was applied after accounting for EACs, PPAs, and utility-specific emission factors. In fiscal year 2025, only EACs, PPAs, and utility-specific emission factors were applied.		
			Residual Mix Emissions Factors: • U.S.: Green-e® Residual Mix Emissions Rates with 2021 data (2023) • Europe: Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) European Residual Mixes 2022, Version 1.0 (2023)	Residual Mix Emissions Factors: • Europe: AIB European Residual Mixes 2021, Version 1.0 (2022)
			Location-based emission factors described above	Location-based emission factors described above
Scope 3, Category 1	Purchased Goods and Services	U.S. EPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for U.S. Industries and Commodities v1.3 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) CO_2e USD 2022, adjusted for inflation[a]	U.S. EPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for U.S. Industries and Commodities v1.2 NAICS CO_2e USD 2021, adjusted for inflation[a]	
Scope 3, Category 2	Capital Goods	U.S. EPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for U.S. Industries and Commodities v1.3 NAICS CO_2e USD 2022, adjusted for inflation[a]	U.S. EPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for U.S. Industries and Commodities v1.2 NAICS CO2e USD 2021, adjusted for inflation[a]	

Emissions Scope	Emissions Source Type	Emission Factors for the Year Ended January 26, 2025	Emission Factors for the Year Ended January 28, 2024	Emission Factors for the Year Ended January 29, 2023
Scope 3, Category 3	Purchased Fuel WTT	DESNZ 2024 U.K. Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting	DESNZ 2023 U.K. Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting	Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2022 U.K. Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting
	Purchased Electricity WTT	IEA Life Cycle Upstream Emissions Factors 2024 (2024)	IEA Life Cycle Upstream Emissions Factors (Pilot Edition) 2023 accessed in March 2024	UK: BEIS 2022 U.K. Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting All other countries: BEIS 2021 U.K. Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting
	Purchased Electricity T&D Losses			IEA Emissions Factors 2022 (2022)
Scope 3, Category 4	Upstream Transportation and Distribution	U.S. EPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for U.S. Industries and Commodities v1.3 NAICS CO2e USD 2022, adjusted for inflation[a]	U.S. EPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for U.S. Industries and Commodities v1.2 NAICS CO_2e USD 2021, adjusted for inflation[a]	U.S. EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2022
Scope 3, Category 5	Waste Generated in Operations	U.S. EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2025	U.S. EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2023	U.S. EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2022
Scope 3, Category 6	Business travel	U.S. EPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for U.S. Industries and Commodities v1.3 NAICS CO2e USD 2022, adjusted for inflation[a]	U.S. EPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for U.S. Industries and Commodities v1.2 NAICS CO_2e USD 2021, adjusted for inflation[a]	

Emissions Scope	Emissions Source Type	Emission Factors for the Year Ended January 26, 2025	Emission Factors for the Year Ended January 28, 2024	Emission Factors for the Year Ended January 29, 2023
Scope 3, Category 7	Commuting	DESNZ 2024 U.K. Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting	DESNZ 2023 U.K. Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting	Water transport: BEIS 2022 U.K. Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting All other modes of transport: U.S. EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2022
	Homeworking	Natural Gas & Electricity: DESNZ 2024 U.K. Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting	Natural Gas & WTT: DESNZ 2023 U.K. Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting Electricity: All countries: IEA Emissions Factors 2023 (2023) Electricity WTT & T&D losses: IEA Life Cycle Upstream Emissions Factors (Pilot Edition) 2023 accessed in March 2024	Natural Gas: U.S. EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2022 Electricity: U.S.: U.S. EPA eGRID subregion emission factors with 2020 (2022) All other countries: IEA Emissions Factors 2020 (2020)
Scope 3, Category 8	Upstream Leased Assets	U.S.: U.S. EPA eGRID subregion emission factors with 2023 data (2025) All other countries: IEA Emissions Factors 2024 (2024)	U.S.: U.S. EPA eGRID subregion emission factors with 2021 data (2023) All other countries: IEA Emissions Factors 2023 (2023)	U.S.: U.S. EPA eGRID subregion emission factors with 2020 data (2022) All other countries: IEA Emissions Factors 2021 (2021)

[a] Considering guidance set forth in the U.S EPA's *Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities*, emission factors were adjusted to account for inflation using data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics *CPI Inflation Calculator* to align with the respective fiscal year spend used in the calculation.

Renewable Electricity Percentage Metric Methodology

15. Related to the renewable electricity percentage for fiscal years 2025 and 2024:
    - The preparation of the renewable electricity percentage metric 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 a materially different amount or metric being reported.
    - NVIDIA considers the principles and guidance of the U.S. EPA's *Green Power Partnership Requirements* for calculation of its renewable electricity percentage metric.
    - NVIDIA relies on on-site renewable electricity generation systems to support its operations as well as the procurement of off-site renewable electricity through state-regulated products and facilities with contracted renewable electricity (including utility renewable electricity tariffs and supplier-provided renewable electricity).
    - Calculated as total renewable electricity (purchased or produced) divided by total electricity used (purchased or produced). Refer to Notes 4 and 5 for details of the source of the usage data used in this calculation.
        - Total renewable electricity was calculated as the sum of megawatt hours (MWh) from the following sources:
            - On-site renewable electricity production and use
            - Purchased renewable electricity including:
                - Facilities with contracted renewable electricity
                - Regions with procured off-site renewable electricity through state-regulated products
        - Total electricity used was calculated as the sum of MWh from the following sources:
            - On-site renewable electricity production and use
            - Purchased renewable and non-renewable electricity
        - Estimated electricity consumption accounts for approximately 19% and 24% of the total electricity used for fiscal years 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Summary of Changes in Reporting Methodology

16. NVIDIA annually considers its reporting boundaries, measurement methods, and criteria used to calculate its Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions. As discussed in the Notes above, there were methodology changes in fiscal years 2025 and 2024 that were not retrospectively applied to fiscal years 2024 and 2023. Additionally, as described below, NVIDIA changed the measurement methods and criteria used to calculate the following GHG emissions metrics and NVIDIA has retrospectively updated the fiscal years 2024 and 2023 GHG emissions metrics included herein.
    - Scope 1:
        - Currently reported emissions were calculated using the measurement method and criteria described in Note 4 and include an estimate for natural gas usage unless the regional leads confirmed that natural gas was not used. NVIDIA previously assumed all facilities consumed natural gas, and therefore, estimated natural gas when actual data was not available.
    - Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations
        - Currently reported emissions were calculated using the measurement method and criteria described in Note 10 and include emissions from all facilities. NVIDIA previously only included emissions from our headquarters in Santa Clara.