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 and clean electricity percentage metrics for the year ended January 25, 2026 (collectively referred to as "metrics"), 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 Management 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.

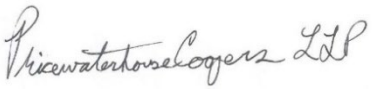
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, 488 Almaden Boulevard, Suite 1800, San Jose, California 95110
T: (408) 817 3700, www.pwc.com/us

The preparation of the clean 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 2026, 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 5, 2026

Appendix A: Schedules of Select Sustainability Metrics

With respect to the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions metrics and the clean electricity percentage metric for the year ended January 25, 2026, (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.

Table A – Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions ($mtCO_2e$)

Metric	Fiscal year 2026
Scope 1	9,822
Scope 2 (location-based)	308,891
Scope 2 (market-based)	568
Scope 3 Category 1: Purchased goods and services	9,301,735
Scope 3 Category 2: Capital goods	954,865
Scope 3 Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities	103,390
Scope 3 Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	137,747
Scope 3 Category 5: Waste generated in operations	2,285
Scope 3 Category 6: Business travel	52,882
Scope 3 Category 7: Employee commuting	48,609
Scope 3 Category 8: Upstream leased assets	99,427

Table B – Additional environmental metric(s)

Metric	Fiscal year 2026
Clean Electricity Percentage	100%

Table C – GHG emissions ($mtCO_2e$) by type

	Fiscal year 2026		
GHG emissions by type	**Scope 1**	**Scope 2 (market-based)**	**Scope 2 (location-based)**
CO_2	7,142	566	307,530
CH_4	5	1	454
N_2O	7	2	906
HFCs	2,667		
Total*	**9,822**	**568**	**308,891**

*Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Table D – GHG emissions (metric tons) by type

	Fiscal year 2026		
GHG emissions by type	**Scope 1**	**Scope 2 (market-based)**	**Scope 2 (location-based)**
CH_4	0.18	0.03	15.25
N_2O	0.03	0.01	3.32
HFCs	1.38		

Boundaries and general methodology

NVIDIA used 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 colocated third-party data centers (collectively referred to as “facilities”), as well as leased and owned vehicles operated by NVIDIA.

For Scope 1 & 2 emissions, NVIDIA reported in accordance with 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.*

For Scope 3 emissions, NVIDIA considered the principles and guidance of the *Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard: Supplement to the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard* and *the Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions, Supplement to the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting & Reporting Standard* to guide the criteria to assess, calculate and report direct and indirect GHG emissions.

Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) emissions are presented in metric tons of CO_2e (MT CO_2e), and are inclusive of carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). NVIDIA does not currently use nitrogen trifluoride (NF3), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs), or sulfur hexafluoride (SF6).

NVIDIA used the most up-to-date emission factors available as of fiscal year-end. Emissions were calculated by multiplying relevant activity data by the applicable emission factors and, where required, Global Warming Potentials (GWPs). Many emission factor sources already provide values in CO_2e, in which case GWPs were already embedded and not separately applied. When CO_2e was calculated from standalone GHG emission factors, GWPs were sourced from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change’s (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year horizon).

Management has selected fiscal year 2023 as the base year for all GHG emissions metrics within table A and has established a baseline policy consistent with The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition. In accordance with this policy, management evaluates structural changes, including acquisitions and divestitures, as well as significant methodology or accuracy improvements, against an established significance threshold to determine whether a base-year recalculation is required.

NVIDIA calculated and reported Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions as presented in the tables above. For each metric, NVIDIA provides the following details, as applicable: definition of metric, calculation method, and any significant estimates or assumptions.

Scope 1 GHG emissions

- Direct emissions from stationary combustion, mobile combustion, on-site electricity production systems, and fugitive refrigerants releases.
- Calculated based on usage data collected from third-party invoices or internal usage records. When actual usage data were unavailable, estimates were applied as described below.
- Estimations or assumptions
    - For natural gas: Estimates were developed using internally derived gap-filling methodologies based on actual facility data. If gap-filling was not feasible, consumption was estimated 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 refrigerant releases: An estimate was determined using a current year intensity factor calculated from sites that reported actual data.
    - Estimated emissions account for approximately 4% of reported Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Scope 2 GHG emissions

- Indirect emissions from purchased electricity at leased and owned facilities and purchased heat and cooling from district energy systems.
- Calculated based on monthly usage data collected from third-party invoices, data center agreements, or internal usage records, where available. A location-based or market-based emission factor (as described below under "Emission Factors") was then applied.
- NVIDIA purchases clean electricity through utility tariffs, supplier agreements, contractual instruments (including Renewable Energy Credits). Clean electricity is defined as electricity generated from non-fossil fuel sources, including solar, wind, and other low-carbon technologies.
- Estimations or assumptions
    - For offices, estimates were developed using internally derived gap-filling methodologies based on actual facility data. If gap-filling was not feasible, consumption was estimated on a per-square-foot basis using intensity rates from the U.S. EIA's 2018 CBECS, *Electricity consumption and expenditures*. For data centers, estimates were developed based on capacity and IT equipment utilization assumptions.
    - Estimated emissions account for approximately 16% of reported Scope 2 (location-based) GHG emissions and 100% of reported Scope 2 (market-based) GHG emissions.

Scope 3 GHG emissions

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

- Indirect emissions from goods and services purchased or acquired by NVIDIA externally, which included materials and services for production and non-production.
- Calculated using the supplier specific and spend-based methods. For components where cradle-to-gate Product Carbon Footprint reports were available, supplier-specific emission factors were applied to quantities purchased. For other purchased goods and services, emissions were 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. Sales and use taxes may be included in the economic value.

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods

- Indirect emissions from capital goods that NVIDIA acquires, includes external purchases and inventory for internal use.
- 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. Sales and use taxes may be included in the economic value.

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities

- Indirect emissions from extraction, transportation, and production of fuels and energy purchased and consumed by NVIDIA that were not already included in Scope 1 and Scope 2.
- Well-to-tank (WTT) emissions were calculated based on activity data for purchased fuels from Scope 1 GHG emissions, and purchased electricity from Scope 2 GHG emissions (location-based). Transmission & distribution (T&D) losses were calculated based on activity data for purchased electricity from Scope 2 GHG emissions (location-based).

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.
- 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. Sales and use taxes may be included in the economic value.

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations

- Indirect emissions from waste generated at NVIDIA's offices.
- Calculated using the waste-type-specific method.
- Estimations or assumptions
    - Where actual waste weight data was unavailable, NVIDIA applied the following methodologies:
        - NVIDIA calculated waste weight by type and treatment based on the number of bins, bin capacity, and pickup frequency and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Volume-to-Weight Conversion Factors for Solid Waste 2016.
        - For facilities without actual waste collection data, estimates were developed using internally derived gap-filling methodologies. If gap-filling was not feasible, waste emissions were estimated using a current-year intensity factor (emissions per square foot) derived from facilities with actual waste collection data.
    - Third-party data centers were determined to generate immaterial waste and were therefore excluded from the calculation.

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel

- Indirect emissions from employee travel and hotel stays for business purposes.
- 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. Sales and use taxes may be included in the economic value.

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting

- Indirect emissions from the transportation of employees commuting to work and remote working.
- Calculated using the average-data method, including remote working emissions.
- Estimations or assumptions
    - Annual working days: Employees are assumed to work all weekdays during the year less 39 days of paid time off and holidays based on NVIDIA's internal policies.
    - Headcount: Headcount is calculated as the average of headcount by region at the beginning and end of the year.
    - Commuting and remote working assumptions: Regional transportation mode mix, commuting distance, commuting days, and remote working days were obtained from publicly available data sources.

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets

- Indirect emissions from the operation of assets leased by NVIDIA that were not already included in Scope 1 and Scope 2, including natural gas, refrigerant, district heating and cooling, electricity at certain leased offices; and NVIDIA's proportion of overhead electricity emissions in colocated data centers where NVIDIA does not maintain operational control.
- Estimations or assumptions
    - For offices where NVIDIA does not maintain operational control: Where monthly usage data from third-party invoices were not available, an estimation approach consistent with Scope 1 and Scope 2 was applied. Refer to the "Estimations and assumptions" section under Scope 1 and Scope 2 above.
    - For overhead emissions at colocated data centers: An average PUE value was applied, based on the industry average reported in the Uptime Institute, *Global Data Center Survey Results 2024.*

Clean Electricity Percentage

- The percentage of clean electricity (purchased or produced) to the total electricity (purchased or produced) used in our facilities.
- NVIDIA maintains on-site clean electricity generation systems to support its operations, contracts clean electricity (including utility tariffs and supplier agreements), and procures clean electricity through regulated products.
- Calculated as total clean electricity (purchased or produced) divided by total electricity used (purchased or produced). Refer to Scope 2 GHG emissions for details of the source of the usage data used in this calculation.
- Total clean electricity was calculated as the sum of megawatt hours (MWh) from the following sources:
    - On-site clean electricity production and use
    - Purchased clean electricity including:
        - Facilities with contracted clean electricity

        - Procured clean electricity through contractual instruments
- Total electricity used was calculated as the sum of MWh from the following sources:
    - On-site clean electricity production and use
    - Purchased electricity from the grid

Emission factors

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

Emissions Scope	Emissions Source Type	Emission Factors for the Year Ended January 25, 2026
Scope 1	All fuels	U.S. EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2025
Scope 1	Refrigerants	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 – 100 year)
Scope 1	Chemical Use	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 2025
		Canada: Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada 2025 (2023 data)
		U.S.: U.S. EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID) subregion emission factors 2025 (2023 data)
		All other countries: International Energy Agency (IEA) Emissions Factors 2025 (2023 data)
	Purchased Heat and Cooling	Utility-specific emissions factor

Scope 2 (market-based)	Purchased 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 above. 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 where available • Location-based emission factors for the remaining NVIDIA facilities.
	Purchased Heat and Cooling	Utility-specific emissions factor
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]
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]
Scope 3, Category 3	Purchased Fuel WTT	U.K. Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2025
	Purchased Electricity WTT	IEA Emissions Factors 2025 (2023 data)
	Purchased Electricity T&D Losses	

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]
Scope 3, Category 5	Waste Generated in Operations	U.S. EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2025
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]
Scope 3, Category 7	Commuting	U.K. Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2025
	Homeworking	
Scope 3, Category 8	Upstream Leased Assets	U.S.: U.S. EPA eGRID subregion emission factors 2025 (2023 data)
		All other countries: IEA Emissions Factors 2025 (2023 data)

[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.

Changes in Reporting Methodology

NVIDIA annually considers its reporting boundaries, measurement methods, and criteria used to calculate its Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions. There were immaterial methodology changes in fiscal years 2026 that were not retrospectively applied. FY23, FY24, and FY25 Scope 1 emissions have been recalculated to reflect improvements in data collection and calculation methodology in line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, resulting in changes to previously reported amounts.