Lumen Technologies

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

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10/09/2024, 03:19 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☑ USD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Lumen Technologies Inc ("Lumen" or "Company") is an international facilities-based technology and communications ("ICT") company, focused on providing our customers with a broad array of integrated services and solutions necessary to fully participate in our rapidly evolving digital world. We are dedicated to igniting business growth by connecting people, data and applications – quickly, securely and effortlessly. With approximately 350,000 route fiber miles and serving customers worldwide, we deliver the fastest most secure platform for applications and data to help businesses, government and communities deliver amazing experiences. Environmental stewardship is inherent in our purpose. We actively review the impact of our operations and make choices to reduce our environmental footprint. We believe our commitment to environmental sustainability promotes the financial health of our business, the quality of service we provide and value creation for our employees, communities, customers and investors. Lumen's products and services helps customers acquire, analyze and act on data, including efforts to reduce their energy consumption with our products and services, by enabling smart technologies dematerialization and virtualization. We believe understanding and supporting our customers' sustainability goals creates a strategic advantage. While Lumen has continued to build upon its sustainability efforts year over year by developing methods and policies to measure understand and improve our environmental impact on the communities in which we live and work, it is difficult to accurately quantify potential financial implications due to certain subjective aspects required for future event analysis. Importantly, topics discussed below that may have a "substantive" financial or strategic impact on our business for CDP purposes, are not necessarily "Financially Material" (defined below) to investors as defined by the US Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), but may have the potential to further our strategic climate-related risk mitigation efforts across our global operations. This

submission should not be considered comprehensive as responses are drafted to meet the criteria and requirements specified by CDP. Information contained in this report should not be construed as a characterization regarding the materiality of financial impact for that information. For a discussion of information that is material to Lumen as defined and interpreted by the SEC ("Financially Material") please see our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024. Given the inherent uncertainty in predicting and modelling future conditions caution should be exercised when interpreting the information provided. In this report we have made forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements and the assumptions upon which they are based are (i) not guarantees of future results, (ii) inherently speculative and, (iii) subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. Actual events and results may differ materially from those anticipated, estimated, projected or implied by us in those statements if one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or if our underlying assumptions prove incorrect. All of our forward-looking statements are qualified in their entirety by reference to our discussion of factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those anticipated, estimated, projected or implied by us in those forward-looking statements. For a list of important factors that could affect future results and could cause those results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements, please refer to Lumens 10-K. Additionally, please note Lumen Technologies, Inc was formerly known as "CenturyLink, Inc." The Company announced the name change in September 2020. The emission sources relevant to this disclosure comprise our telecommunications network, datacenters and office buildings that consume electricity, chilled water, heat & steam, as well as natural gas and other fuels, and are cooled by refrigerant gases, third-party colocations that host network equipment, our transport fleet including the company jet, and also vehicles owned by third-parties when used for business purposes. Other upstream emissions arise from our purchase of goods and services and capital goods, and upstream emissions from electricity and fuels. We also include emissions from commuting, the recycling and disposal of our wastes, and those associated with the use and end-of-life recycling of our modem products. Lumen is comprised of two reporting segments: (1) Business segment, providing products and services under four channels (a) Large enterprise, (b) Mid-market enterprise, (c) Public sector, (d)Wholesale and (2) Mass markets segment, providing products and services to residential and small business customers. Lumen's subsidiaries are identified in Exhibit 21 of our Annual Report Form 10-K.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2023

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 2 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 2 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 2 years

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

14557000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

(1.5.1) Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?

Select from:

☑ No

(1.5.2) How does your reporting boundary differ to that used in your financial statement?

Lumen Technologies, Inc. ("Lumen" or "Company") is an international facilities-based technology and communications company. Lumen has numerous subsidiaries and for a full list please see Exhibit 21 of our Annual Report Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024. For the purposes of this CDP disclosure we have not reported on all subsidiaries and our disclosure boundary differs from those declared in financial reports. The reason for this is that for CDP reporting purposes we have selected an Operational Control boundary according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US527298BT90

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US5502411037

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

550241103

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

LUMN

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

BK72WP5

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

549300E8YWSLLSSFJ416

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

006951750

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US527298CH44
[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☑ Guam
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Canada
☑ Poland
☑ Malaysia

☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Singapore
☑ New Zealand
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ Thailand
☑ Australia
☑ United States of America

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:
☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Lumen's procurement organization has a supplier onboarding process that includes a financial risk assessment, and Thompson and Reuters World check. This allows us to proactively manage and monitor our suppliers from a financial and security risk perspective. Lumen's Sustainability Team has started by identifying actors involved across our value chain, then collected information about the actors to help assess impacts, risks, etc. We aimed to include a significant range of our value chain to ensure comprehensive coverage. We consider TCFD and SASB frameworks when considering our value chain. Insights gained from the value chain mapping process are used to drive continuous improvement in our sustainability practices.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

☑ Preparation for reuse

☑ Recycling

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

4

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

This range is considered appropriate to many transitional risks and opportunities, and some physical impacts. This time horizon aligns well with Lumen's business planning cycle, allowing for integration of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities with broader strategic and financial plans. This short-term definition allows for agility in managing emerging risks and capitalizing on opportunities in a rapidly evolving landscape. Regular monitoring and reporting within this timeframe help maintain accountability and transparency.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.3) To (years)

15

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

This range is considered appropriate to many transitional risks and opportunities, and physical impacts. This time horizon aligns well with Lumen's business planning cycle, allowing for integration of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities with broader strategic and financial plans. This medium-term definition allows for consideration of factors that take place over a longer period of time than short-term matters, such as anticipating and planning for expected regulatory changes, market shifts, and innovation impacts. Medium-term goals help balance short-term actions with long-term vision.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

16

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

100

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

This range has been selected to cover many of the physical climate change risks and opportunities, as well as some transitional risks and opportunities. This time horizon aligns well with Lumen's business planning cycle, allowing for integration of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities with broader strategic and financial plans. A long-term horizon provides the necessary timeframe for plans that require significant time and investment, while reflecting a commitment to the future.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other

☑ External consultants

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought
☑ Tornado
☑ Wildfires
☑ Heat waves
☑ Subsidence
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Soil erosion
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health
☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Regulators

☑ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Lumen identifies, assesses and manages environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities at various levels and functions throughout the business. Lumen's Board level Risk & Security Committee ("RSC") has oversight responsibility of management's efforts for identifying, monitoring and managing major risks to the Company, including those arising from climate change. Oversight includes that over the Enterprise Risk Management team ("ERM"). The ERM program identifies, assesses and responds to risks and opportunities related to climate change and its impacts where they could have a substantive financial or strategic impact, and where they could impact network reliability, facilities, business continuity and disaster preparedness. This process is in part assisted by Lumen's physical risk scenario analysis, using IPCC's RCP 8.5 scenario. The Business Continuity Team maintains the business continuity risk management framework, a continuous, multi-disciplinary function, extending to asset and location level, and considering expansion of network & facilities. Plans are developed that include those that could impact operations, suppliers and customers, including the effect of sea level rise, flooding, severe weather, tornadoes, cyclones, hurricanes, drought, and wildfires. The Sustainability Management Committee ("SMC"), a multi-disciplinary team comprised of employee directors and managers, identifies, assesses, and seeks to mitigate the impact of Lumen on the environment, as well as evaluating physical and transitional risks to the business, including regulatory changes, carbon tax policies. The SMC reports greenhouse gas emissions and assists in their communication to stakeholders.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Lumen views its climate change impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities as interrelated. Our Board acknowledges the impact of Lumen's greenhouse gas emissions in its Annual Report Form 10-K and Proxy Statement and has approved Science-Based Targets for greenhouse gas emissions reduction. The communication of our progress toward meeting these goals is also viewed as an opportunity for demonstrating good performance to Lumen's stakeholders. Progress toward, and the early achievement of this target, is reported both in Lumen's Annual Report Form 10-K, Proxy Statement and our ESG Report. The Board, through its Risk & Security Committee, also oversees other teams managing risks where risks can have a substantive financial or strategic impact on the business, including those arising from climate change. Lumen is dependent upon a stable environment and 'ecosystem services' for its continued operations. For example, we are dependent upon stable floodplains, and flood risks are identified as a potential threat by our Business Continuity Team, and their increased severity and frequency attributable to climate change was identified in our Physical Scenario Analysis. Lumen identifies the potential physical risks that can affect its business, as well as transitional risks, for example, those associated with carbon taxes and the need to demonstrate to customers and investors that Lumen is managing its own impact upon the climate. Our own efforts to mitigate the impacts of climate change also present an opportunity. By demonstrating good performance we can retain and attract new business and investment, and our Sustainability Team is also involved in communicating this to our stakeholders, for example through sustainability reporting, CDP disclosures and input into annual reports.
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Other location with substantive nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities, please specify

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

At present the identification of priority locations comprises part of Lumen's Business Continuity Management Loss Prevention Program and is focused to ensure the resilience of our facilities. Part of this program involves facilities in the US hurricane zone, which are priority locations in this respect. We undertake proactive and preventative roof inspections and roof repairs, and where necessary roof replacements.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

5000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Lumen evaluates financial and strategic risks in both subjective and objective terms including assessing the value creation, vulnerability, and timing of any financial commitments, strategic decisions, and operational programs essential to short term success, medium range opportunity development, and long-term sustainability and value creation. As a U.S. publicly traded Company, we disclose in our quarterly and annual financial reports filed with the SEC, which provides financial details and related management discussion and analysis about Lumen's business, strategy, and risks. As part of our financial controls, enterprise risk management, and business continuity planning programs, Lumen is constantly assessing, defining, and addressing the substantive financial and strategic impacts the dynamic global economy, environment, and regulatory regimes may present. Balancing these factors, many of which are subjective and cannot be specifically quantified, the Company appropriately allocates resources to mitigate the risk of negative impacts in various ways including maintaining operational excellence, various risk transfer strategies, supplier management, sustainability standards, ethics, and compliance standards. While Lumen has continued to build upon its sustainability efforts year over year by developing methods and policies to understand, measure, and improve our environmental impact, it is difficult to accurately quantify potential financial implications due to certain subjective aspects required for future event analysis. As noted previously, topics discussed in this report may have a "substantive financial or strategic impact on our business" are not necessarily "material" to investors as defined by the SEC ("Financially Material"),but may have the potential to further our strategic climate-related risk mitigation efforts across our global operations. For CDP reporting purposes, we consider risk and opportunities with potential financial implications for our business of more than USD 5 million to be "substantive" due to the possibility of positively contributing to our climate-related risk mitigation efforts. Additionally, Lumen discloses in its annual report on form 10-K under "Item 1A, Risk Factors", and updates as necessary, those risks, including those associated with climate change including natural disasters and extreme weather events, which the Company believes could have a Financially Material impact on its business and sustainability.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

5000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

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Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

5000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

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Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Shareholder value

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

5000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

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Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Shareholder value

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

5000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Lumen evaluates financial and strategic risks in both subjective and objective terms including assessing the value creation, vulnerability, and timing of any financial commitments, strategic decisions, and operational programs essential to short term success, medium range opportunity development, and long-term sustainability and value creation. As a U.S. publicly traded Company, we disclose in our quarterly and annual financial reports filed with the SEC, which provides financial details and related management discussion and analysis about Lumen's business, strategy, and risks. As part of our financial controls, enterprise risk management, and business continuity planning programs, Lumen is constantly assessing, defining, and addressing the substantive financial and strategic impacts the dynamic global economy, environment, and regulatory regimes may present. Balancing these factors, many of which are subjective and cannot be specifically quantified, the Company appropriately allocates resources to mitigate the risk of negative impacts in various ways including maintaining operational excellence, various risk transfer strategies, supplier management, sustainability standards, ethics, and compliance standards. While Lumen has continued to build upon its sustainability efforts year over year by developing methods and policies to understand, measure, and improve our environmental impact, it is difficult to accurately quantify potential financial

implications due to certain subjective aspects required for future event analysis. As noted previously, topics discussed in this report may have a "substantive financial or strategic impact on our business" are not necessarily "material" to investors as defined by the SEC ("Financially Material"),but may have the potential to further our strategic climate-related risk mitigation efforts across our global operations. For CDP reporting purposes, we consider risk and opportunities with potential financial implications for our business of more than USD 5 million to be "substantive" due to the possibility of positively contributing to our climate-related risk mitigation efforts. Additionally, Lumen discloses in its annual report on form 10-K under "Item 1A, Risk Factors", and updates as necessary, those risks, including those associated with climate change including natural disasters and extreme weather events, which the Company believes could have a Financially Material impact on its business and sustainability.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Lumen's use of plastics comprises that in our own consumables and infrastructure, and also in modems provided to end-user customers. Suppliers of plastics to Lumen are required to comply with all legislation, including product legislation and that related to environmental law. Therefore we do not regard any of the potential impacts associated with plastic use to meet our definition of substantive risk.
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Changes in regulation affecting fuels, such as carbon taxes, may increase our operating expenses. In the normal course of business, we purchase a variety of fuels resulting in Scope 1 emissions. Changes in regulations that affect fuel costs, specifically regulations related to control of greenhouse gas emissions or other climate change related matters (i.e. a carbon tax), would affect our operating expenses which may increase the costs of providing our services. This may affect business in the medium-term. Prior to the divestment of our European businesses we were effected by a carbon taxes in the UK in the form of Climate Change Agreements at three sites. Should similar legislation be introduced in the USA, where there are a far more sites, the impact of the taxes would be more significant. "

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The introduction of new carbon taxes in the USA would increase operating expenses. Capital expenditure may also increase through the continued expansion of our investment in energy efficient processes, buildings and infrastructure.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

6431504

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

9320800

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

"While it is difficult to accurately quantify potential financial implications, and as applicable – costs of responding to the risk or realizing the opportunity, we estimate the potential future impact of this risk, to be more than our threshold for "substantive" for CDP reporting purposes. Estimates are based on several factors including: professional judgement by our subject matter experts within the business, guidelines or requirements provided by governmental agencies, and non-profit publications. We have not adjusted figures for inflation. Carbon tax or cap and trade programs in the US do not currently apply to Lumen's operations. To illustrate the potential future financial implications of emerging regulations, and specifically carbon pricing mechanisms, we have calculated the impact as follows. We have taken the minimum and maximum values of US fuel combustion emissions from the last 6 years (our baseline year to 2023). These are 141,788 metric tonnes CO2e (2021) and 205,485 tCO2e (2018). We have multiplied these values by the Environmental Defense Fund's estimated social cost of carbon of 50/ton (or 45.36/tonne) the price of which has remained constant over this period. This gives a minimum value of (141,788 x 45.36) 6,431,504 and a maximum value of (205,485 x 45.36) 9,320,800. "

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

22871949

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Regarding the cost of management, we have initiated and continue to expand already implement energy / carbon reduction initiatives which would contribute towards the management of this risks. However, we have calculated the cost of management based upon the identified cost of US carbon reduction initiatives in 2022 (which will generate significant cost savings for many years) being 15,097,535 and an additional 50,000 to cover additional tax planning and management. 15,097,535 50,000 15,147,535. Note that we have focused on the US with respect to this risk because we are already subject to carbon taxes in EMEA and therefore have not factored this in as an additional (i.e. future potential) risk. Our exposure in APAC is relatively limited given the far smaller consumption compared to the US.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Lumen monitors changes in regulation/policy and develops plans to manage the financial impact. The financial impact of new carbon taxes and levies would be minimized by the energy efficiency and carbon reduction projects that Lumen implements as a matter of course. For example, our response to Question 7.55.2 identifies energy efficiency proje3cts at US properties in 2023.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Climate change brings increased risk of extreme weather events such as hurricanes, high winds and storms, floods, heat waves and wildfires. Our operations depend on our ability to limit and mitigate interruptions or degradation in service for customers. Interruptions in service or performance problems, for whatever reason, including any from extreme weather events, could undermine confidence in our services and cause us to lose customers or make it more difficult to attract new ones.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased capital expenditures

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

☑ The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year

The risk has negligible impact on Lumen's financial position, financial performance and cash flows, as the risk is managed and alternative routes are designed into the network to prevent loss of service should one part be effected by extreme weather events.

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The risk has negligible impact on Lumen's financial position, financial performance and cash flows, as the risk is managed and alternative routes are designed into the network to prevent loss of service should one part be effected by extreme weather events.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.18) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

933059

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

1595835

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

4787506

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

1755419

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

5266256

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

2074586

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

6223758

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

While it is difficult to accurately quantify potential financial implications, and as applicable – costs of responding to the risk or realizing the opportunity, we estimate the potential future impact of this risk to be more than our threshold for "substantive" for CDP reporting purposes. Estimates are based on several factors including: professional judgement by our subject matter experts within the business, guidelines or requirements provided by governmental agencies, and non-profit publications. To calculate the cost of increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events in the reporting year, we have tracked hurricane, wildfire, heat wave, high wind, storm, flood and blizzard associated losses. In the reporting year 2023 the cost of 933,059 comprises capital costs arising from hurricanes (831,406), wildfires (8,078), heatwaves (12.090), high winds (19,109), floods (37,090) and blizzards (25,287). For estimating future costs in the short-terms, we have taken the mean of the total costs of the last 4 years (2020, 2021, 2022, 2023) and considered the minimum cost being the mean cost of these years minus half the mean, and the maximum cost being the mean plus half the mean. The same approach has been applied for the medium and long term, but with each sample year's costs increased by 10% for the medium-term, and increased by 30% for the long term. Therefore: - Short-term: 2,430,000 (costs 2020), 7,900,000 (2021), 1,503,623 (2022) &

933,059 (2023) gives mean of 3,191,671. Half of mean is 1,595,835. Minimum (3,191,671 - 1,595,835) 1,595,835. Maximum (3,191,671 1,595,835) 4,787,506 Medium-term (with 10% increase applied): 2,673,000 (costs 2020), 8,690,000 (2021), 1,653,985 (2022) & 1,026,365 (2023) gives mean of 3,510,838. Half of mean is 1,755,419. Minimum (3,510,838 - 1,755,419) 1,755,419. Maximum (3,510,838 1,755,419) 5,266,256 Long-term (with 30% increase applied): 3,159,000 (costs 2020), 10,270,000 (2021), 1,954,710 (2022) & 1,212,977 (2023) gives mean of 4,149,172. Half of mean is 2,074,586. Minimum (4,149,172 - 2,074,586) 2,074,586. Maximum (4,149,172 2,074,586) 6,223,758.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

6420000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Regarding the cost of management: The figure provided in 'cost of response to risk' is the is a single year cost for the reporting year (2023) comprising the element of our Loss Prevention Program that addresses hurricane risk through the inspection of roofs and their enhancement to withstand extreme winds. On a nationwide basis in 2023, Lumen spent approximately 6,420,000 on roof inspections, repairs, and replacements. These expenditures include the following:- • Roof inspections by professional roofers at a cost of approximately 820,000 for 3,600 roofs • Roof repairs at 1,400,000 million involving 1,700 roofs. • Additionally, Lumen spent 4,200,000 million on 30 roof replacements.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Operational management strategy is to undertake a review of sites and establish which are at risk then commence a prioritization process in order to address those locations at high risk. Risk is then managed by investing in network and buildings to protect against high winds, flood and other extreme weather events. This includes our roof replacement and roof repair program, flood defense and other measures. For example, one location at Colorado Springs was protected by working with Federal Agencies by securing funding to prevent the erosion of a creek that could have affected the facility if allowed to continue. It is also important to note that route diversity is incorporated into the network, meaning the temporary closure of one site during routine maintenance or during an extreme event, does not lead to loss of service.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern or negative partner and stakeholder feedback

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Lumen understands that part of its duty as a business partner and a 'good corporate citizen' is that of ensuring our customers can rely on the positive reputation of the Company. The risk of breaching such trust by adverse actions in respect of climate change protocols could result in reduced sales opportunities with existing or prospective customers. The relevance of such a risk is demonstrated by the high level of importance attached to the value attached to GHG emissions management by our customers, many of whom request our submission of the CDP's Supply Chain Questionnaire.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Should the risk be realized it would lead to a loss of revenue.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

3111594

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

5185991

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

"While it is difficult to accurately quantify potential financial implications, and as applicable – costs of responding to the risk or realizing the opportunity, we estimate the potential future impact of this risk to be more than our threshold for "substantive" for CDP reporting purposes. Estimates are based on several factors including: professional judgement by our subject matter experts within the business, guidelines or requirements provided by governmental agencies, and non-profit publications. We have based our assessment on current revenues and have not adjusted figures for inflation. If Lumen fails to meet the expectations of our customers and other stakeholders as it relates to climate change mitigation activities the potential exists for those customers to reduce their spend with Lumen in favor of our competitors if they are more closely aligned with their environmental sustainability objectives. To illustrate the potential future financial implications of this risk, we have estimated

the impact based on the loss of one customer, using the median annual revenue (2023) of those customers who request that Lumen participate in the CDP Supply Chain questionnaire. To calculate the minimum and maximum ranges we are using the median minus 75% and 125% of the median. Initially 52 customers requested our CDP disclosure. The company ranked in position 26 in 2023 procured services worth 4,148,793, giving a minimum value of 3,111,594 and a maximum of 5,185,991. "

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

200000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of management is based upon the cost of reporting our response to climate change and sustainability, in part through the calculation of our carbon footprint and reporting to CDP, as well as other sustainability reports. This is based upon internal hours and the cost of external third-party support. Some associated costs in respect of Environmental and Energy Management Systems (ISO 14001, ISO 50001) are included, the majority however being considered Business as Usual. We have not included the cost of the energy efficiency initiatives as this is considered part of our business-as-usual cost. The cost comprises; 50,000 internal hours CDP 150,000 consultancy hours CDP 200,000 total cost

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The management of the issue is part of the business-as-usual processes; comprising both the implementation of energy efficiency projects and also the purchase of renewable power. A further element is the communication of these initiatives to our stakeholders through CDP and other sustainability reporting. A summary of the energy efficiency and carbon reduction projects that Lumen implements as a matter of course is given in our response to Question 7.55.2, and identifies energy efficiency projects at US properties in 2023, for example switch grooms and decommissioning, HVAC upgrades and Building Energy Management System (BEMS) commissioning and upgrades. In our cost calculation we have included only the costs of calculating and reporting our response, given that the energy efficiency projects and renewable power purchases are business-as-usual and do not represent additional costs.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern or negative partner and stakeholder feedback

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

If Lumen were not managing risks associated with climate change, nor communicating its performance in this respect, investors could choose not to contribute or reduce the amount they investment in the Company.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased access to capital

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Should the risk be realized it would cause a deterioration in Lumen's finacial position.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

4938113

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

14814340

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

"While it is difficult to accurately quantify potential financial implications, and as applicable – costs of responding to the risk or realizing the opportunity, we estimate the potential future impact of this risk to be more than our threshold for "substantive" for CDP reporting purposes. Estimates are based on several factors including: professional judgement by our subject matter experts within the business, guidelines or requirements provided by governmental agencies, and non-profit publications. We have not adjusted figures for inflation. To illustrate the potential future financial implications of increased stakeholder concern were Lumen's climate change management to be insufficient, we have estimated a loss in capital should one investor withdraw a minimum of 2.5% of their investment and a maximum of 7.5%. We have used the average stock holding of Lumen's top 3 investors (taken from 2024 Proxy Statement to 2023 Annual Report, 5th April 2024), and the stock price on 29th December 2023. Average number of stocks held of top 3 investors 107,936,902 stocks. x 1.83 197,524,531 197,524,531 x 0.025 4,938,113. 197,524,531 x 0.075 14,814,340"

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending
☑ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

200000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Management of the issue is part of the business as usual processes, honesty and Integrity being unifying principles of the Company. The cost of management is based upon the cost of reporting our response to climate change risk and sustainability, in part through our reporting to CDP, as well as other reports. This is based upon internal hours and the cost of external third-party support. We have not included the cost of the energy efficiency initiatives as this is considered part of our business-as-usual cost. The cost comprises; 50,000 internal hours CDP 150,000 consultancy hours CDP 200,000 total cost

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Management of the issue is part of the business as usual processes, honesty and Integrity being unifying principles of the Company. This comprises our reporting of our response to climate change risk and sustainability, in part through our carbon footprint and reporting to CDP, as well as other sustainability reports. This includes work by both Lumen's sustainability team and external third-party support.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ CAPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

7353059

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.6) Amount of CAPEX in the reporting year deployed towards risks related to this environmental issue

7353059

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

In our answer to question 3.2.1 Risk 2 is associated with the increased capital costs of maintaining and repairing buildings due to the increased incidence of extreme weather events resulting from climate change. In this calculation the costs comprise both the 933,059 of building repairs required due to damage caused by weather events in 2023 as well as the 6,420,000 spent on preventative roof inspections, repairs and replacements. This cost therefore comprises 0.24% of Lumen's total capital expenditure of 3,100,000,000 in 2023. For the 'amount of the financial metric vulnerable to the transition risks for this environmental issue', we have recorded zero, as this is a physical risk, not a transition risk.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

4148793

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

In our answer to question 3.2.1 Risk 3 is associated with the loss of a customer should they consider Lumen is not doing enough to manage its impacts associated with climate change. Here, we have taken the Median revenue of our requesting customers (i.e. those requesting at time of answering this question). Total revenue in 2023 was 14,557,000,000, therefore this represents 0.03% of 2023 revenue. This is a transition risk, therefore we have identified '0' as the quantity vulnerable to physical risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

15752304

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

*In our answer to question 3.2.1 Risk 1 is associated with the increased Operating Expenses due to the potential for carbon taxes in the medium-term; a climate change Transition Risk. We show a minimum cost of 6,431,504 and a maximum of 9,320,800. In this answer we have taken the average (mean) of this figure, being 15,752,304. In the reporting year (2023) Lumen's Operating Expenses were 24,141,000,000. Therefore, (15,752,304/24,141,000,000)*100 0.07%. In our answer we have interpreted the question as asking for us to express our future estimated costs against the reporting year's underlying metric. This is a transition risk, therefore we have identified 0 physical risk associated costs.*
[Add row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Carbon taxes do not presently affect our facilities in the United States and, with the divestiture of our EMEA operations, they no longer affect us in Europe. Lumen is not regulated by any emissions trading systems. Should carbon tax systems apply in the future, Lumen is already responding through its comprehensive program of energy efficiency projects at major facilities. In the short term, using 2023 as an example, Lumen invested approximately 22,822,000 in the USA in projects that improved the energy efficiency of our properties. These are calculated to avoid an annualized total of 59,200,000 kWhs consumption. Projects include switch grooms and decommissioning, HVAC upgrades and Building Energy Management System (BEMS) commissioning and upgrades, lighting improvements and building consolidations and closures. One specific example is the installation of new LED retrofits and controls which will save 900,000 kWhs per year.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Increased business – as customers wish to reduce costs, improve efficiency, and reduce the environmental impact of their operations their increased use of ICT products to enhance virtualization, and reduce travel and communications cost will be part of that strategy. Customers also increasingly wish to retain within their supply chain business partners with positive credentials in respect of climate-change. Both present an opportunity for Lumen to expand its business. Lumen's challenge to meet the opportunity is to (i): ensure that we bring to market products which will enable businesses to achieve the aforementioned objective and (ii): continue to mitigate our impacts on the environment including achieving carbon emissions reduction targets.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Should the opportunity be realized it would result in increased revenue.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

7278500

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

21835500

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

"While it is difficult to accurately quantify potential financial implications, and as applicable – costs of responding to the risk or realizing the opportunity, we estimate the potential future impact of this opportunity to be more than our threshold for "substantive" for CDP reporting purposes. Estimates are based on several factors including: professional judgement by our subject matter experts within the business, guidelines or requirements provided by governmental agencies, and non-profit publications. To illustrate the potential future financial implications on our products and services as a result of a shift in consumer preferences, we have made the following evaluation. We have not adjusted figures for inflation. In line with the description above, we consider that businesses are incentivized to adopt ICT as a substitute for travel and physical products, and networked services such as Cloud storage where these provide further efficiencies. In this respect we consider that our provision of these services, and our own adoption of low carbon energy sources, could generate additional revenue for the business. For example, according to the latest forecast from Gartner Inc. (April 19th, 2022) worldwide end-user spending on public cloud services is forecast to grow 20.4% in 2024 to total 675.4billion, up

from 561 billion in 2023. The minimum and maximum figures identified above are conservative estimates, estimated purely for the purposes of this questionnaire, and being 0.05% and 0.15% of our 2023 revenue (14,557,000,000), as being attributable wholly to improved reputation of utilizing lower emission products and services thereby affecting environmental climate change. 14,557,000,000 x 0.05% 7,278,500. And 14,577,000,000 x 0.15% 21,835,500"

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

30000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The provision of communications solutions is Lumen's core service, therefore the cost reported here represents the additional cost of quantifying the energy efficiency of our products and services so that this may be communicated to potential customers. The cost of 30,000 is that of joining with the Global enabling Sustainability Initiative (GeSI), an Information Communication Technology (ICT) consortium, to quantify the environmental impact of ICT services. We recognize there are also additional costs associated with marketing and communicating performance in order to fully realize opportunities associated with a sustainability-linked consumer revenue.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

"Lumen's core business is built around providing communications and networked solutions. We are therefore able to generate business advantage, whilst meeting customers' needs with sustainable solutions; communications and online solutions can reduce their footprint. An example is our services to our customer Info Mart Corporation, a Japan-based company principally involved in the business-to-business (BtoB) electronic commerce (e-commerce) business. Info Mart needed a secure reliable platform to make certain their 300,000 customers would have access to their business applications 24/7/365. A custom private cloud solution proved to be the answer to keep their buyer' and suppliers' connections uninterrupted. Cloud computing data centers require less infrastructure and space compared with on-site servers, because they can optimize servers based on storage requirements. The server utilization enhances energy efficiency directly, but also reduced the demand for energy for ancillary servers such as cooling, thereby reducing an organization's carbon footprint. Regarding the mitigation of Lumen's own climate impacts, Lumen manages this on an ongoing basis, implementing energy efficiency projects throughout its operations. A summary of the energy efficiency and carbon reduction projects that Lumen implements as a matter of course is given in our response to Question 7.55.2, and identifies energy efficiency projects at US properties in 2023, for example switch grooms and decommissioning, HVAC upgrades and Building Energy Management System (BEMS) commissioning and upgrades. " A further element is the communication to our stakeholders of Lumen's services, and our performance with regard to climate change, through CDP, our Proxy Statement to the Annual Report, and other sustainability reporting.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☑ Other resilience opportunity, please specify :Provision of reliable communication service during climate-related extreme events

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Climate changes that increase severe weather events including changes in precipitation extremes and droughts will likely disrupt business travel, transportation of goods, and the provision of services by businesses. As businesses seek to mitigate these impacts on their operations they will increasingly turn to ICT and virtual solutions to avoid the potential disruptive effect of climate change. As a provider of ICT services this change in physical climate parameters provides Lumen an opportunity through an increased demand for our network/connectivity services. Therefore, through the provision of our services our customers are afforded enhanced resilience, one of the benefits for Lumen being increased revenue.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Should the opportunity be realized it will result in increased revenue.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

7278500

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

2183550

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

"While it is difficult to accurately quantify potential financial implications, and as applicable – costs of responding to the risk or realizing the opportunity, we estimate the potential future impact of this opportunity to be more than our threshold for "substantive" for CDP reporting purposes. Estimates are based on several factors including: professional judgement by our subject matter experts within the business, guidelines or requirements provided by governmental agencies, and non-profit publications. We have not adjusted figures for inflation. To illustrate the potential future financial implications of our ability to provide 'resilience' and the increased use of our ICT services, as a result of disruption of travel due to extreme climate change-induced weather events, we have used a minimum 0.1% increase in revenue and 0.2% as a maximum. The minimum and maximum figures identified above are conservative estimates, estimated purely for the purposes of this questionnaire, and being 0.05% and 0.15% of our 2023 revenue (14,557,000,000), as being attributable to increased demand for services due to the communications resilience provided. 14,557,000,000 x 0.05% 7,278,500. And 14,577,000,000 x 0.15% 21,835,500"

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

200000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of 200,000 represents the cost of ensuring business continuity plans are updated and tested. 100,000 to test plans 100,000 to update plans 200,000 total cost.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

"The provision of Lumen's core service itself can be viewed as the 'management method', since greater uptake of this service will occur during disruption of transportation or displacement of households due to physical change brought about by climate change. The timescale of delivery of this service is instantaneous. For example, research indicates that use of social media spikes during natural disasters which could increase in frequency and severity due to climate change. For example, 75% of New Orleans residents responding to one survey visited online sites specific to their neighbourhoods after Hurricane Katrina. For the American public, mainstream media sites dominated, with 73% of online Hurricane Katrina news consumers turning to websites of major news organizations. One survey revealed that almost 50% of respondents communicated with those that they had not been in contact with for more than a year. The Internet was an important outlet for relief donations with 13 million Americans (9% of Internet users) going online to donate. (Source: Fraustino, Julia Daisy, Brooke Liu and Yan Jin. "Social Media Use during Disasters: A Review of the Knowledge Base and Gaps," Final Report to Human Factors/Behavioral Sciences Division, Science and Technology Directorate, US DHS. College Park, MD: START, 2012. Lumen's ability to provide a stable, resilient service during such events was demonstrated in 2020 & 2021 during the Covid-19 pandemic. When faced with the challenges of the pandemic, Lumen was ready. Our Business Continuity Management program had already identified the threat of a pandemic and is always planning and preparing for such events. Throughout the pandemic, Lumen provided a stable platform and supported our customers in transitioning and adapting to the new ways of living."

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

It is believed that Lumen may benefit directly from changing customer preferences in response to the stance we are taking on climate-related issues. Many of our enterprise customers have a high level of awareness and expectations, and request information on our management and reduction of carbon emissions. We engage in several voluntary and customer driven reporting initiatives, including CDP, many of which are publicly available, and serve to demonstrate our good corporate citizenship in this respect. Since performance regarding climate change mitigation is often requested in the procurement process and monitored by existing customers, we believe we could see revenue increase to some degree, as a result, both through the expansion of existing contracts and new business.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Should the opportunity be realized it would result in increased revenue either through securing a new customer(s) or through increased demand for products and services from existing customer(s).

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

3111594

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

5185991

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

"While it is difficult to accurately quantify potential financial implications, and as applicable – costs of responding to the risk or realizing the opportunity, we estimate the potential future impact of this opportunity to be more than our threshold for "substantive" for CDP reporting purposes. Estimates are based on several factors including: professional judgement by our subject matter experts within the business, guidelines or requirements provided by governmental agencies, and non-profit publications. We have not adjusted figures for inflation. If Lumen meets the expectations of our customers and other stakeholders as it relates to climate change mitigation activities the potential exists for those customers to increase their spend with Lumen, or for Lumen to secure new customers. To illustrate the potential future financial implications of this opportunity, we have estimated the impact based on gaining of one new customer, using the current median annual revenue (2023) of those customers who request that Lumen participate in the CDP Supply Chain questionnaire. To calculate the minimum and maximum ranges we are using the median minus 75% and 125% of the median. Initially 52 customers requested our CDP disclosure. The company ranked in position 26 in 2023 procured services worth 4,148,793, giving a minimum value of 3,111,594 and a maximum of 5,185,991."

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

200000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of management is based upon the cost of reporting our response to climate change, in part through the calculation of our carbon footprint and reporting to CDP, as well as other reports. This is based upon internal hours and the cost of external third-party support. Some associated costs in respect of Environmental and Energy Management Systems (ISO 14001, ISO 50001) are included, the majority however being considered Business as Usual. We have not included the cost of the energy efficiency initiatives as this is considered part of our business-as-usual cost. The cost comprises; 50,000 internal hours CDP 150,000 consultancy hours CDP 200,000 total cost

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The management of the issue is part of the business-as-usual processes; comprising both the implementation of energy efficiecy projects and also the purchase of renewable power. A further element is the communication of these initiaives to our stakeholders through CDP and other sustainability reporting. A summary of the energy efficiency and carbon reduction projects that Lumen implements as a matter of course is given in our response to Question 7.55.2, and identifies energy efficiency projects at US properties in 2023, for example switch grooms and decommissioning, HVAC upgrades and Building Energy Management System (BEMS) commissioning and upgrades. In our cost calculation we have included only the costs of calculating and reporting our response, given that the energy efficiency projects and renewable power purchases are business-as-usual and do not represent additional costs.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Capital flow and financing

☑ Other capital flow and financing opportunity, please specify **:**Attracting and retaining investment from companies that favour performance related to climate change mitigation.

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

By being a sustainable business and addressing climate change, and communicating its performance in this respect, Lumen could attract investment from companies that favour such performance. This could extend to both those that positively select on sustainability criteria, as well as avoiding potential deselection from funds that filter out unsustainable businesses.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased access to capital

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Should the opportunity be realized it would improve Lumen's financial position by increasing access to capital.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

4938113

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

14814340

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

"While it is difficult to accurately quantify potential financial implications, and as applicable – costs of responding to the risk or realizing the opportunity, we estimate the potential future impact of this risk to be more than our threshold for "substantive" for CDP reporting purposes. Estimates are based on several factors including: professional judgement by our subject matter experts within the business, guidelines or requirements provided by governmental agencies, and non-profit publications. We have not adjusted figures for inflation. To illustrate the potential future financial implications of arising from increased capital, due to being a sustainable business and addressing climate change we have estimated the additional capital should one of our top 3 investors increase their investment by a minimum of 2.5% of their investment and a maximum of 7.5%. We have used the average stock holding of Lumen's top 3 investors (taken from 2024 Proxy Statement to 2023 Annual Report, 5th April 2024) and the stock price on 29th December 2023. Average number of stocks held of top 3 investors 107,936,902 stocks. x 1.83 197,524,531 197,524,531 x 0.025 4,938,113. 197,524,531 x 0.075 14,814,340"

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

200000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of management is based upon the cost of reporting our response to climate change and sustainability, in part through the calculation of our carbon footprint and reporting to CDP, as well as other sustainability reports. This is based upon internal hours and the cost of external third-party support. Some associated costs in respect of Environmental and Energy Management Systems (ISO 14001, ISO 50001) are included, the majority however being considered Business as Usual. We have not included the cost of the energy efficiency initiatives as this is considered part of our business-as-usual cost. The cost comprises; 50,000 internal hours CDP 150,000 consultancy hours CDP 200,000 total cost

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Lumen recognizes the importance of responsible and progressive sustainability programs and of the need to extend this to environmental issues such as climate change. Lumen has set emissions reduction targets approved by the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTI) and implemented several measures resulting in their early achievement. We have programs of energy efficiency improvements across our portfolio, and buy renewable energy in several of the regions in which we operate. A summary of the energy efficiency and carbon reduction projects that Lumen implements as a matter of course is given in our response to Question 7.55.2, and identifies energy efficiency projects at US properties in 2023, for example switch grooms and decommissioning, HVAC upgrades and Building Energy Management System (BEMS) commissioning and upgrades. A further element is the communication of these initiatives to our stakeholders through CDP and other sustainability reporting. In our cost calculation we have included only the costs of calculating and reporting our response, given that the energy efficiency projects and renewable power purchases are business-as-usual and do not represent additional costs.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ OPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

23251949

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

For the purposes of this question we have included the following expenditure aligned with climate change opportunities:- From the examples used in our answer to question 3.6.1 have included the 30,000 cost of joining the Global Enabling Sustainability Initiative (GeSI) (associated with Opportunity 1), the 200,000 cost of ensuring our business continuity plans are updated (Opportunity 2) and the 200,000 cost of communicating our response to climate change (Opportunities 3 and 4). In addition we include the expenditure on our US energy efficiency projects in 2023 comprising a further 22,821,949 giving a total expenditure of 23,251,949. This total expenditure of 23,251,949 is divided by our 2023 total operating expenses (i.e. 24,141,000,000) to give the percentage of expenditure that is aligned, as relevant to our answer to question 3.6.1, being 0.1%.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

29114000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

For the purposes of this question we have identified 29,114,000 of potential additional revenue in the short-term aligned with our climate change Opportunities 1 & 2. This comprises 14,557,000 of additional revenue from increased business due to customers switching from travel to increased use ICT to their emissions. It includes a further 14,557,000 from customers increasing ICT use to avoid travel disruption caused by extreme weather events resulting from climate change. Lumen's revenue in 2023 was 14,557,000,000, and therefore the figure of 29,114,000 represents 0.2% of 2023 revenue.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

In considering director nominees the Nominating & Corporate Governance ("NCG") Committee reviews candidates suggested by our directors, executive officers or shareholders who comply with our Bylaws. The NCG Committee assesses each director candidate based on his or her skills, judgment, character, independence, diversity, and experience in the context of the needs of the Board. When evaluating candidates for nomination as new directors the NCG Committee considers and asks any search firm that it engages to provide a pool of candidates that includes women and individuals from diverse backgrounds in accordance with the Rooney Rule the Board adopted in 2019 and as detailed on page 30 of Lumen's Proxy Statement 5th April 2024 As adopted at Lumen. The Rooney Rule requires us to consider at least one woman and one underrepresented minority in the slate of candidates to fill vacant Board seats.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Proxy 2024 5Apr24.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Board-level committee
☑ Other, please specify :Board, has collective responsibility

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**The Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee's Charter

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Other, please specify **:**Reviewing and guiding major plans of action

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

As part of its risk and governance oversight, Lumen's Board of Directors ("Board") monitors environmental management programs, including climate change related issues. In 2023, the Board received periodic reports from management and the Board's 4 standing committees to inform and support the Board with its various risk management, governance, and strategic responsibilities, which include our policies, planning, and compliance with ESG strategic objectives. Generally, for climate change related issues, the Board relies on the Board-level Risk and Security Committee ("RSC") and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee ("NCG") to monitor issues and report back to the full Board, both of which have established Charters. The Board and the NCG, in conjunction with designated management teams periodically evaluate our ESG program and seek to identify meaningful opportunities to strengthen our program. In 2020 one of our ESG highlights was the decision to issue an inaugural series of sustainability-linked notes (Bonds) in alignment with our established science-based targets ("SBTs") and becoming the second U.S. company to issue this type of instrument. The sale took place in January 2021, and the SBTs remain active through 2025. In 2023 the Board engaged with investors and sought shareholder's views on our sustainability programs as detailed in the Annual Report and Proxy Statement. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee ("NCG") which has primary responsibility for ESG oversight, is comprised entirely of independent directors and in 2023 had 4 members and met 4 times. Among other things, the NCG oversees and recommends improvements to governance principles, policies, programs, and practices, and advises upon and monitors ESG issues, including issues related to Lumen's environmental management and climate change initiatives. The NCG supports management's efforts to identify meaningful product, consumer, financial and other factors to develop metrics material to the business, and communication plans regarding Lumen's

environmental programs and ESG strategy. The Risk and Security Committee ("RSC") has primary responsibility for risk oversight and assisting the full Board with identifying, monitoring and managing risks to the Company's business, properties and employees. The RSC periodically reviews the major risk exposures, including but not limited to risks in the following areas: (i) risks to the Company's properties posed by casualty events (which may include property damage from flooding, hurricanes, wildfires, or other events related to or which may be exacerbated by climate change, and (ii) risks to the Company's business operations caused by failure to comply with applicable regulations, contractual commitments, and environmental, safety, health or other similar laws. In 2023 the RSC had 4 Board members and held 4 meetings.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**The Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee's Charter

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Monitoring and overseeing initiatives

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Lumen's Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee oversees and monitor, and periodically reports to the Board on, the Company's policies, initiatives and disclosures relating to environmental and social matters including environmental and sustainability initiatives, which may from time to time including biodiversity issues.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

Climate change

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(4.3.2) Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.3.3) Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues

At present there is no managerial responsibility of biodiversity as Lumen's direct impact upon biodiversity is generally not significant. Where, at a local level, there is a potential for a significant direct impact either through new planned developments or modifications to existing facilities, then this would be managed at an operational level. Lumen's most substantial impact upon biodiversity is indirect, via emissions of greenhouse gases contributing to climate change, which is dealt with directly as explained in this CDP submission.
[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CFO leads the Finance organization and is responsible for supporting Company-wide objectives from a finance perspective. The CFO is also the executive responsible for the overall performance of the finance function, which at Lumen includes the Treasury/EH&S/Risk Management team, where assessment and monitoring of climate-related issues occurs. Lumen's EH&S team and Risk Management team are responsible for monitoring their respective aspects of climate-related issues. These two teams report directly to Lumen's SVP Treasurer who reports to the CFO. Therefore, climate-related issues are typically identified by EH&S or Risk Management, then escalated to the SVP Treasurer, then onto the CFO. This structure allows the CFO to monitor and track various climate-related issues. [Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

15

(4.5.3) Please explain

Our compensation decisions may include the addition of ESG goals for our executive officers' individual performance scorecards. An Individual Performance Modifier cap of 20% is also applied to Short-Term Incentives for C-Suite Officers and is therefore applicable where these relate to environmental issues. In addition, Customer Experience has a 15% weighting for executive compensation, and Lumen views its climate and sustainability performance as an important component of maintaining and improving its relationships with our customers. Regarding C-Suite staff, for example, the achievement of Lumen's climate-related targets rests with the CFO, who is incentivized to meet them through a monetary incentive in the form of shares.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level
☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply
☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets
☑ Progress towards environmental targets
☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our compensation decisions may include the addition of ESG goals for our executive officers' individual performance scorecards. An Individual Performance Modifier cap of 20% is also applied to Short-Term Incentives for C-Suite Officers and is therefore applicable where these relate to environmental issues. In addition, Customer Experience has a 15% weighting for executive compensation, and Lumen views its climate and sustainability performance as an important component of maintaining and improving its relationships with our customers.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The CFO has a Short-Term Incentive annual bonus based upon individual performance modifiers. The achievement of Lumen's climate-related targets rests with the CFO, who is incentivized to meet them through an incentive in the form of shares.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our publicly available 2022 ESG Report (issued in 2023) contains a Sustainability Vision (page 33), which has much of the same policy content as that required by the ISO14001 Environmental Management System standard. Lumen is committed to incorporating appropriate environmental sustainability principles and practices throughout our operations as we work to serve our customers and our communities. Our ESG Strategy informs and drives our sustainability efforts. The vision commits to implementing sustainability initiatives, building an energy-efficient global communications network, reducing GHGs, water and waste, and engaging employees and suppliers in sustainability efforts. It commits Lumen to meeting applicable sustainability legal requirements, and to establish goals and metrics to track sustainability performance. Relevant to or GHG emissions reduction, and identified next to the Vision, is Lumen's commitment to a emissions reduction target as approved by the Science-based Targets Initiative (SBTi) which aligns Lumen with the goals of the Paris Agreement.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

☑ Other environmental commitment, please specify :Energy efficiency, GHG emission reduction, reducing water consumption & waste

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Global e-Sustainability Initiative

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization’s role within each framework or initiative

TCFD: We have conducted a physical climate change risk assessment to help us evaluate specific threats and identify mitigation opportunities. The study assessed climate risk to seven sites and assets that are critical to our business, under a high emissions scenario out to both 2035 and 2060. The assessment aligned with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations and focused on the business-as-usual scenario of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) which has the greatest physical impacts. In 2022 we completed a TCFD aligned, qualitative scenario analysis of our transition risks and opportunities. We are using the results of this analysis to inform the eventual development of a low carbon transition plan, consistent with TCFD and CDP transition planning guidance. We continue to align our ESG reporting with TCFD as referenced in our ESG report. SBTi: In 2019, Lumen Technologies (Lumen) established two science-based targets (SBTs) approved by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) to reduce GHG emissions: SBT-1 is to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 18% and SBT-2 is to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions by 10%; both by 2025 from a 2018 baseline year. Both targets are now achieved, and we are in the process of setting new targets. To reduce our carbon footprint, we are committed to identifying and implementing energy efficiency and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction initiatives. We continue to reduce our absolute GHG emissions and intensity by purchasing renewable energy and investing in facility efficiency improvements/new technologies and are on track towards meeting our SBTs. Global Enabling Sustainability Initiative (GeSI): Lumen has been a member of the Global Enabling Sustainability Initiative (GeSI) since 2020 and uses their resources and best practices to further our sustainability programs. GeSI is a leading source of impartial information, resources, and best practices for achieving social and environmental sustainability through digital resources.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to have one in the next two years

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

Lumen submits mandatory federal government lobbying Disclosure Reports. Our ID numbers will vary with disclosure reports but for an example of lobbying on funding for telecommunications networks (as discussed in our answer to 4.11.1) our ID numbers are as follows: - House ID: 419150000 Senate ID: 400859523-12 Please note that Lumen also voluntarily publishes a Political Contributions Report to ensure transparency in accordance with Federal and State campaign financial laws.

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Involvement in organizations such as trade associations is assessed prior to active participation and is relevant across the organization in all countries. Lumen's Public Policy Group is also engaged if changes or new initiatives may have an impact on regulatory or public policy for the Company. A further means of ensuring actions that can influence policies remain consistent with our climate change strategy is achieved through the Sustainability Committee. This Team includes the functional groups across the organization that would be involved directly or indirectly in influencing public policy related to climate change. Consistency is achieved, in part, through consultation with our Chief Compliance Officer and General Counsel (as needed). In general, public policy activities are geared towards increasing and expanding the adoption of broadband internet which can significantly reduce the carbon footprint of our customers and their business partners. With regard to political contributions, Lumen publishes a Political Contributions Report to ensure transparency in accordance with Federal and State campaign financial laws. This sets out Lumen's Core Principles and processes. The funding is not party political and is to advocate for solutions that serve our customers, employees, shareholders, and communities. Federal, state and local policymakers make critical decisions that directly affect our ability to invest in our network and deliver services to enterprise, government and mass-market customers. Our participation in the political process is essential to ensure that we have a voice in those decisions. Lumen is committed to complying with laws and regulations governing the political process. Management of this participation is the responsibility of the Senior Vice President, Public Policy and Government Affairs, reporting to the Executive Vice President, General Counsel & Secretary. Public policy updates are provided periodically to Lumen's Board and/or its committees. Via the enterprise risk management framework, the Board and/or its committees oversee compliance with the Company's policies and procedures regarding political contributions and activities. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee periodically reviews and approves the company's political policies, practices and expenditures. The company's Internal Audit personnel and Corporate Ethics and Compliance Department assess the risk related to political activities, including spending.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Policies and regulations that support the US Department of Commerce's Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment (BEAD) program goal of providing state grants for middle-mile and last-mile fiber broadband infrastructure to unserved and underserved locations. State and federal regulatory reforms allowing telecoms carriers to stop providing landline service over copper telephone wires where communities are served by competitive services via fiber broadband, mobile wireless, fixed wireless etc.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**State and Federal subsidization of fiber broadband expansion and deregulation of legacy copper networks.

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Sub-national

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Participation in voluntary government programs

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

In 2023, Lumen engaged with policymakers on state and federal grant programs and regulatory reforms that support the migration from legacy copper to modern fiber broadband networks. Our policy focus is on deregulation of the legacy copper network to enable an efficient migration to modern fiber networks. We recognize that this policy position and successful outcome will likely have a positive impact on our overall goal of reducing carbon emissions. While we cannot currently quantify the benefits of the switch to modern fiber networks, we are aware of a number of studies that point to a significant reduction in environmental impact. 'The Fiber Broadband Association and McKinsey & Company studies, conclude that migrating from legacy copper to modern fiber networks reduces carbon emissions due to the increased energy efficiency and lower power requirements of fiber networks. Although we are currently still assessing these studies, we are also aware of other studies that reach this same conclusion, and on this basis we believe that our engagement is aligned with global environmental policy goals including the Paris Agreement. Laws and regulations that impede the switch from copper to fiber harm the environment by extending the use of less energy-efficient networks. Transitioning to fiber is a key focus of our lobbying efforts. We gauge success by removing regulations delaying this transition. The 16 states where Lumen maintains copper networks and is evaluating whether to participate in the federal BEAD grant program, including Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Florida, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming. When statewide regulatory relief is not available then Lumen will seek geography-specific relief within the state. (Regarding funding: We can't specifically quantify on this issue, but political contributions are listed in Lumen political contributions report).

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :USTelecom and Fiber Broadband Association

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization’s position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Our position on supporting fiber infrastructure grants and eliminating regulations on copper networks to facilitate the efficient migration to modern fiber networks aligns with USTelecom and the Fiber Broadband Association. Lumen provided substantive input to association advocacy on both topics, although the company did not specifically encourage either association to define the environmental impacts of this migration in 2023. Lumen collaborates with the telecommunications industry on regulatory and legislative strategies that support the efficient migration from legacy copper to modern fiber networks. We are evaluating several studies, including those by the Fiber Broadband Association and McKinsey, which conclude that migrating from legacy copper to modern fiber networks reduces carbon emissions due to the increased energy efficiency and lower power requirements of fiber networks.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

239500

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Lumen provided 231,000 to USTelecom and 8,500 to Fiber Broadband Association in 2023. This funding supports association work to develop industry consensus positions on regulatory and public policy issues, and to represent the broadband industry before state and federal government bodies, to the media, and with other stakeholder organizations. Both of these organizations support fiber infrastructure grants and eliminating regulations on copper networks to facilitate the efficient migration to modern fiber networks. Studies by The Fiber Broadband Association and McKinsey & Company conclude that migrating from legacy copper to modern fiber networks reduces carbon emissions due to the increased energy efficiency and lower power requirements of fiber networks. Although we are currently still assessing these studies, we are also aware of other studies that reach this same conclusion, and on this basis we believe that our engagement is aligned with global environmental policy goals including the Paris Agreement.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ TCFD

☑ Other, please specify :SASB

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

p10 – Governance: Sustainability Management Committee, Programs and initiatives. Emissions Targets/SBTs. Sustainability Strategy / Agenda. Benchmarks. p11 – Supplier environmental assessment, code of conduct & commitments. Risk: Climate preparedness. p26 - Climate change risks including extreme weather events, reputational and legal risks. Environmental conditions (i.e. Dependency) p36- Risk & Dependencies: environmental conditions & disasters

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Lumen Annual Report Form 10-k.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The Annual Report for fiscal year 2023 filed on Form 10-k is attached. The content of the Annual Report Form 10-k concerning Lumen's response to environmental issues and climate change is based upon Lumen's ESG Report which is aligned to TCFD and SASB. Lumen also publishes further information on its response to environmental issues in its Proxy Statement.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Every three years or less frequently
[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios
☑ IEA SDS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:
☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :2035

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) achieves key energy-related United Nations Sustainable Development Goals related to universal energy access and major improvements in air quality, and reaches global net zero emissions by 2070 (with many countries and regions reaching net zero much earlier). As a well below 2 C pathway the SDS represents a gateway to the outcomes targeted by the Paris Agreement The SDS is based on a surge in clean energy policies and investment that puts the energy system on track for key Sustainable Development Goals SDGs In this scenario all current net zero pledges are achieved in full and there are extensive efforts to realize near term emissions reductions Advanced economies reach net zero emissions by 2050 China around 2060 and all other countries by 2070 at the latest Under the SDS scenario the CO2 price will reach USD 120 per ton of CO2 in 2030 in all regions with net zero pledges.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Lumen's rationale for choosing the IEA's Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) and Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) was to encompass a broad range of future climate and policy outcomes on both ends of the spectrum

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Facility

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2005

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2060

☑ Other, please specify :2035 and 2060

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

RCP85 is a high emissions scenario characterized by increasing greenhouse gas emissions throughout the 21st century In RCP85 increases in global mean surface temperature are in the range of 32 to 54C by 2100 Because it has the largest emissions of all of the RCP scenarios RCP85 also has greatest physical impacts Lumen used RCP85 in its physical scenario analysis to conservatively estimate the upper end of the range of potential climate change impacts on 7 critical assets sites over two future time horizons a medium-term horizon 2035 and a long-term horizon 2060

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The rationale behind choosing this scenario was because it is the scenario with the greatest temperature increase and greatest physical impacts.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**2035

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS), reflects current policy settings based on a sector-by-sector assessment of the specific policies that are in place, as well as those that have been announced by governments around the world. The STEPS scenario does not assume that governments will reach all announced goals and explores where the energy system might go without a major additional steer from policy makers For example the STEPS includes only existing and announced carbon pricing initiatives.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Lumen's rationale for choosing the IEA's Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) and Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) was to encompass a broad range of future climate and policy outcomes on both ends of the spectrum.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Lumen conducted a physical scenario analysis using the Representative Concentration Pathway 8.5 (RCP8.5) scenario. The most common and substantial risks across all sites that have the potential for damage and/or disruption of operations were increasing average temperatures, extreme temperatures, drought, and flooding. By 2035, increasing and extreme temperatures and rising humidity are likely to increase cooling costs, frequency of power interruptions, and exposure of employees and infrastructure to heat stress. For the US sites, which are in urban areas, wildfire impacts are likely to be indirect and to include degraded air quality and power interruptions. The projected increases in intensity of extreme precipitation events may increase inland flooding risk for some US sites. One site is exposed to increases in flooding and tropical cyclone hazards. By 2060, increasing and extreme temperatures and drought are the most common risks but may be mitigated by use of energy- and water-efficient cooling technologies and backup power systems to reduce the likelihood of business interruption due to heat wave impacts on the electrical grid. One site may be exposed to direct wildfire impacts. Recommendations from physical climate risk assessment have been made to the Board and the Business Continuity Team, providing sufficient information for Lumen to review its risk management processes, identify opportunities and as necessary amend business strategy. The results have been used to evaluate various climate change risks to our ongoing operations when we consider opening new facilities and/or expanding our network. One action taken following the scenario analysis, and after Hurricane Idalia, was to register our sites in the hurricane zone with Alert Media, a hurricane and emergency event communication system. Our comprehensive business continuity program focuses on prevention, collaboration, communication, response, and recovery to assist us in quickly resolving disruptive events. The scenario analysis results indicated that climate change may result in more frequent and intense severe weather, and this is a potential opportunity for Lumen as our product and services strategy will address increasing customer needs for resilient cloud services. Lumen data center services range from dedicated hosting and cloud services to more complex managed solutions, such as disaster recovery, business continuity, applications management support. Lumen has completed a TCFD-aligned, qualitative scenario analysis of its transition risks and opportunities. Lumen is using the scenario analysis to understand the policy and legal, technology, market, reputation, and operational risks — as well as opportunities — that could arise from the transition to a low-carbon or carbon-constrained economy. We are using IEA's Stated Policy Scenario (STEPS) and Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) for the transition climate scenario analysis. The result of this analysis will help inform Lumen's strategy, sustainability initiatives and financial planning as well as development of Lumen's transition plan.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

	Transition plan	Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world	Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world
	Select from: ☑ No, but we are developing a climate transition plan within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify :Lumen is currently investigating options for developing a Transition Plan.	*Lumen is currently investigating options for developing a Transition Plan.*

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Lumen's purpose to "further human progress through technology" drives our strategy of operational excellence and is focused on customers as well as investors and employees. Our customer focused objectives can only be fully realized if we provide resilient, reliable service. Climate change risk has influenced our customer service provision at various levels, and in the short term. For example, our Business Continuity Planning Team recognize the risk of service interruption from extreme weather events associated with climate change, and the Enterprise Risk Management team ("ERM") reports this and similar risk management issues to the Board of Director's Risk and Security Committee in ERM's quarterly briefings. As a result there is a high level recognition of the need to protect our locations from events such as river floods, and heightened erosion due to extreme rainfall, as in the example of the protection of the Colorado Springs, Colorado office. Through our Business Continuity Planning function, Lumen is one of four members participating in the President's National Security Telecommunications Committee. As described above, Lumen conducted a physical scenario analysis using the IPCC Business-as-Usual (RCP 8.5) scenario. This study evaluated the acute and chronic physical climate impacts at 7 critical assets in the USA and Panama in both the medium term (2035) and long term (2060). Recommendations were made to both the Board and the Business Continuity Planning Team and included leveraging the climate scenario analysis to determine the resilience of the business strategy.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Lumen monitors risks associated with its supply chain including those arising from climate change. One such example is the imposition of carbon taxes via our procurement of electricity. Lumen had previously responded to such taxes at our UK facilities prior to their divestment, by investing in energy efficiency and through the procurement of renewable electricity. We have therefore anticipated the potential for future carbon taxes in our North American facilities and have responded in a similar way. We anticipated a potential increase in energy costs in Colorado due to the Renewable Energy Standard (RES) requiring utilities to generate 30% of their electricity from renewable sources. Our strategic response has been to authorize programs supporting energy efficiency improvements across much of our property portfolio, thus reducing our consumption with immediate effect, in response to this short-term transitional risk. For example, in the USA in 2023, Lumen invested 22,821,949 into projects that reduced energy consumption, thus avoiding the consumption of 59,200,000 kWhs. Also in 2023, Lumen invested in Power Purchase Agreements in Arizona, securing the supply of electricity from renewable sources and therefore potentially reducing our exposure to future carbon taxes. Our sustainability initiatives are strengthened by our partnerships with other organizations. For example, Lumen has been a member of the Global Enabling Sustainability Initiative (GeSI) since 2020 and utilizes their resources and best practices to further our sustainability programs. GeSI is a leading source of impartial information, resources, and best practices for achieving social and environmental sustainability through digital resources.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Climate related risks and opportunities have prompted a strategic approach to our investment in R&D. By the nature of the business/industry, Lumen is continually investing to optimize our products and services. By boosting efficiency of our products and services and decreasing energy consumption, Lumen can become more resilient to climate change and enhance its reputation for good corporate governance. Lumen is committed to ensuring the energy efficiency of its modems and routers and has previously participated in the Voluntary Agreement for Ongoing Improvement to Energy Efficiency of Small Network Equipment. We are also continuing to increase coverage of fiber rather than copper cable and studies we are evaluating show this has greater energy efficiency.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

A major short and medium-term response to climate-related risks and opportunities has been a senior management decision to support a wide range of energy efficiency and emissions reduction programs that alleviate the transitional risks associated with carbon taxes and regulations, reduce our impact, and realize the opportunities associated with a senior management level of performance as expected by our customers. Examples include our adoption of a global science-based target (SBT) to reduce emissions, and in the USA significant investment in energy efficiency in buildings and processes. Our strategic response has been to authorize programs supporting energy efficiency improvements across much of our property portfolio, thus reducing our consumption with immediate effect, in response to this short-term transitional risk. For example, in the USA in 2023, Lumen invested 22,821,949 into projects that reduced energy consumption, thus avoiding the consumption of 59,200,000 KWhs.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply
☑ Direct costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Lumen recognizes that in the short and medium term the business may be faced by additional costs associated with the introduction of new carbon taxes, in particular within the USA. As explained above, part of our response is to enhance the energy efficiency of our processes and buildings to minimize exposure to such taxes should they be introduced, with project lifetimes spanning the short, medium and (early) long term time horizons. The business has therefore pursued a strategy of

authorizing major improvement programs aimed at energy and emissions reduction. For example, approximately 23,000,000 was invested at US facilities in 2023. We have pursued utility rebates and incentives for our utility cost reduction and energy efficiency programs and in 2023 we received utility rebates of 1,052,000 including for switch grooms and decommissioning, mechanical system upgrades, replacement of motors and fans, installation of building control systems, and lighting retrofits. Another incentive for investing in energy efficiency projects, is that Lumen recognizes that reducing its impact associated with climate change may be viewed favorably by customers and investors, and therefore increase revenue and investment. As described earlier, Lumen has conducted a physical scenario analysis using the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Business-as-Usual (RCP 8.5) scenario. This study evaluated the acute and chronic physical climate impacts at 7 critical assets in the USA and Panama in both the medium term (2035) and long term (2060). Recommendations were made to both the Board and the Business Continuity Planning Team and included leveraging the climate scenario analysis to determine the resilience of the financial planning process.
[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ OPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

22821949

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0.1

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

Lumen technologies has an established and dedicated budget for all environmental sustainability initiatives. This includes budget for our ongoing energy efficiency and climate change mitigation efforts. Specifically, we spent 23,185,949 in 2023 on all of our environmental sustainability efforts and energy efficiency projects. Our total operating expenditures in the same period was 24,141,000,000. Thus, taking 23,185,949 / 24,141,000,000 0.10% share of our total operating expenses is aligned with sustainable taxonomy in the reporting year.
[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

	Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1
	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

Presently, we do not have sufficient resources to quantify and implement an internal price of carbon and the cost of other environmental externalities. Lumen is currently undergoing changes, such as those related to divestment of our EMEA businesses, and once this process is complete we hope to evaluate options for setting internal pricing on environmental externalities in the future.
[Fixed row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Plastics
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We have defined an initial threshold of 1% for identifying suppliers contributing a significant proportion of Scope 3 emissions. Please note: this supplier assessment is used solely for identifying suppliers with a significant contribution to our Scope 3 carbon footprint. A supplier-specific technique was used for 50 suppliers where data was available, whereas for most others we used revenue as a proxy against emission factors based on commodity groups.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

16

Plastics

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within two years

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Reputation management

☑ Supplier performance improvement

☑ Other, please specify **:**The environmental impact of the suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

In 2023 we engaged with 25 electricity suppliers in the USA. Our rationale is to better understand our electricity suppliers' generation portfolio and goals in limiting and/or reducing greenhouse gas emissions. This allows Lumen to better evaluate our own opportunities for switching to renewable/green tariffs. We decided to approach our power suppliers because of the considerable impact this could have upon our upstream emissions of CO2e. These suppliers were prioritized and engaged because they represent a significant proportion of Lumen's US electricity supply and were therefore prioritized on the basis of their environmental impact; their direct emissions being Lumen's indirect upstream emissions. The impact of engagement has been to improve our own understanding of opportunities for

potentially switching to renewable/ green tariffs, which would also have the effect of demonstrating Lumen's commitment to mitigating its contribution to climate change, and potentially help reduce future carbon taxes. The engagement extends to the 25 suppliers that represent approximately 60% of US electricity supply, being a threshold that ensures the information gathered is of significance as an input into our decision making. Measures of success include being able to quantify reductions in our Scope 2 electricity (market-based) emissions of CO2e, relevant to our USA operations, that would arrive with such a switch, and being able to present this as part of a business case.

Plastics

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

This is not an immediate strategic priority and due to limited resources we are currently focusing our engagement on issues determined to have most impact as described in the Climate Change example above.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Although we strongly encourage suppliers to adopt environmental good practice, we are not currently actively monitoring this. Suppliers have to comply with all legislation, including environmental legislation, but Lumen does not currently specify other environmental requirements for suppliers within contracts. However, our Supplier Code of Conduct states that Lumen expects suppliers to embrace and share our commitment to integrity and compliance with the law, and to follow the principles set forth within the Supplier Code. One of the principles is that suppliers must use reasonable efforts to employ environmentally preferable and energy-efficient services and must work with their own suppliers to assess and address environmental and sustainability issues within their supply chains. Suppliers, upon request, must provide documentation of their environment and sustainability practices
[Fixed row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Other information collection activity, please specify :We engage with our US electricity suppliers to better understand opportunities to switch to green tariffs.

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

In 2023 we engaged with 25 electricity suppliers in the USA. Our rationale is to better understand our electricity suppliers' generation portfolio and goals in limiting and/or reducing greenhouse gas emissions. This allows Lumen to better evaluate our own opportunities for switching to renewable/green tariffs. We decided to approach our power suppliers because of the considerable impact this could have upon our emissions of CO2e. Note that whilst this accounts for 38.32% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions, it also represents engagement with companies that supply power that accounts for an estimated 47.90% of our global Scope 2 emissions (market-basis). The impact of engagement has been to improve our own understanding of opportunities for potentially switching to renewable/ green tariffs. The engagement extends to the 25 suppliers that represent a minimum of 50% of US electricity supply, being a threshold that ensures the information gathered is of significance as an input into our decision making. Measures of success include being able to quantify reductions in our Scope 2 electricity (market-based) emissions of CO2e, relevant to our USA operations, that would arrive with such a switch and being able to present this as part of a business case. For example, in 2023 we switched our consumption in Arizona to a renewable source using a Power purchase Agreement (PPA).

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ No

Plastics

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No other supplier engagement

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Outreach to gather shareholders' views on sustainability issues

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

In 2023 our Board focused a great deal of attention on ESG initiatives and shareholder engagement efforts, as detailed in the Proxy Statement to our 2023 Annual Report (pages 38-40). The Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee in partnership with the Board continued our focus on the Company's ESG initiatives and communications. This process assists the Board in continually reviewing our governance practices for alignment with best practices and stakeholder interests, and to drive value for shareholders. The Board believes that input from shareholders is a critical component in our efforts to enhance governance practices. Investor feedback on sustainability issues is shared with Board committee members. We reached out to our top 30 shareholders, representing nearly 60% of shares

outstanding, and regular outreach with our largest investors was used to discuss important items to be raised at our AGM. On this basis, we have identified 60% of the stakeholders as engaged and 60% of stakeholder-associated Scope 3 emissions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We reached out to our top 30 shareholders, representing nearly 60% of shares outstanding. This regular outreach enabled us to share important shareholder feedback with Board committee members, thereby helping align Lumen's governance practices with stakeholder interests. It also enables issues of importance to shareholders to be raised at our AGM.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Employees

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Lumen regularly engages with its employees regarding its sustainability and environmental impacts and initiatives, including those related to climate change. We recognize that the successful fulfilment of our policies, targets, initiatives and other goals is dependent upon the support of employees, and several Scope 3 categories are linked to employee behavior. Therefore, as well as all employees receiving information in an in initial induction, our ongoing communications include sharing information such as via our annual ESG report, annual CDP climate change report, and other periodic internal communications including articles and blogs and the company intranet.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Lumen reports on scope 3 categories that are linked to employee behavior; comprising waste generated in operations, employee commuting, business travel and (to an extent) fuel and energy-related activities (FERA). These Scope 3 categories are included in Lumen's Scope 3 Science-based target which has been achieved and we are currently maintaining, as explained elsewhere in this report. We view this as a measure of success regarding our employee engagement.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align your organization’s goals to support customers’ targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We have included customer engagement as Lumen is regularly providing customers with information related to environmental performance, including our climate-related performance. Whereas we provide publicly available information in our ESG reports and CDP responses, as accessible to all customers, we additionally provide further information in response to specific customer requests, for which we have identified engagement with one percent of customers. We provide information on performance against our science-based targets, our emissions data for customers' supply chain-related Scope 3 emissions, and information on initiatives and programs.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Lumen recognizes that sustainability is becoming increasingly important for customers and therefore it is critical for Lumen to respond to their requests and demonstrate our own commitments and performance in this area. Our measurement of success is being able to able to positively respond to customers' requests by providing the information they desire and by being able to demonstrate a high level of performance with regard to our climate change performance and mitigation.
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.11) Please explain

Lumen works with various stakeholders on projects that aid our sustainability goals. Lumen values the input of supply chain partners and those that have proposals are welcome to approach us. We do not have any new and specific collaborative initiatives to suggest at this time.
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The operational control approach is the most suitable boundary for Lumen, being a communications provider with the ability to introduce its own policies and procedures over most business operations and activities.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The operational control approach is the most suitable boundary for Lumen, being a communications provider with the ability to introduce its own policies and procedures over most business operations and activities.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The operational control approach is the most suitable boundary for Lumen, being a communications provider with the ability to introduce its own policies and procedures over most business operations and activities.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a divestment

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Lumen EMEA

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

Lumen sold its European, Middle Eastern and African (EMEA) businesses to Colt Technology Services, with the sale completing on 1st November 2023. This comprised all Lumen assets including data centers, networks and office buildings, with the exception of two office buildings, one in Poland and one in Spain. All of the past year emissions in this report have been re-baselined to take this change into consideration.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a change in boundary

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

As identified in our answer to question 7.1.1, on 1st November 2023 Lumen sold off its EMEA business units to Colt Technology Services. However, we have re-calculated (re-baselined) both our 2018 baseline year and the previous year (2022) therefore this has no impact upon the emissions during these years relative to the 2023 reporting year.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2, location-based

☑ Scope 2, market-based

☑ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Base year emissions are recalculated when a change in technique or other factor results in CO2e changes exceeding a threshold of 1 percent for any one Scope. Please note that whereas we are reporting the recalculated base year (2018) and previous year (2022) in this disclosure, we are not re-reporting the intermediate years. Whereas these have now been recalculated this process did not complete in time for entry into this CDP submission.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

For the Market-based approach we follow the market-basis hierarchy as defined in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.
[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

221075.11

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Emission factors are taken predominantly from the EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories. For refrigerant losses we used 100-year Global Warming Potentials from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5), such as 1,924 for R-410A. Fuel consumption data was taken mainly from invoices and vehicle fuel cards and is therefore considered accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records. The key assumption relates to fuel purchases being used as a proxy for fuel combustion, however given the size of the portfolio and consumption rates this is a reasonable assumption, and any deviance will be less than 2%.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1778560.29

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Activities associated with Scope 2 emissions are electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as equipment at third-party co-locations over which we consider we have operational control. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 emissions. The location-based method considers average emission factors for the electricity grid that provide electricity to a reporting organization. Lumen's location-based inventory is calculated using US EPA eGRID emission factors for the USA, and IEA average emission factors for other countries The majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites the choice of technique is selected to ensure a high level of accuracy. This includes using a kWh/square foot metric based on averages for metered sites and/or major principle use. For a small percentage of sites without metered data but with recorded billed electricity amounts, an electricity kWh/ metric by state, based on averages from metered sites, is used to estimate average consumption based on expenditure. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application, and we consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 emissions to be less than 2%.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1779670.97

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Activities associated with Scope 2 emissions comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 emissions. Emission factors are applied following the GHG Protocol's market basis hierarchy. Where available, we use the factors associated with renewable instruments such as Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) or equivalent. In the majority of instances we do not apply supplier-specific factors due to the very large number of suppliers we engage but revert down the hierarchy to use region or country-specific grid emission factors (sourced eGRID for the USA and IEA for other countries). Where a

reliable residual mix is available, this would be used, such as the AIB Residual Mix for Poland and Spain. This technique is kept consistent year-on-year and, if changed, we would re-baseline. The majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites the choice of technique is selected to ensure a high level of accuracy. This includes using a kWh/square foot metric based on averages for metered sites and/or major principle use. A small percentage of sites without metered data but with recorded billed amounts, a kWh/ metric by state, based on averages from metered sites, is used to estimate average consumption based on expenditure. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application, and we consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 emissions to be less than 2%.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

850343.13

(7.5.3) Methodological details

To calculate Lumen's scope 3, category 1 emissions, a hybrid methodology was used based on the company's spend data. Where primary data was available specific supplier data was used where available from the public sources and matched to Lumen's commodity type purchases and revenue. This data was then collated and calculated in the Optera Platform to allocate emissions by supplier. The emissions factors for each spend category were adjusted based on primary data inputs specific to Lumen commodities and spend categories, resulting in precise calculations of emissions associated with specific suppliers. For spend data that couldn't be matched to a specific supplier, emissions were categorized into relevant DEFRA input output (EEIO) categories, and annual spend figures were multiplied by emissions factors sourced from the Cradle to Gate factors. Each commodity group in the dataset is mapped to the appropriate EPA Environmentally Extended Input-Output (EEIO) commodity category by Optera and the associated emission factor (kg CO2e per USD) is applied to the spend totals. In the event there is spend data that is unclassified and without a pre-assigned commodity or spend grouping, emissions will be calculated using an emission factor derived from an average of all EEIO categories. The EPA's EEIO emissions factors for spend were released in 2018 and are updated annually based on the exchange rate and inflation. Purchased Goods and Services: Hybrid Methodology. PG&S emissions calculation is (mass CO2e) vendor spend (USD) x Emission factor (mass CO2e per USD)

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

136340.22

(7.5.3) Methodological details

To calculate Lumen's scope 3, category 2 emissions, a hybrid methodology was used based on the company's spend data. Where primary data was available specific supplier data was used where available from the public sources and matched to Lumen's commodity type purchases and revenue. This data was then collated and calculated in the Optera Platform to allocate emissions by supplier. The emissions factors for each spend category were adjusted based on primary data inputs specific to Lumen commodities and spend categories, resulting in precise calculations of emissions associated with specific suppliers. For spend data that couldn't be matched to a specific supplier, emissions were categorized into relevant DEFRA input output (EEIO) categories, and annual spend figures were multiplied by emissions factors sourced from the Cradle to Gate factors. Each commodity group in the dataset is mapped to the appropriate EPA Environmentally Extended Input-Output (EEIO) commodity category by Optera and the associated emission factor (kg CO2e per USD) is applied to the spend totals. In the event there is spend data that is unclassified and without a pre-assigned commodity or spend grouping, emissions will be calculated using an emission factor derived from an average of all EEIO categories. The EPA's EEIO emissions factors for spend were released in 2018 and are updated annually based on the exchange rate and inflation. Capital Goods: Hybrid Methodology. Capital Goods emissions calculation is (mass CO2e) vendor spend (USD) x Emission factor (mass CO2e per USD)

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

466198.98

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The inputs for FERA are obtained from invoices. Electricity, gas and heat/steam kWhs are obtained from invoices. Air travel is obtained from purchasing records and distance calculated from software, road vehicle fuel consumption is calculated from purchasing invoices or expenses claims, and emergency generator and other fuel use is from invoices. The FERA calculations measurement approach is location-based. The approach comprises electricity transmission and distribution losses, electricity well-to-tank emissions from generation, electricity well-to-tank emissions from transmission & distribution, natural gas well-to-tank emissions, heat & steam WTT losses, distribution losses & WTT distribution losses, chilled water WTT and T&D, emergency generators & other minor uses of fuels WTT, air travel in company jet WTT, and road fuels WTT including in company cars, employee cars & commuting. Activity data is then multiplied by the relevant upstream emission factors for the activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased Scope 1 fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software and taken from U.K. DEFRA 2018 "WTT Fuels". For chilled water, heat & steam, the DEFRA 2018 "WTT- heat and steam" (also used for chilled water) is used, which already

accounts for a 5% T&D Grid Loss. Emission factors for WTT Generation and WTT T&D of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software from U.K. DEFRA 2018 guidelines for other countries in "WTT- UK & overseas elec". Emission factors for T&D Grid Loss are location-based and are taken from EPA's eGRID database for the U.S., including applying the U.S. Grid Gross Loss for the inventory year, and IEA 2018 T&D losses adjustment guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 year).

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4750.62

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from the operation of vehicles by Lumen's upstream transportation and logistics providers in the reporting year. Company spend on purchased upstream transportation services is obtained for our partnership in the US EPA SmartWay program. Spend data is divided into two categories – 1) spend with SmartWay partners and 2) spend with non-SmartWay partners. Spend for each is then multiplied by sectoral cradle to gate emission factors for "road transport" provided by UK DEFRA and are contained in the Optera platform. The UKDEFRA emissions factors for spend are updated annually based on the exchange rate and inflation. All emissions factors have been calculated to include the CO2e emissions using the AR5 GWPs for CH4 and N2O. Upstream Transportation and Distribution: Spend-based Methodology. T&D emissions calculation (mass CO2e) EPA SmartWay Spend (USD) x Emission factor (mass CO2e per USD)

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11847.64

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from third-party disposal and treatment of waste generated under Lumen's operational control in the reporting year. Activity data on waste quantity, composition, and disposal method are obtained from our facilities management and waste management providers. GHG emissions from waste generated in operations are calculated using the processes and procedures outlined in The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol). Emissions calculations are based on a lifecycle analysis, including emissions from the long-term decomposition of waste in a landfill or from upstream sources/sinks. Emission factors come from the US EPA's WARM model. Lumen waste data is mapped onto WARM model classifications and applied within the Optera platform. All emissions factors have been calculated to include the CO2e emissions using the AR5 GWPs for CH4 and N2O. Waste Generated in Operations: Waste-Type-Specific Methodology. Waste emissions (mass CO2e) Waste generated (tons) x Emission factor (mass CO2e per ton)

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24616.67

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Lumen business travel includes GHG emissions from employee travel on third party operated commercial aircraft, short-term rental cars, and hotel stays. Energy use GHG emissions from business travel activities are calculated using the processes and procedures outlined in The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol). All relevant emission factors sources include: Lumen's travel management and expense database for commerical air, rental cars, and hotel stay data. This data was applied within the Optera platform. All emissions factors have been calculated to include the CO2e emissions using the AR5 GWPs for CH4 and N2O. These factors are kept up to date by reviewing any revisions to guidance documents and new releases from the EPA emission factor hub, UK DEFRA, and the GHG Protocol. Commercial Air Distance-based Methodology was used for Air travel emissions [(mass CO2e) Passenger miles per category x Emission factor (kg CO2 e/ passenger - mile)]. Road vehicle fuel-based methodology was used for vehicle emissions [(mass CO2) Fuel use (gal) x Emission factor (kg CO2 per gal) and Miles x Emission factor (g CH4/N2O per mi)]. Hotel Stays Spend-based Methodology was used for hotel stay emissions [(mass CO2e) Regional hotel stays (# of hotel nights) x Emission factor (mass CO2e/ per room per night)]

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40640.15

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from the transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites via methods such as automobile, bus, rail, or subway. GHG emissions from employee commuting activities are calculated using the processes and procedures outlined in The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol). All relevant emission factors are listed below and applied within the Optera platform. All emissions factors have been calculated to include the CO2e emissions using the AR5 GWPs for CH4 and N2O. Fuel consumption, commuting distances and modes of travel were based on survey results from our employee operations at 6 Lumen campuses in Arizona. Total emissions by fuel type and mode of transportation were calculated using emission factors and methodologies from the US EPA Emission Factor Hub. Total emissions from employee commuting were extrapolated to all Lumen employees to determine the global total. Employee Commuting Distance-based Methodology: Employee commuting emissions (mass CO2/CH4/N2O) Distance traveled (miles) x Emission factor (mass CO2/CH4/N2O per miles)

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

81711.38

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from the energy end use operation of on-site customer premise equipment (CPE) such as modems and routers sold by Lumen to its customers in the reporting year. Activity data are based on nameplate equipment power ratings and units sold by equipment type. Total annual electricity consumption is quantified using estimated customer use time and equipment utilization. Total lifetime emissions are calculated based on the expected average lifetime in years of CPE. GHG emissions from the customer use of sold products are calculated using the processes and procedures outlined in The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol). US average eGRID location-based emissions factors were applied in the Optera platform to calculate the emissions total. All emissions

factors have been calculated to include the CO2e emissions using the AR5 GWPs for CH4 and N2O. Use of Sold Products Methodology is the Direct-Use Phase calcaulation approach [Energy use related emissions (mass CO2/CH4/N2O) Customer electricity use (kWh) x Emission factor (mass CO2/CH4/N2O per kWh)]

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

640.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from third-party waste disposal and treatment of CPE products sold by Lumen in the reporting year at the end of their life. Activity data are based on the total mass and composition of product units sold. The disposal method is estimated based on CPE composition and industry common practices (i.e., landfilling). GHG emissions from waste of Lumen CPE products sold are calculated using the processes and procedures outlined in The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol). Emissions calculations are based on a lifecycle analysis, including emissions from the long-term decomposition of waste in a landfill or from upstream sources/sinks. Emissions from waste disposed by landfilling were calculated using emission factors from the EPA's Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery WARM model. All emissions factors have been calculated to include the CO2e emissions using the AR5 GWPs for CH4 and N2O. End of Life Treatment of Sold Products: Waste-type specific method [CPE waste emissions (mass CO2e) Waste generated (tons) x Emission factor (mass CO2e per ton)]

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

166651.61

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Emission factors are taken predominantly from the EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories, for example 53.06 kg CO2/mmBtu for US natural gas

combustion. For refrigerant losses we used 100-year Global Warming Potentials from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5), such as 1,924 for R-410A. Fuel consumption data was taken mainly from invoices and vehicle fuel cards and is therefore considered accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records. The key assumption relates to fuel purchases being used as a proxy for fuel combustion, however given the size of the portfolio and consumption rates this is a reasonable assumption, and any deviance will be less than 2%.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

221075.11

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2018

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Emission factors are taken predominantly from the EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories. For refrigerant losses we used 100-year Global Warming Potentials from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5), such as 1,924 for R-410A. Fuel consumption data was taken mainly from invoices and vehicle fuel cards and is therefore considered accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records. The key assumption relates to fuel purchases being used as a proxy for fuel combustion, however given the size of the portfolio and consumption rates this is a reasonable assumption, and any deviance will be less than 2%.

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

172766.33

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Emission factors are taken predominantly from the EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories. For refrigerant losses we used 100-year Global Warming Potentials from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5), such as 1,924 for R-410A. Fuel consumption data was taken mainly from invoices and vehicle fuel cards and is therefore considered accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records. The key assumption relates to fuel purchases being used as a proxy for fuel combustion, however given the size of the portfolio and consumption rates this is a reasonable assumption, and any deviance will be less than 2%.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1284588.2

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

1272623.19

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Activities associated with Scope 2 emissions comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 emissions. For the Location-basis, emission factors are sourced from eGRID for the USA and Canada and from the IEA for other countries. For the Market basis, emission factors are applied following the GHG Protocol's market based hierarchy. Where available, we use the factors associated with renewable instruments such as Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) or equivalent. In the majority of instances we do not apply supplier-specific factors due to the very large number of suppliers we engage, but revert down the hierarchy to use region or country-specific grid emission factors (sourced eGRID for the USA and IEA for other countries). Where a reliable residual mix is available, this would be used, such as the AIB Residual Mix for Poland and Spain. This technique is kept consistent year-on-year and, if changed, we would re-baseline. The majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management and accountancy management systems, facilitating

the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites the choice of technique is selected to ensure a high level of accuracy. This includes using a kWh/square foot metric based on averages for metered sites and/or major principle use. For a small percentage of sites without metered data but with recorded billed electricity amounts, an electricity kWh/ metric by state, based on averages from metered sites, is used to estimate average consumption based on expenditure. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application, and we consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 emissions to be less than 2%.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1778560.29

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

1779670.97

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2018

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Activities associated with Scope 2 emissions comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 emissions. For the Location-basis, emission factors are sourced from eGRID for the USA and Canada and from the IEA for other countries. For the Market basis, emission factors are applied following the GHG Protocol's market based hierarchy. Where available, we use the factors associated with renewable instruments such as Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) or equivalent. In the majority of instances we do not apply supplier-specific factors due to the very large number of suppliers we engage, but revert down the hierarchy to use region or country-specific grid emission factors (sourced eGRID for the USA and IEA for other countries). Where a reliable residual mix is available, this would be used, such as the AIB Residual Mix for Poland and Spain. This technique is kept consistent year-on-year and, if changed, we would re-baseline. The majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites the choice of technique is selected to ensure a high level of accuracy. This includes using a kWh/square foot metric based on averages for metered sites and/or major principle use. For a small percentage of sites without metered data but with recorded billed electricity amounts, an electricity kWh/ metric by state, based on averages from metered sites, is used to estimate average consumption based on expenditure. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application, and we consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 emissions to be less than 2%.

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1431345.76

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

1422765.75

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Activities associated with Scope 2 emissions comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 emissions. For the Location-basis, emission factors are sourced from eGRID for the USA and Canada and from the IEA for other countries. For the Market basis, emission factors are applied following the GHG Protocol's market based hierarchy. Where available, we use the factors associated with renewable instruments such as Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) or equivalent. In the majority of instances we do not apply supplier-specific factors due to the very large number of suppliers we engage, but revert down the hierarchy to use region or country-specific grid emission factors (sourced eGRID for the USA and IEA for other countries). Where a reliable residual mix is available, this would be used, such as the AIB Residual Mix for Poland and Spain. This technique is kept consistent year-on-year and, if changed, we would re-baseline. The majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites the choice of technique is selected to ensure a high level of accuracy. This includes using a kWh/square foot metric based on averages for metered sites and/or major principle use. For a small percentage of sites without metered data but with recorded billed electricity amounts, an electricity kWh/ metric by state, based on averages from metered sites, is used to estimate average consumption based on expenditure. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application, and we consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 emissions to be less than 2%.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

569141.49

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

31.57

(7.8.5) Please explain

To calculate Lumen's scope 3, category 1 emissions, a hybrid methodology was used based on the company's spend data. Where primary data was available specific supplier data was used where available from the public sources and matched to Lumen's commodity type purchases and revenue. This data was then collated and calculated in the Optera Platform to allocate emissions by supplier. The emissions factors for each spend category were adjusted based on primary data inputs specific to Lumen commodities and spend categories, resulting in precise calculations of emissions associated with specific suppliers. For spend data that couldn't be matched to a specific supplier, emissions were categorized into relevant DEFRA input output (EEIO) categories, and annual spend figures were multiplied by emissions factors sourced from the Cradle to Gate factors. Each commodity group in the dataset is mapped to the appropriate EPA Environmentally Extended Input-Output (EEIO) commodity category by Optera and the associated emission factor (kg CO2e per USD) is applied to the spend totals. In the event there is spend data that is unclassified and without a pre-assigned commodity or spend grouping, emissions will be calculated using an emission factor derived from an average of all EEIO categories. The EPA's EEIO emissions factors for spend were released in 2018 and are updated annually based on the exchange rate and inflation. Purchased Goods and Services: Hybrid Methodology. PG&S emissions calculation is (mass CO2e) vendor spend (USD) x Emission factor (mass CO2e per USD)

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

163889.39

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

3.04

(7.8.5) Please explain

To calculate Lumen's scope 3, category 2 emissions, a hybrid methodology was used based on the company's spend data. Where primary data was available specific supplier data was used where available from the public sources and matched to Lumen's commodity type purchases and revenue. This data was then collated and calculated in the Optera Platform to allocate emissions by supplier. The emissions factors for each spend category were adjusted based on primary data inputs specific to Lumen commodities and spend categories, resulting in precise calculations of emissions associated with specific suppliers. For spend data that couldn't be matched to a specific supplier, emissions were categorized into relevant DEFRA input output (EEIO) categories, and annual spend figures were multiplied by emissions factors sourced from the Cradle to Gate factors. Each commodity group in the dataset is mapped to the appropriate EPA Environmentally Extended Input-Output (EEIO) commodity category by Optera and the associated emission factor (kg CO2e per USD) is applied to the spend totals. In the event there is spend data that is unclassified and without a pre-assigned commodity or spend grouping, emissions will be calculated using an emission factor derived from an average of all EEIO categories. The EPA's EEIO emissions factors for spend were released in 2018 and are updated annually based on the exchange rate and inflation. Capital Goods: Hybrid Methodology. Capital Goods emissions calculation is (mass CO2e) vendor spend (USD) x Emission factor (mass CO2e per USD)

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

490223.75

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The inputs for FERA are obtained from invoices. Electricity, gas and heat/steam kWhs are obtained from invoices. Air travel is obtained from purchasing records and distance calculated from software, road vehicle fuel consumption is calculated from purchasing invoices or expenses claims, and emergency generator and other fuel use is from invoices. The FERA calculations measurement approach is location-based. The approach comprises electricity transmission and distribution losses, electricity well-to-tank emissions from generation, electricity well-to-tank emissions from transmission & distribution, natural gas well-to-tank emissions, heat & steam WTT losses, distribution losses & WTT distribution losses, chilled water WTT and T&D, emergency generators & other minor uses of fuels WTT, air travel in company jet WTT, and road fuels WTT including in company cars, employee cars & commuting. Activity data is then multiplied by the relevant upstream emission factors for the activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased Scope 1 fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software and taken from U.K. DEFRA 2023 "WTT Fuels". For chilled water, heat & steam, the DEFRA 2023 "WTT- heat and steam" (also used for chilled water) is used, which already accounts for a 5% T&D Grid Loss. Emission factors for WTT Generation and WTT T&D of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software from U.K. DEFRA 2021 guidelines for other countries in "WTT- UK & overseas elec". Emission factors for T&D Grid Loss are location-based and are taken from EPA's eGRID database for the U.S., including applying the U.S. Grid Gross Loss for the inventory year, and IEA 2023 T&D losses adjustment guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 year).

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

11436.59

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from the operation of vehicles by Lumen's upstream transportation and logistics providers in the reporting year. Company spend on purchased upstream transportation services is obtained for our partnership in the US EPA SmartWay program. Spend data is divided into two categories – 1) spend with SmartWay partners and 2) spend with non-SmartWay partners. Spend for each is then multiplied by sectoral cradle to gate emission factors for "road transport" provided by UK DEFRA and are contained in the Optera platform. The UKDEFRA emissions factors for spend are updated annually based on the exchange rate and inflation. All emissions factors have been calculated to include the CO2e emissions using the AR5 GWPs for CH4 and N2O. Upstream Transportation and Distribution: Spend-based Methodology. T&D emissions calculation (mass CO2e) EPA SmartWay Spend (USD) x Emission factor (mass CO2e per USD)

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

11550.41

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from third-party disposal and treatment of waste generated under Lumen's operational control in the reporting year. Activity data on waste quantity, composition, and disposal method are obtained from our facilities management and waste management providers. GHG emissions from waste generated in operations are calculated using the processes and procedures outlined in The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol). Emissions calculations are based on a lifecycle analysis, including emissions from the long-term decomposition of waste in a landfill or from upstream sources/sinks. Emission factors come from the US EPA's WARM model. Lumen waste data is mapped onto WARM model classifications and applied within the Optera platform. All emissions factors have been calculated to include the CO2e emissions using the AR5 GWPs for CH4 and N2O. Waste Generated in Operations: Waste-Type-Specific Methodology. Waste emissions (mass CO2e) Waste generated (tons) x Emission factor (mass CO2e per ton)

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

10073.79

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

75

(7.8.5) Please explain

Lumen business travel includes GHG emissions from employee travel on third party operated commercial aircraft, short-term rental cars, and hotel stays. Energy use GHG emissions from business travel activities are calculated using the processes and procedures outlined in The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol). All relevant emission factors sources include: Lumen's travel management and expense database for commerical air, rental cars, and hotel stay data. This data was applied within the Optera platform. All emissions factors have been calculated to include the CO2e emissions using the AR5 GWPs for CH4 and N2O. These factors are kept up to date by reviewing any revisions to guidance documents and new releases from the EPA emission factor hub, UK DEFRA, and the GHG Protocol. Commercial Air Distance-based Methodology was used for Air travel emissions [(mass CO2e) Passenger miles per category x Emission factor (kg CO2 e/ passenger - mile)]. Road vehicle fuel-based methodology was used for vehicle emissions [(mass CO2) Fuel use (gal) x Emission factor (kg CO2 per gal) and Miles x Emission factor (g CH4/N2O per mi)]. Hotel Stays Spend-based Methodology was used for hotel stay emissions [(mass CO2e) Regional hotel stays (# of hotel nights) x Emission factor (mass CO2e/ per room per night)]

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

10318.97

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

75

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from the transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites via methods such as automobile, bus, rail, or subway. GHG emissions from employee commuting activities are calculated using the processes and procedures outlined in The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol). All relevant emission factors are listed below and applied within the Optera platform. All emissions factors have been calculated to include the CO2e emissions using the AR5 GWPs for CH4 and N2O. Fuel consumption, commuting distances and modes of travel were based on survey results from our employee operations at 6 Lumen campuses in Arizona. Total emissions by fuel type and mode of transportation were calculated using emission factors and methodologies from

the US EPA Emission Factor Hub. Total emissions from employee commuting were extrapolated to all Lumen employees to determine the global total. Employee Commuting Distance-based Methodology: Employee commuting emissions (mass CO2/CH4/N2O) Distance traveled (miles) x Emission factor (mass CO2/CH4/N2O per miles)

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Lumen follows the Operational Control approach and because it has control of its leased buildings and equipment at 3rd party co-location facilities these emissions are included in the Scope 1 and Scope 2 totals.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All transportation and distribution is paid for by Lumen and captured in the scope 3 upstream transportation and distribution category above.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

At present Lumen does not sell any intermediate products for processing by downstream companies. Therefore, this category represents 0 tonnes CO2e of the Scope 3 total.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

63205.97

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average product method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from the energy end use operation of on-site customer premise equipment (CPE) such as modems and routers sold by Lumen to its customers in the reporting year. Activity data are based on nameplate equipment power ratings and units sold by equipment type. Total annual electricity consumption is quantified using estimated customer use time and equipment utilization. Total lifetime emissions are calculated based on the expected average lifetime in years of CPE. GHG emissions from the customer use of sold products are calculated using the processes and procedures outlined in The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol). US average eGRID location-based emissions factors were applied in the Optera platform to calculate the emissions total. All emissions factors have been calculated to include the CO2e emissions using the AR5 GWPs for CH4 and N2O. Use of Sold Products Methodology is the Direct-Use Phase calculation approach [Energy use related emissions (mass CO2/CH4/N2O) Customer electricity use (kWh) x Emission factor (mass CO2/CH4/N2O per kWh)]

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

660.95

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from third-party waste disposal and treatment of CPE products sold by Lumen in the reporting year at the end of their life. Activity data are based on the total mass and composition of product units sold. The disposal method is estimated based on CPE composition and industry common practices (i.e., landfilling). GHG emissions from waste of Lumen CPE products sold are calculated using the processes and procedures outlined in The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol). Emissions calculations are based on a lifecycle analysis, including emissions from the long-term decomposition of waste in a landfill or from upstream sources/sinks. Emissions from waste disposed by landfilling were calculated using emission factors from the EPA's Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery WARM model. All emissions factors have been calculated to include the CO2e emissions using the AR5 GWPs for CH4 and N2O. End of Life Treatment of Sold Products: Waste-type specific method [CPE waste emissions (mass CO2e) Waste generated (tons) x Emission factor (mass CO2e per ton)]

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Lumen does not have any downstream leased assets. Where we host co-location facilities these are under Lumen control and are included in our Scope 1 & 2 categories. Therefore, downstream leased assets accounts for 0 tonnes CO2e.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

At present Lumen does not have franchise operations. Therefore, this category represents 0 tonnes CO2e of the Scope 3 total.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Lumen's balance sheet value of investments is low compared to its total market capitalization. This category will become relevant if Lumen owns stock or other ownership in a company exceeding a reasonable significant threshold. Therefore, at present this category is not relevant and does not contribute towards the Scope 3 total.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

There are no other relevant upstream scope 3 emissions. Therefore, this category does not contribute to the calculated Scope 3 carbon footprint.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

There are no other relevant upstream scope 3 emissions. Therefore, this category does not contribute to the calculated Scope 3 carbon footprint.
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2018

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

850343.13

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

136340.22

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

466198.98

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

4750.62

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

11847.64

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

24616.67

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

40640.15

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

81711.38

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

640

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 and 11 have been rebaselined.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

427348.64

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

152059.88

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

514144.27

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

9759.74

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

10558.19

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

3875.25

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

9435.97

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

52684.99

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

476.87

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 and 11 have been rebaselined.
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

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(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

page 1, 9, 10

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Lumen Technologies Inc RY2023 CDP Verification Report Final issued 20240911.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

page 1, 9, 10

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

page 1, 9, 10

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- ☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
- ☑ Scope 3: Business travel
- ☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
- ☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- ☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- ☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Lumen Technologies Inc RY2023 CDP Verification Report Final issued 20240911.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

page 1, 9, 10

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5067.16

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.32

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The purchase of additional renewable energy in the form of a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) in Arizona resulted in a reduction of 5067.16 tonnes CO2e. In 2022 our total Scope 1 & 2 (market-basis) emissions were 1,595,532.08 t CO2e. (-5067.16/1,595,532.08)*100 -0.32. This represents a 0.32% decrease in emissions due to changes in renewable energy consumption.*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12098.39

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.76

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Emission reduction activities resulted in a decrease of 12,098.39 tonnes CO2e. In 2022 our total Scope 1 & 2 (market-basis) emissions were 1,595,532.08 t CO2e. (-12,098.39/1,595,532.08)*100 -0.76. This represents a 0.76% decrease in emissions due to changes in emission reduction initiatives.*

Divestment

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Please note: the CDP questionnaire guidance states we should leave non-applicable rows blank. We have done this, but it has the impact of showing our answer to this question as incomplete. (This divestment row is blank because we have re-baselined years previous to Lumen's divestments).

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

102633.65

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

6.43

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Between 2022 and 2023 Lumen's Scope 1 & Scope 2 (market-basis) emissions decreased from 1,595,532.08 tCO2e to 1,439,274.80 tCO2e, a reduction of 156,257.28 tCO2e or -9.79%. Our identified reasons for emissions reductions together comprise 53,623.64 tCO2e. This leaves (156,257.28 – 53,623.64) 102,633.65 tCO2e reductions unaccounted for. (-102,633.65/1,595,532.08)*100 -6.43. There is a 6.43% reduction in emissions that is accounted for.*

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36458.08

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.29

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*A reduction in the carbon intensity of the US electricity grid resulted in a decrease of 36,458.08 tonnes CO2e. In 2022 our total Scope 1 & 2 (market-basis) emissions were 1,595,532.08 t CO2e. (-36,458.08/1,595,532.08)*100 -6.43. This represents a 6.43% decrease in emissions due to a reduction in the carbon intensity of the US electricity grid from 2022 to 2023.*

[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
	3399	*This comprises the biogenic component of fuels used by the US and Canadian vehicle fleet*

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

152511.57

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

129.91

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

299.4

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

13710.72

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2774.04

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2649.36

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

255.02

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

959.02

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

933.62

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2363.93

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2363.93

Guam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

79.64

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

79.64

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2286.5

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2246.8

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6039.43

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6039.43

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4049.69

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2784.81

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

16.67

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

16.67

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5.28

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5.28

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

307.62

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

405.8

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

314.49

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

314.49

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3233.81

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2815.6

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.91

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.67

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

393.92

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

393.92

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

259.65

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

259.65

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

166396.59

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1261503.62

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1251312.51
[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By business division
☑ By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Global Accounts Management (rest of World)*	*0*
Row 3	*North American business division*	*166651.61*

[Add row]

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

As many of our technical locations form part of the critical national infrastructure, due to security considerations we are unable to disclose locations (including grid references) or therefore report on associated emissions.

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

51.4373

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-0.88468
[Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Network and data centers*	*75505*
Row 2	*Office buildings*	*25188.66*
Row 3	*Fleet - light road vehicles*	*65261.28*
Row 4	*Company jet*	*696.68*

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By business division
☑ By activity

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*North American Business division*	*1262542.27*	*1252325.77*
Row 2	*Global Accounts Management (rest of World)*	*22045.93*	*20297.42*

[Add row]

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

As many of our technical locations form part of the critical national infrastructure, due to security considerations we are unable to disclose locations (including grid references) or therefore report on associated emissions. An example is provided of a facility in Islington UK, which comprises emissions from electricity consumption.
[Add row]

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Network & data centers - electricity use*	*118109.59*	*111113.71*
Row 2	*Network & data centers - chilled water for cooling*	*17044.52*	*17044.52*

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 3	*Network & data centers - heat & steam*	*3615.34*	*3615.34*
Row 4	*Offices - electricity use*	*1145818.75*	*1140849.62*
Row 5	*Offices - chilled water for cooling*	*0*	*0*
Row 6	*Offices - heat & steam*	*0*	*0*

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

166651.61

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1284588.2

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1272623.19

(7.22.4) Please explain

All reported entities are within our consolidated reporting group.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

We are not reporting any other entities.
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3973156

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

45

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 21

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

881187

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

10

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 22

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

12124802

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

139

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in

buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 23

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

617096079

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7065

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 24

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

745221

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

9

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 25

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

44698491

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

512

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 26

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

328604

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 27

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6380824

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

73

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 28

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

25404565

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

291

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in

buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 29

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3693527

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

42

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 30

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

84046

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 31

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

14627694

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

167

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 32

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

8911542

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

102

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 33

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4196959

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

48

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 34

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

7561663

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

87

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in

buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 35

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

65877

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 36

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1187572

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

14

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 37

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1531785

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

18

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 38

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3463415

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

40

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 40

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4148793

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

47

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 41

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

137950268

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1579

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in

buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 42

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1155546

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

13

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 43

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

117176462

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1341

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 44

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1218859

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

14

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 45

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1157959

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

13

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 46

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

8007423

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

92

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 47

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5539656

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

63

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in

buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 48

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5434227

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

62

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 50

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4596563

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

53

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 51

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

16602101

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

190

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 52

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4190696

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

48

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 53

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

9275521

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

106

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 54

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

948436

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in

buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 55

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2682510

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

31

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 56

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

19548680

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

224

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 57

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

523696209

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5995

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 58

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

9158482

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

105

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 59

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2812186

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

32

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 60

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

33782681

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

387

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in

buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 61

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

37161150

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

425

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 62

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

881187.22

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

77

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 63

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3973156

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

347

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 64

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

12124802

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1060

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 65

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

617096079

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

53949

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 66

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

745221

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

65

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 67

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

44698491

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3908

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 68

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

328604

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

29

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 69

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6380824

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

558

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 70

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

25404565

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2221

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and

accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 71

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3693527

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

323

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type

of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 72

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

84046

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 73

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

14627694

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1279

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 74

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

8911542

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

779

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 75

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4196959

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

367

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 76

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

7561663

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

361

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 77

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

65877

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 78

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1187572

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

104

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 79

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1531785

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

134

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 80

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3463415

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

303

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 82

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4148793

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

363

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and

accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 83

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

137950268

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

12060

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type

of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 84

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1155546

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

101

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 85

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

117176462

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

10244

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 86

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1218859

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

107

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 87

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1157959

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

101

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 88

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

8007423

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

700

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 89

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5539656

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

484

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 90

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5434227

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

475

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 91

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4596563

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

402

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 92

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

16602101

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1451

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 93

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4190696

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

366

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and

accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 94

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

9275521

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

811

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type

of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 95

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

948436

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

83

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 96

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2682510

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

235

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 97

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

19548680

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1709

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 98

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

523696209

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

45783

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 99

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

9158482

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

801

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 100

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2812186

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

246

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 101

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

33782681

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2953

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 102

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

37161150

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3249

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 103

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6073380

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

70

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 104

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6073380

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

531

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type

of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 105

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

406712

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 106

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

406712

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 107

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3846802

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

44

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 108

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3846802

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

336

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 109

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

8051

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 110

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

8051

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.7

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 111

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1429324

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

16

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 112

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1429324

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

125

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type

of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 113

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

8007423

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

20

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 114

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

8007423

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

156

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 115

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

32844

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.4

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 116

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

32844

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.9

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 117

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1309365

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

15

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 118

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1309365

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

114

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 119

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

14991411

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

172

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 120

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

14991411

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1311

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type

of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 121

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2134793

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

24

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 122

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2134793

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

187

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 123

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

59526

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.7

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 124

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

59526

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5.2

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 125

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3303370

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

38

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 126

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3303370

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

289

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 127

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6636525.93

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

76

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 128

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6636525.93

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

580

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type

of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 129

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

309335

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions are generated from fuel combustion in company cars, natural gas combustion in buildings, refrigerant losses from buildings, and refrigerant losses from cars, fuel combustion in company jet aircraft and the combustion of fuel for other uses, predominantly in emergency generators. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

An operational control boundary was selected according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. Therefore, all fuel combustion and refrigerant loss under the organization's direct control are included in Scope 1. Fuel consumption was predominantly taken from invoices and is therefore accurate for natural gas combustion in buildings and for road vehicles. We have also used this approach for fuel combustion in back-up generators and other uses. Data on refrigerant losses from buildings are gathered from maintenance records, with guidance given to engineers to ensure accurate reporting. Losses from company cars are estimated based upon the capacity of the cooling/air conditioning system and loss rates consistent with EPA guidance. The limitations associated with these techniques have been quantified as a percentage uncertainty, being approximately 2%. This uncertainty allows for some inaccuracy in calculating refrigerant loses. It also includes uncertainty associated with calculating emissions based on fuel consumption records, and the need for extrapolation in limited instances, and a recognition that some fuel may remain not combusted in the reporting period.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.

Row 130

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

309335

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

27

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The CO2e figures reported in this answer are generated using a market-based approach. These comprise electricity consumption, the use of supplied heat & steam, and chilled water. The majority of the electricity is consumed by our ICT network equipment and a small proportion by other building and staff IT-related uses. Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are verified on an annual basis. However, our technique for allocating emissions to requesting customers has not been verified.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have classified as scope 2 electricity consumption in all equipment and buildings over which we have operational control. This includes consumption at owned and leased locations, as well as at third-party co-locations. A market-based approach was used for the allocation in this question. Electricity accounts for vast majority of our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Of this, the majority of electricity is directly metered and consumption is recorded in our energy management systems and accountancy management systems, facilitating the interpretation of consumption and, if required, normalization to calendar year i.e. annualization. For unmetered sites, we use other techniques to estimate kWh consumption. Some of these sites have their electricity consumption (and therefore emissions) calculated based on their floor area and a kWh/m2 metric. The kWh/m2 metric is dependent upon the site's function and is generated by a knowledge of our sites including kWh/unit area design specifications for technical sites. Other sites have electricity consumption calculations based on electricity expenditure or the average consumption for the type of site. Electricity consumption at third-party co-location sites is calculated based on knowledge of the power consumption of the equipment and estimated hours of use. These techniques are identified in a procedure, ensuring their consistent application. We therefore consider the overall uncertainty associated with Scope 2 (market-based) emissions to be approximately 2%. This covers the uncertainties associated with annualization and the calculations for sites without recorded consumption, including estimates associated with equipment at third-party co-locations.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Emissions have been allocated to requesting customers on a revenue share basis using sales data and Lumen's operating revenue as reported in Lumen's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on 22 February 2024.
[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ We face no challenges

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Because Lumen is a service provider and customers may utilize their own equipment etc. an exact number based on the numerous products used to provide services would be difficult. We have allocated emissions based on revenue for those customers that have requested, which we believe is the most accurate means of allocation.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.28.3) Primary reason for no plans to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Select from:

☑ Capabilities to allocate emissions to customers already maximized

(7.28.4) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

The revenue basis is the most accurate means of allocating emissions to customers, given that it is not possible to attribute to a customer a share of network usage based on any other metric.
[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:
☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

27227.4

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

628622.6

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

655850

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

35987.6

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

3277070.76

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

3313058.36

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

19948.35

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

19948.35

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

35578

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

35578

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

63215

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

3961220

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

4024435
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

27227.4

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

27227.4

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This comprises 176 MWh of Ethanol 85 fuel, 26,971 MWh of gasoline (being 10% of the gasoline blend), and 80MWh of diesel (being 5% of the diesel blend). We have assigned proportions based on blend mass, selecting B5 diesel (5%) and 10% ethanol as standard in gasoline blends. Note that the verification statement is not showing the MWh fuel split by renewable and non-renewable portions. We have allocated all of this to combustion for heat generation as there is no option for combustion for motive force as applicable to this fleet use.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

494693.6

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

247625

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

247068.6

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Includes gasoline (242,741 MWh) & diesel (249,149 MWh), jet fuel (2804 MWh). The MWh identified as consumed for self-generation of electricity is diesel generator fuel and is very predominantly used for testing emergency generators, with actual back-up use negligible. The power is discharged into a load-bank rather than consumed for other purposes. The fuels identified as used for self-generation of heat are used either for heating buildings or fuel vehicle in internal combustion engines, there being no option for use of heat to generate motive force.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

133929

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

95

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

133834

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This comprises natural gas (133,779 MWh and propane 150 MWh. Propnae is used for electricity generators (60 MWh tested and discharged to a load-bank) building heating (55 MWh) and for fork-lifts (35 MWhs).

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

655850

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

247720

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

408130

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We have had to enter zeros and add text in all text boxes to prevent the question showing as incomplete.
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Hydro, wind, solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

191

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This consumption comprises electricity at some of our 3rd party co-location facilities. The commissioning year of the facilities is not known.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Hydro, wind, solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

62

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This consumption comprises electricity at some of our 3rd party co-location facilities. The commissioning year of the facilities is not known.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Hydro, wind, solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2720.63

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This consumption comprises electricity at some of our 3rd party co-location facilities. The commissioning year of the facilities is not known.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Hydro, solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Viet Nam

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This consumption comprises electricity at some of our 3rd party co-location facilities. The commissioning year of the facilities is not known.

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

252.68

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :RECs from wind VPPAs and Green-e wind REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This consumption comprises electricity at some of our 3rd party co-location facilities. The commissioning year of the facilities is not known.

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

17424.29

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :RECs from wind VPPAs and Green-e wind RECs

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This consumption comprises electricity at some of our 3rd party co-location facilities. The commissioning year of the facilities is not known.

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar, thermal, wind, biomass.

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

14337

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

A Power Purchase Agreement in place serving many of Lumen's Arizona facilities.
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4249.53

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4249.53

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16464.97

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

16464.97

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3859.52

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3859.52

Guam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

156

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

156.00

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3570.48

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3570.48

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8430.52

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8430.52

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8710.52

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8710.52

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26.86

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

26.86

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

39

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

39.00

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

472.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

472.90

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

687.37

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

687.37

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7732.67

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7732.67

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6.07

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6.07

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

689.87

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

689.87

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

551.72

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

551.72

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3257410.35

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

55526

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3312936.35
[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00009887

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

1439274.8

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

14557000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

8.31

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

The 8.31 % increase in tonnes CO2e per unit revenue in 2023 compared to 2022 is predominantly due to a reduction in revenue. In the period, Scope 1 & 2 (market-based) emissions declined by 156,257.28 tonnes CO2e, a 9.79% reduction in absolute terms (when re-baselined for divestments). In the same period revenue fell by 2,921,000,000, being a 16.71% reduction, meaning our emissions intensity per unit revenue increased. The absolute emissions reductions are due in part to Lumen's emissions reduction projects and our purchasing of renewable power in Arizona, as described in our answer to question 7.55.2. The energy efficiency projects accounted for a reduction of 12,098 tonnes CO2e and the PPA reduced emissions by 5067 tCO2e (Scope 1 & Scope 2 market basis).

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

63.76

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

1439274.8

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ full time equivalent (FTE) employee

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

22575

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

5.93

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Other, please specify :Change in Full-Time Equivalent employee numbers

(7.45.9) Please explain

The 5.93 % increase in tonnes CO2e per full time employee in 2023 compared to 2022 is due to the decline in the number of employees in this period being relatively greater than the reduction in emissions, as explained more fully in our answer to question 7.10.1. In the period, Scope 1 & 2 (market-based) emissions declined by 156,257.28 tonnes CO2e, a 9.79% reduction in absolute terms (when re-baselined for divestments). We have also adjusted 2022 employee numbers to re-baseline for the EMEA and other divestments, with 26,511 Full-Time Employees in 2022. The emissions reductions are due in part to Lumen's emissions reduction initiatives and our purchasing of renewable power in Arizona, as described in our answer to question 7.55.2. The energy efficiency projects accounted for a reduction of 12,098 tonnes CO2e and the PPA reduced emissions by 5067 tCO2e (Scope 1 & Scope 2 market basis).
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBT Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/25/2019

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

221075.11

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1779670.97

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2000746.080

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

18

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1640611.786

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

166651.61

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1272623.19

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1439274.800

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

155.91

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This is a Company-wide science-based target (SBT) and covers all Scope 1 & Scope 2 (market-based) emissions within our Operational Control boundary. There are no exclusions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 (market basis) GHG emissions 18% by 2025 from a 2018 base year.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

The emissions reduction initiatives that contributed most to achieving this target comprise:- Procurement of renewable electricity using Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), site consolidations and closures, process optimization such as switch grooms and equipment optimization and

decommissioning, the use of building management systems and cooling system upgrades and airflow management to optimize building and equipment temperature control, and use of energy efficient lighting systems. In addition decommissioning of a company jet, road vehicle journey avoidance through the use of ICT and improvements in the fleet.

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBT Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/25/2019

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

850343.13

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

136340.22

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

466198.98

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4750.62

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11847.64

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

24616.67

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

40640.15

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1534737.410

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1534737.410

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

95

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

10

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1381263.669

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

569141

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

163889

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

490224

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11437

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11550

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10074

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10319

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1266634.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1266634.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

174.69

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all upstream Scope 3 categories, being categories 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. There are no exclusions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions (categories 1,2,3,4,5,6 & 7) by 10% by 2025 from a 2018 base year.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

A reduction in purchased goods and services made the greatest contribution towards meeting our Scope 3 target.
[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ No other climate-related targets

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*50*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*246*	*27273.31*
Not to be implemented	*20*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2138

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

595000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1750423

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

49 projects in USA comprising building control system installs, upgrades, commissioning and monitoring

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3151

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

885000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2671950

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

31 projects in USA comprising mechanical system upgrades and equipment replacement

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Other, please specify **:**Airflow management

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

563

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

156000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

395644

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

15 projects in USA comprising improvement of airflow in techincal equipment spaces and improving efficiency of facility cooling

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

338

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

92000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

278932

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

11 projects in USA comprising LED retrofits and lighting controls

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4839

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1350000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2050000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

61 projects in USA comprising switch grooms and decommissioning

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

☑ Site consolidation/closure

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4164

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1170000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

5850000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

27 projects in USA comprising nNon-technical / admin site downsizes or closures

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change
☑ Site consolidation/closure

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

7015

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)
☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1965000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

9825000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

51 projects in USA comprising technical site downsizes or closures

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Low-carbon electricity mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5067

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Renewable electricity procured via PPA in Arizona, USA
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Reduction of energy usage is a top priority to meet budget goals. Potential improvements are assessed by our regional energy management teams who develop a cost benefit analysis for approval. Projects implemented in 2023 include installation and upgrades to building management systems, and upgrades to Heating Ventilation & Air-Handling systems. In 2023 Lumen spent approximately 23,000 on energy efficiency projects in the USA.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The procurement of zero carbon renewable-sourced electricity is used to reduce emissions of CO2e. For example, in 2023 we entered into Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with a supplier to access renewably sourced electricity in the state of Arizona, USA.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Through our Corporate Social Responsibility program we seek to engage our employees in a variety of "Cause" areas including environmental sustainability. Employees are encouraged and provided with resources through a variety of communication platforms to enact numerous small-scale actions to promote energy efficiency, cost savings and carbon reduction. One example, in the USA is the provision of free-to-operate charging stations for electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles used by employees. This is not reported in the examples provided in 7.55.2 as this project has been implemented for several years.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Business-to-business use of ICT

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Our business-to-business Information Communication Technology (ICT) services enable businesses of all kinds to replace business travel with the use of ICT, thus reducing emissions of CO2e.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Hypothetical company for which an estimated 40% reduction in road travel was achieved

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

We have estimated a 40% reduction in road vehicle mileage through the increased use of ICT.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

We have estimated a reduction in road travel-associated emissions through increased use of ICT. For this we have used a hypothetical US business with a salesforce of 100 drivers, collectively consuming 100,000 gallons of gasoline per year. Vehicle emissions would be (100,000 gallons X 8.78 kg CO2e/gallon) 878 tonnes CO2e.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

526.8

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Using the hypothetical example, by reducing mileage and fuel consumption by 40% through increased use of Lumen's ICT services, emissions would be reduced by from 878 tCO2e by 526.80 tCO2e to 351.20 tCO2e. Such an example is transferable to other companies but varies according to the nature of their business. The figure specified in the next column is taken from the FTSE Russel attributing to Lumen a 1.59% 'green revenue' share from EMS Cloud Computing.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

1.59
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:
☑ No

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(10.1.3) Please explain

At present plastics do not form a priority for our sustainability efforts as our most significant environmental impacts are associated with emissions of greenhouse gases. We are therefore focused our efforts for continuous improvement in this area.
[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Lumen uses durable plastics within its business.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Lumen is mostly service-based. Plastics form components within some of Lumen's products.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable
[Fixed row]

(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

	Please explain
Durable goods and durable components used	*At present we are not able to provide this data.*

[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

	Please explain
Plastic packaging used	*At present we are not able to provide this data.*

[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

	Please explain
Plastic packaging used	*At present we are not able to provide this data.*

[Fixed row]

(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways.

	Please explain
Production of plastic	*At present we are not able to provide this data.*
Commercialization of plastic	*At present we are not able to provide this data.*
Usage of plastic	*At present we are not able to provide this data.*

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to undertake any biodiversity-related actions

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

Some of our sites are located near areas designated as important for biodiversity although at this time we are unable to quantify them in relation to specific designations.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Data not available

(11.4.2) Comment

Some of our sites are located near areas designated as important for biodiversity although at this time we are unable to quantify them in relation to specific designations.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Data not available

(11.4.2) Comment

Some of our sites are located near areas designated as important for biodiversity although at this time we are unable to quantify them in relation to specific designations.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Data not available

(11.4.2) Comment

Some of our sites are located near areas designated as important for biodiversity although at this time we are unable to quantify them in relation to specific designations.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Data not available

(11.4.2) Comment

Some of our sites are located near areas designated as important for biodiversity although at this time we are unable to quantify them in relation to specific designations.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

Some of our sites are located near areas designated as important for biodiversity although at this time we are unable to quantify them in relation to specific designations.
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

We cannot identify individual sites at this time.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Data not available

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Not yet assessed.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☑ Fuel consumption

☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☑ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

As part of the process of verifying emissions Lumen's verifier also checks and verifies the underlying metrics including electricity and fuel consumption, as identified on page 10 of the Verification Report.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Lumen Technologies Inc RY2023 CDP Verification Report Final issued 20240911.pdf
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

[Fixed row]