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(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter) Å Delaware Å 98-1164194 (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) Å (I.R.S. Employer Identification Number) 6316 Windfern Road Å Á Houston, TX Å 77040 (Address of principal executive offices) Å (Zip Code) Registrantå™s telephone number, including area code: (713) 328-2673 Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: Å Title of each class Å Trading Symbol(s) Å Name of each exchange on which registered Common Stock (par value \$0.01) Å CLB Å New York Stock Exchange Å Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yeså~ No å~ Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Yeså~ No å~ Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yeså~ No å~ Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (Å\$232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yeså~ No å~ Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company, or emerging growth company. See definition of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. Large accelerated filer å~ Å Accelerated filer å~ Å Non-accelerated filer å~ Å Smaller reporting company å~ Å Emerging growth company å~ Å If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. å~ Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its managementå™s assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. å~ If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements. å~ Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrantå™s executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to Å\$240.10D-1(b). å~ Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yeså~ No å~ As of June 30, 2024, the aggregate market value of common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$938,376,082. As of January 31, 2025, the number of shares of common stock of the registrant outstanding was 46,826,820. DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE The information required by Part III of this Report, to the extent not set forth herein, is incorporated herein by reference from the registrantå™s definitive proxy statement relating to the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held in 2025, which definitive proxy statement shall be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year to which this Report relates. Å Á CORE LABORATORIES INC. FORM 10-K FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 TABLE OF CONTENTS Å Á Page Å Á Á PART I Item 1. Business 1 Item 1A. Risk Factors 10 Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments 20 Item 1C. Cybersecurity 20 Item 2. Properties 21 Item 3. Legal Proceedings 22 Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures 22 PART II Item 5. Market for Registrantå™s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities 23 Item 6. [Reserved] 24 Item 7. Managementå™s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations 25 Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk 38 Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data 39 Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure 39 Item 9A. Controls and Procedures 39 Item 9B. Other Information 40 Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections 40 PART III Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance 41 Item 11. Executive Compensation 41 Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters 41 Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions and Director Independence 41 Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services 41 PART IV Item 15. Exhibit and Financial Statement Schedules 42 Item 16. Form 10-K Summary 42 Å i Å PART I ITEM 1. BUSINESS General Core Laboratories Inc. is a Delaware corporation. We were established in 1936 and are one of the worldå™s leading providers of proprietary and patented reservoir description and production enhancement services and products to the oil and gas industry, primarily through client relationships with many of the worldå™s major, national and independent oil companies. These services and products can enable our clients to evaluate and improve reservoir performance and increase oil and gas recovery from their new and existing fields. We make measurements on reservoir rocks, reservoir fluids (crude oil, natural gas and water) and their derived products. In addition, we assist clients in evaluating subsurface targets associated with Carbon Capture and Sequestration (å~CCSå~) projects or initiatives. We have over 70 offices in more than 50 countries and have approximately 3,500 employees. On May 1, 2023, Core Laboratories N.V. completed its previously announced redomestication transaction (the å~Redomestication Transactionå~), which through a series of steps, resulted in the merger of Core Laboratories N.V., a holding company in the Netherlands, with and into Core Laboratories Luxembourg S.A., a public limited liability company incorporated under the laws of Luxembourg, with Core Laboratories Luxembourg S.A. surviving, and subsequently the migration of Core Laboratories Luxembourg S.A. out of Luxembourg and its domestication as Core Laboratories Inc., a Delaware corporation. As a result of the Redomestication Transaction, all common shares in Core Laboratories N.V. were canceled and exchanged for common stock in Core Laboratories Luxembourg S.A. on a one-for-one basis. Former holders of Core Laboratories N.V. common shares now hold one share of common stock of Core Laboratories Inc. (formerly Core Laboratories Luxembourg S.A.) for each Core Laboratories N.V. common share owned immediately prior to the consummation of the Redomestication Transaction, and the business, assets, liabilities, directors and officers of Core Laboratories Inc. became the same as the business, assets, liabilities, directors and officers of Core Laboratories N.V. immediately prior to the Redomestication Transaction. References to å~Core Labå~, å~the Companyå~, å~weå~, å~ourå~, and similar phrases are used throughout this Annual Report on Form 10-K (this å~Form 10-Kå~) and relate collectively to Core Laboratories Inc. and its consolidated affiliates. Business Strategy Our business strategy is to provide advanced technologies that improve reservoir performance by (i) continuing the development of proprietary technologies through client-driven research and development, (ii) expanding the services and products offered throughout our global network of offices and (iii) acquiring complementary technologies that add key technologies or market presence and enhance existing services and products. Development of New Technologies, Services and Products We conduct research and development to meet the needs of our clients who are continually seeking new services and technologies to lower their costs of finding, developing and producing oil and gas. While the aggregate number of wells being drilled per year fluctuates in response to market conditions, oil and gas producers have, on a proportional basis, increased expenditures on technology services to improve their understanding of the reservoir, increased production of oil and gas from their producing fields, and more recently, CCS projects. We intend to continue concentrating our efforts on services and technologies that help our clients reduce risk by evaluating geologic and engineering aspects of subsurface stratigraphic targets to improve reservoir performance and increase oil and gas recovery, as well as CCS projects and other projects directed at the global objective to reduce carbon emissions. International Expansion of Services and Products Another component of our business strategy is to broaden the spectrum of services and products offered to our clients on a global basis. We intend to continue using our worldwide network of offices to offer our services and products that have been developed internally or obtained through acquisitions. This global emphasis allows us to increase our revenue and enhance our profit through efficient utilization of our worldwide network. Acquisitions We continually review potential acquisitions to add key services and technologies, enhance market presence or complement existing business. Å More information relating to any significant acquisitions is included in Note 3 - Acquisitions and Divestitures of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Operations We derive our revenue from services and product sales to clients primarily in the oil and gas and associated industries. We operate our business in two segments. These complementary operating segments provide different services and products and utilize different technologies for evaluating and improving reservoir performance and increasing oil and gas recovery from new and existing fields. Disclosure relating to the operations and financial information of these operating segments is included in Note 21 - Segment Reporting and Other Disaggregated Information of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. å~Reservoir Description: Encompasses the characterization of petroleum reservoir rock, and reservoir fluids samples to increase production and improve recovery of crude oil and natural gas from our clientså™ reservoirs. We provide laboratory-based analytical and field services to characterize properties of crude oil and crude oil-derived products to the oil and gas industry. Services associated with these fluids include determining the quality and measuring the quantity of the reservoir fluids and their derived products, such as gasoline, diesel and biofuels. We also provide proprietary and joint industry studies based on these types of analyses and manufacture associated laboratory equipment. In addition, we provide reservoir description capabilities that support various activities associated with energy transition projects, including services that support carbon capture, utilization and storage, geothermal projects, and the evaluation and appraisal of mining activities around lithium and other elements necessary for energy storage. å~Production Enhancement: Includes services and manufactured products associated with reservoir well completions, perforations, stimulation, production and well abandonment. We provide integrated diagnostic services to evaluate and monitor the effectiveness of well completions and to develop solutions aimed at increasing the effectiveness of enhanced oil recovery projects. We offer our services worldwide through a global network of offices. Services accounted for 74%, 73% and 71% of our revenue for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. We manufacture products primarily in five facilities for distribution on a global basis. Product sales accounted for 26%, 27% and 29% of our revenue for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Reservoir Description Commercial oil and gas fields consist of porous and permeable reservoir rocks that contain crude oil, natural gas and formation water. Due to the density differences of the fluids, natural gas typically caps the field and overlies an oil layer, which overlies the water. We provide services that characterize the porous reservoir rock, all three reservoir fluids and their derived products. Services associated with these fluids include determining the quality and measuring the compositional, physical and volumetric properties of the complex reservoir hydrocarbons and their derived products, such as various fuels. Fluid analyses account for approximately two-thirds of Reservoir Description revenue. We also provide more advanced laboratory analyses which measure reservoir hydrocarbons at reservoir conditions to determine the changes in the hydrocarbonå™s physical properties with changing pressure and temperature. We analyze samples of reservoir rocks to determine lithologic, geochemical, and pore system properties. We measure rock properties, such as porosity, which determines reservoir storage capacity, and permeability, which defines the ability of the fluids to flow through the rock. These measurements are used to determine how much oil and gas are present in a reservoir and the rates at which the oil and gas can be produced. Conversely, the properties must also be known for injection projects such as CCS and water disposal. We also use our proprietary services and technologies to correlate the reservoir description data to wireline logs and other subsurface data. The combined use of both the reservoir rock and fluid data are invaluable inputs for clients in determining the economic viability of hydrocarbon deposits and in identifying the most efficient methods to optimize the recovery, processing and refinement of these hydrocarbons. Early evaluations and key decisions about well performance and viability are important for optimizing a reservoir. This is accomplished by using proprietary and patented laboratory methods, including both traditional physical measurements and more recently introduced new technologies, such as Core Labå™s Non-Invasive Technologies for Reservoir OptimizationSM (å~NITROSMÅ~).

resolution gamma logging and continuous high energy x-ray fluorescence, along with pressure-volume-temperature (PVT), compositional analysis, and other Core Lab proprietary technologies. 2 Å Core Lab conducts a wide variety of physical laboratory tests to measure and evaluate fluid flow through the rock, often at in-situ reservoir temperatures and pressures. These are most commonly applied to conventional reservoirs. We have also developed unique analytical processes to understand the flow characteristics and saturation profiles of unconventional reservoir systems. Core Lab has been at the forefront of digital transformation technologies for more than two decades. Core Labâ™s extensive, proprietary databases and analog technologies, coupled with artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning, help our clients improve efficiencies and lower operating costs throughout the upstream value chain. The analysis and integration of these critical datasets is enhanced because of Core Labâ™s proprietary RAPIDTM database. Core Labâ™s Digital Innovation Group works collaboratively with multiple international and national oil companies on projects that utilize Core Labâ™s proprietary digital technologies and services. Core Labâ™s proprietary Advanced Rock Typing technology combines Core Labâ™s vast, comprehensive database of physical measurements and World Wide Rock CatalogTM with its proprietary image acquisition technology and innovative AI image recognition. Core Labâ™s proprietary World Wide Rock CatalogTM provides a database and analog reference set for predicting properties when physical measurements are unavailable. These technologies provide clients with analog data sets in situations where the acquisition of new conventional core may not be possible or where only wellbore drill cuttings are available. High-resolution images of wellbore cuttings and sidewall cores are quickly and efficiently matched with analogs from Core Labâ™s proprietary database of samples from around the world. Physically measured data sets from the matching analogs are delivered to our clients in time to make appraisal and development decisions. Core Labâ™s proprietary legacy portfolio of geological studies and rock and fluid property datasets on conventional reservoirs and seals, accessible through Core Labâ™s database platform, RAPIDTM, are being leveraged in energy transition projects as well, and are proving invaluable to operators evaluating potential CCS sites. Core Lab holds various patents, trade secrets, and proprietary designs for laboratory equipment required to analyze reservoir rocks as well as the properties and phase behavior of reservoir fluids and derived products. We manufacture a wide range of ambient and reservoir condition rock and fluid analysis laboratory equipment for our own use throughout our international laboratory network. Among these devices are complex, high-pressure, high-temperature, reservoir condition, multi-phase flow systems and full visualization Pressure-Volume-Temperature cells, along with the ancillary equipment required to support these laboratory programs. We also sell equipment of this type to universities, government institutes, and client company research labs. While recognizing the need to optimize the full value chain of our clients, from producing well to retail sales of hydrocarbon products, a state-of-the-art IT platform, CONNECT: was launched to efficiently acquire and optimize workflows of field data, laboratory results, and other observations relevant to our client base. The system is designed for single data entry, and that data can be used for further analysis and, more importantly, be shared with our clients by process flow dashboards with key performance indicators. The system can also share real-time data on mobile devices, enabling our clients to make quick decisions. We continue to add new modules to our suite of data management platforms that enhance customer experience and improve access to project results. We conduct numerous large-scale, multi-company reservoir description projects, applying proprietary and state-of-the-art techniques from the earliest phases of a field development program until the last economic barrel of oil is recovered. We initiate and deliver a group of international and U.S. based consortium studies to evaluate both conventional and unconventional reservoirs. These projects, which often run more than a year, are of increasing importance to oil companies as the incremental barrel is often the lowest cost and most profitable barrel in the reservoir. Producing incremental barrels increases our clients' cash flows which we believe will result in additional capital expenditures by our clients, and ultimately further opportunities for us. Core Lab retains rights of ownership to complete joint industry project studies, which can be resold at a later date. Our databases, technology and analytical methods also allow us to assist our clients in other ways. Many of our clients have begun investing in and developing other sources of energy, including renewables. Some of these initiatives include deployment of technologies associated with the assessment of strata to establish strategies tied to subsurface gas storage and mining of elements such as lithium, which are critical components of batteries for energy storage. Measurement and analytical techniques are also used to assist our clients with reporting requirements associated with carbon sequestration. Production Enhancement Core Lab's Production Enhancement group provides products and diagnostic services to help optimize well completions, reservoir operations and field development strategies, in order to increase recoverable reserves in the most efficient way. These product offerings include perforating technologies to establish communication between the wellbore and the reservoir. 3 Å Diagnostic services are used to assess well completions and field floods. Two commonly used production enhancement methods are (i) hydraulic fracturing of the reservoir rock to improve flow and (ii) flooding a reservoir with water, carbon dioxide, nitrogen or hydrocarbon gases to drive more oil and gas to the producing wellbores. Many oilfields today are hydraulically fractured and/or flooded to maximize oil and gas recovery. Although Core Lab is not a hydraulic fracturing company, Core Lab does provide services that are used by operators to develop and optimize hydraulic fracturing and field flood projects and to evaluate the success of those projects. These services, products and expertise play a key role in the success of stimulation and enhanced oil recovery programs. The hydraulic fracturing of a producing formation is achieved by pumping a fluid slurry containing a proppant material into the reservoir zone at extremely high pressures. This fractures the rock and the proppant material props the fracture open after the pressure pumping is complete, so that reservoir fluids can flow through a highly conductive fracture network into the production wellbore. Data on rock type and strength generated in the Reservoir Description operating segment are critical for determining the proper design of the hydraulic fracturing treatment. In addition, further testing indicates whether the fluid slurry is compatible with the reservoir rock so that damage does not occur that would otherwise restrict production. Core Lab also provides testing of various propping agents and software to help select the best propping agent based on net present value calculations of client investments. Clients leverage our diagnostic services and the associated proprietary and patented technologies in the Permian, Eagle Ford, Wolfcamp, Bakken, Haynesville and other plays to assist them in the following areas: 4 Å Chemical frac water tracing services are used to aid operators in determining the efficiency of the fracturing fluids used to optimize hydraulic fracture stimulation of long, multi-stage horizontal wells in oil- and gas-shale plays in unconventional reservoirs. This technology also enables clients to evaluate load recovery, gas breakthrough, fluid leak-off and breaker efficiency, all of which are important factors for optimizing oil and/or natural gas production after the formation is hydraulically fractured. 4 Å Well diagnostic data sets are used to determine if and how effectively each frac stage is flowing and cleanup efficiency of the stimulation fluid, to determine whether horizontal wells are unobstructed and flowing through the entire length of a horizontal well. Clients use this data to confirm optimum cluster efficiency, stage spacing, stimulated reservoir volume, and to increase ultimate recovery. By applying this technology, clients can identify and remediate well obstructions that can negatively impact well performance, reserve calculations and reserve-based lending. Additionally, hydrocarbon production can be quantified from discrete segments in multi-stage horizontal well completions in unconventional tight-oil or gas plays. Frac stages with ineffective flows may warrant further stimulation or remedial actions, while guiding improvements in future frac designs and flowback procedures. 4 Å The diagnostic services are also used as a completion monitoring system, to determine flow rates from reservoir zones after they have been hydraulically fractured. This provides clients with a baseline of early production information that can be compared to subsequent data later in the life of the well to see how hydrocarbon production from different reservoir layers or different quality rock varies over time. 4 Å To help optimize the placement of unconventional horizontal wells, our diagnostic services are used to monitor offset well interference by sampling offset well oil, gas and water production. The amount of tracer detected in offset wells is used to help clients optimize both horizontal and vertical well spacing and the optimum amount of fracturing fluids for each stage. 4 Å Dynamic flow tests of the reservoir fluids through reservoir rock are conducted, at actual reservoir pressure and temperature, to realistically simulate the flooding of a producing zone and assist in designing the enhanced hydrocarbon recovery projects. After a field flood is initiated, Core Lab is often involved in monitoring the progress of the flood to ensure the sweep efficiency during field flood is optimized and maximum incremental production is achieved. 4 Å Our tracer technologies and proprietary logging tools are also used in the evaluation of gravel pack effectiveness in unconsolidated reservoirs. Patented technologies are used to measure density changes in the gravel pack annulus to verify the competency of the gravel pack. In addition to Core Labâ™s many patented reservoir diagnostic technologies, Production Enhancement has established itself as a global leader in the manufacturing and distribution of high-performance perforating products. Core Labâ™s manufacturing operations in the United States and Canada continue to meet the global demand for our perforating systems while gaining in efficiency and productivity. Core Labâ™s unique understanding of complex reservoirs supports our ability to supply perforating systems engineered to maximize well productivity by reducing, eliminating and overcoming formation damage caused during the drilling and completion of oil and gas wells. This 4 Å systems approach to the perforation of an oil or gas well has resulted in numerous patented products which are aimed at assisting clients with the following: 4 Å 4 Å Perforating charges which provide a deeper and cleaner perforating tunnel into the oil and gas reservoir. This allows greater flow of hydrocarbons to the wellbore and helps to maximize hydrocarbon recovery from the reservoir. 4 Å Perforating charges designed specifically for optimizing fracture stimulation well completions by providing low standard deviation perforation hole size, which minimizes tortuosity effects. This not only results in better well stimulations and improved, cleaner perforation tunnels, but also less surface horsepower and less time to stimulate the well, which translates into lower costs. 4 Å Perforating technology which creates a uniform hole size through two strings of casing, utilized in mechanically isolated re-stimulation programs where the internal string is used to isolate older, depleted stages in previously under-stimulated wells. 4 Å Oriented perforating systems which deliver consistent-hole-size charges that can be aligned in a specific orientation in order to achieve uniform breakdown across each stage. These systems offer: 1) extreme limited entry perforating capability, 2) precisely aligned perforations, and 3) minimized connections and completion string length. 4 Å Proprietary plug and abandonment perforating systems, used in partial or full well abandonment projects, that allow for reduced rig time and efficient recovery of the interior casing, while eliminating risks and creating opportunities for production from untapped and still producing reservoir sections. 4 Å The patented X-SPANÂ® and GTX-SPANAÂ® casing patches which have temperature ratings to as much as 600Â°F. These systems are capable of performing in high temperature as well as high pressure oil and gas environments and are used to seal non-productive reservoir zones from the producing wellbore. Additionally, Core Labâ™s Production Enhancement operating segment offers services to assist clients in determining the best energetic solutions for a specific rock type, to maximize productivity of an operatorâ™s reservoir through our Reservoir Optimized Completions Lab (ROC LabTM). The ROC LabTM features an industry-leading, Ultra High Pressure/High Temperature perforation test vessel. The test vessel is paired with a proprietary flow system that uses highly specialized, internally developed and manufactured pumps and flow controllers. Combined, these technologies create a proprietary flow loop capable of dynamically displacing oil, brine and gas through rock samples that have been perforated with preselected energetics. Core Lab leverages its multi-decade expertise in conducting multi-phase fluid flow tests through porous medium to optimize this technological investment. Core Labâ™s proprietary downhole energetic solutions and instrumentation are designed to systemize, simplify, automate, and de-risk the deployment of perforating systems, which are utilized by international oil and gas operators for well completions. These technologies provide a unique range of perforating tools and equipment, which have been developed to provide a number of advantages over existing technology. Core Labâ™s Production Enhancement team has experienced technical services personnel to support clients through our global network of offices for the everyday use of our perforating systems and the rapid introduction of new products. Our personnel are capable of providing client training and on-site services in the completion of oil and gas wells. Marketing and Sales We market and sell our services and products through a combination of sales representatives, technical seminars, trade shows and print advertising. Direct sales and marketing are carried out by our sales force, technical experts and operating managers, as well as by sales representatives and distributors in various markets where we do not have offices. Our Business Development group manages a Large Account Management Program to better serve our largest and most active clients by meeting with key personnel within their organizations to ensure the quality of our services and products are meeting their expectations and address any issues or needs in a timely manner. Research and Development The market for our services and products is characterized by changing technology and frequent product introduction. As a result, our success is dependent upon our ability to develop or acquire new services and products on a cost-effective basis and to introduce them into the marketplace in a timely manner. Many of our acquisitions have allowed us to obtain the benefits of the acquired companyâ™s research and development projects without incurring significant costs if we had attempted to develop the services and products ourselves. We incur costs as part of internal research and development, and these costs are charged to expense as incurred and reflected in the operational results of the associated operating segment. We intend to continue committing financial resources and effort to the development and acquisition of new services and products. Over the years, we have made a number of technological advances, including the development of key technologies utilized in our operations. 5 Å Substantially all of our new technologies are the result of requests and guidance from our clients, particularly major oil companies. Patents and Trademarks We believe our trade secrets, patents, technology, trademarks and other intellectual property rights are an important factor in maintaining our technological advantage, although no single one of these is considered essential to our success. Typically, we will seek to protect our intellectual property in all jurisdictions where we believe the cost of such protection is warranted. While we have patented some of our key technologies, we do not patent all of our proprietary technology even where regarded as patentable. We protect our intellectual property, including through the use of appropriate confidentiality agreements, legal enforcement proceedings and by other means. International Operations We operate facilities in more than 50 countries. Our non-U.S. operations accounted for 66%, 65% and 66% of our revenue during the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. We attribute service revenue to the country in which the service was performed rather than where the reservoir or project is located, while we attribute product sales revenue to the country where the product was shipped as we feel this gives a clearer view of our operations. We do, however, have significant levels of service revenue performed and recorded in the U.S. that are sourced from projects on non-U.S. oilfields. The following graphs and table summarize our reported revenue by geographic region for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 (in thousands): Å United States Å Europe/Africa/Middle East Å Asia Pacific Å Canada Å Former Soviet Union Å Latin/ South America Å Consolidated Å 2024 \$ 178,895 Å \$ 220,360 Å \$ 37,796 Å \$ 28,637 Å \$ 26,723 Å \$ 31,437 Å \$ 523,848 Å 2023 \$ 178,549 Å \$ 213,339 Å \$ 32,770 Å \$ 26,898 Å \$ 26,118 Å \$ 32,116 Å \$ 509,790 Å 2022 \$ 166,701 Å \$ 200,863 Å \$ 32,688 Å \$ 27,797 Å \$ 29,514 Å \$ 32,172 Å \$ 489,735 Å While we are subject to fluctuations and changes in currency exchange rates relating to our international operations, we attempt to limit our exposure to foreign currency fluctuations by limiting the amount in which our foreign contracts are denominated in a currency other than the U.S. dollar. However, the ultimate decision as to the proportion of the foreign currency component within a contract usually resides with our clients. Consequently, we are not always able to eliminate our foreign currency exposure. We have not historically engaged in and are not currently engaged in any significant currency hedging or trading transactions designed to compensate for adverse currency fluctuations. Environment and Climate Governmental Laws and Regulations We are subject to stringent governmental laws and regulations, both in the United States and other countries, pertaining to protection of the environment. 6 Å We have developed policies and procedures associated with the management, handling, recycling or disposal of chemicals and gases and other materials and wastes resulting from our operations. In areas where environmental regulations do not exist, we have established other policies and procedures in efforts to preserve the environment. Additionally, our analytical and manufacturing processes involve the handling and use of numerous chemicals and gases as well as the generation of wastes. Spills or other unauthorized releases of these chemicals, gases, and wastes at our facilities, whether by us or prior owners or operators, or at offsite locations where we transport them for recycling or disposal, could subject us to environmental liability, either from the applicable government agency or private landowners or other third parties. This could also include costs of cleaning up chemicals and wastes released into the environment and for damages to persons, properties or natural resources. As a result of such actions, we could be required to remove previously disposed wastes (including wastes disposed of or released by prior owners or operators), remediate environmental contamination (including contaminated groundwater), and undertake measures to prevent future contamination. Other countries where we operate have similar legal regimes. We may also be subject to claims alleging personal injury or property damage as a result of alleged exposure to hazardous substances as well as damage to natural resources. We may not be able to recover some or any of these remedial or corrective costs from insurance. Environmental laws and regulations, and their interpretation, frequently change, and have

tended to become more stringent over time. Our costs for compliance may not be fully recoverable from our clients and, thus, could reduce net income. New, modified or stricter enforcement of environmental laws and regulations could be adopted or implemented that significantly increase our compliance costs, pollution mitigation costs, or the cost of any remediation of environmental contamination that may become necessary, and these costs could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operation, or cash flows. Historically, our environmental compliance costs have not had a material adverse effect on our results of operations; however, there can be no assurance that such costs will not be material in the future or that such future compliance will not have a material adverse effect on our business or results of operations. In addition, we depend on the demand for our products and services from the oil and gas industry and, therefore, are affected by changing taxes (including subsidies), price controls, tariffs, and trade restrictions, and other laws and regulations relating to the oil and gas industry in general, including those specifically directed to hydraulic fracturing, onshore production, air pollution, and climate change. Likewise, governmental, scientific, and public concern over the threat of climate change arising from greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, including public and private incentive programs for alternative and renewable energy sources, may result in a change in consumer preferences for energy sources and therefore a decreased demand for our customers' products. Sustained deviations from normal weather patterns, such as cooler or warmer summers and winters, can have a significant impact on demand as consumption of energy, particularly natural gas, is seasonal. See Item 1A. Risk Factors, **Risk factors associated with health, safety and the environment** for further discussion on environmental matters.

Climate Related Initiatives We are committed to reducing our physical risks and environmental footprint associated with climate change while improving our performance and sustainability in line with the global transition toward lower carbon sources of energy. Core Lab has disclosed its environmental impact through the Carbon Disclosure Project (a non-profit that runs the world's leading environmental disclosure platform, CDP) annual survey since 2014. Core Lab's eighty-plus years of expertise evaluating both subsurface geology and fluid flow through natural, porous media and our reputation for reliable and efficient reservoir optimization services provides us with opportunities to play a positive role in supporting emerging energy transition initiatives. Core Lab offers technologically advanced services that provide scientific data important to the design of client projects that involve injecting carbon dioxide (CO₂) into geologic formations for permanent storage or to improve recovery of hydrocarbons. Within Core Lab's CCS Consortium and through our laboratories, we study how CO₂ interacts with fluids in the reservoir as well as how CO₂ mobilizes residual oil in collaboration with the reservoir. Physical Risk Analysis In 2020, Core Lab conducted a physical risk assessment with the aid of a third-party sustainability data company for 100 of our locations to understand the exposure of our facilities and capital assets to climate change physical impacts under future 7 Å climate change scenarios. Physical risks evaluated were water stress, flooding, heatwave, cold wave, hurricane, wildfire, and sea level rise using three climate scenarios over time periods of 2020 (baseline), 2030 and 2050. Overall, the assessment indicated that we face moderate physical risk with our greatest exposure to water stress and cold wave. Our overall exposure has remained consistent throughout the scenarios, although exposure to a cold wave shows a decline through the scenarios. These physical risks could result in loss of revenue, increase in our costs, including insurance premiums, or affect the availability of insurance against such risks. We do not have locations in a natural, rural environment. Before opening a new location, potential impacts to the environment and community are considered by executive management. In the event we close a particular location, we try to ensure that the land and building are properly returned to a suitable condition. We also take steps designed to ensure that any potential environmental conditions have been remediated as required by local regulation and standards. GHG Emissions Core Laboratories maintains a sustainability management system that tracks our consumption of non-renewable resources. We have also engaged a third-party sustainability data company to quantify the impact of emissions categorized as: **Scope 1** (direct GHG emissions that occur from sources that we control or own), **Scope 2** (indirect GHG emissions associated with the purchase of electricity, steam, heat, or cooling) or **Scope 3** (indirect emissions that occur upstream or downstream in our value chain) This system assists us in setting science-based targets for our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Science-based targets aim to help companies work towards limiting the increase in global average temperatures to below 2A°C, a limit agreed upon by leading climate scientists and governments to ensure long-term sustainability and profitability. These tools focus our efforts on reducing our environmental footprint and provide the data needed to create other climate targets and goals. Our operational footprint is primarily from our office buildings and laboratories and their related electricity consumption (Scope 2 emission) and use of natural gas and diesel for heating, backup generation and refrigeration processes (Scope 1 emission). In our efforts to reduce GHG emissions, we choose alternative sources of electricity, such as renewable sources or low-carbon emission natural gas when there are options available and feasible. We also consume fuel to operate field vehicles (Scope 1 emission), however, this is primarily limited to our staff working in the field and is not a significant emission component of our total operations. Most of the value chain emissions (Scope 3 emissions) occur upstream from our operations and are associated with employee commuting, purchased goods and services, activities associated with fuel and energy, and upstream transportation and distribution. Downstream emissions are primarily associated with transportation and distribution. See Item 1A. Risk Factors, **Risk factors associated with health, safety and the environment** for further discussion on environmental matters.

Occupational Safety and Health Regulations Our operations in the United States and foreign countries are subject to stringent occupational safety and health laws and regulations, which are intended to protect worker health and safety, including the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act, which establishes requirements to protect the health and safety of workers. The U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) hazard communication standard, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) community right-to-know regulations under Title III of the federal Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act and comparable state statutes require maintenance of information about hazardous materials used or produced in operations and provision of this information to employees, state and local government authorities and citizens. The federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) establishes requirements for the safe use and storage of explosives. Substantial fines and penalties can be imposed and orders or injunctions limiting or prohibiting certain operations may be issued in connection with any failure to comply with these laws and regulations. Foreign countries in which we conduct operations may also have analogous controls that regulate our worker safety-related activities, which controls may impose additional, or more stringent requirements. As discussed above, our processes involve the handling and use of numerous chemicals and gases as well as the generation of waste which could cause harm to our employees. Such work is performed in an industrial or laboratory setting, or at our clients' worksites which would also require travel. These types of conditions are susceptible to workplace accidents. See Item 1A. Risk Factors, **Risk factors associated with health, safety and the environment** for further discussion on environmental matters.

8 A Competition The business in which we engage is competitive. Some of our competitors are divisions or subsidiaries of companies that are larger and have greater financial and other resources than we have. While no one company competes with us in all of our service and product lines, we face competition in these lines, primarily from independent regional companies and internal divisions of major integrated oil and gas companies. We compete in different service and product lines to various degrees on the basis of price, technical performance, availability, quality and technical support. Our ability to compete successfully depends on elements both within and outside of our control, including successful and timely development of new services and products, performance and quality, client service, pricing, industry trends and general economic trends.

Reliance on the Oil and Gas Industry Our business and operations are substantially dependent upon the condition of the global oil and gas industry. Future downturns in the oil and gas industry, or in the oilfield services business as well as the adoption and implementation of legislation, executive orders, and other regulatory initiatives that seek to combat climate change by restricting fossil fuel activities, limiting GHG emissions, certain methods of extraction of oil and gas, or the locations in which such activities may be conducted, may have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows. This risk factor is perhaps amplified given recent pronouncements and actions taken by the executive and/or legislative branches of the U.S. government in an uncertain and shifting political environment. The oil and gas industry is highly cyclical and has been subject to significant economic downturns at various times as a result of numerous factors affecting the supply of and demand for oil and natural gas, including the level of capital expenditures of the oil and gas industry, the level of drilling activity, the level of production activity, market prices of oil and gas, economic conditions existing in the world, interest rates and the cost of capital, environmental regulations, tax policies, the impact of certain geopolitical conflicts, political requirements of national governments, coordination by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and other oil producing nations (OPEC+), cost of producing oil and natural gas, and technological advances. The success of our business has been underpinned by developing industry leading technologies used in evaluating and improving reservoir performance, increasing oil and gas recovery from new and existing fields, as well as evaluating potential CCS sites in the subsurface both onshore and offshore. Many of these technologies have been developed to meet the needs of our clients, which continue to evolve with demands in both traditional energy sources and with energy transition. As energy transition continues to evolve, our business may become more dependent on the continued innovation and adoption of our industry leading technologies.

Human Capital We are primarily a service provider in the oilfield services industry, so our workforce includes employees who are highly skilled professionals, including engineers and geologists, and other technical personnel, in addition to our administrative employees. As of December 31, 2024, we had approximately 3,500 employees. We do not have any material collective bargaining agreements and consider relations with our employees to be good. Our Core Values: (1) Safety Awareness, (2) Honesty & Integrity, (3) Customer Focus, (4) Building Trust and (5) Employee Development, define us as a company and are the framework that unite us on the path toward achieving our goals and propelling Core Lab forward. These values represent and establish the foundation by which we treat each other, conduct our business and simply define **how we do things around here**. By embedding our Core Values into our operating strategies, we ensure that our company culture and mission also drive our Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) sustainability efforts. We keep our employees informed of major business developments through CoreConnect, a communication initiative to drive connection and engagement between employees and executive leadership, and through contact by extended leadership teams, periodic emails, quarterly newsletters, quarterly reports, and annual events. Core Lab values its employees and is committed to providing resources that engage employees, enhance their work experience, and develop them for the future. To assist in this pledge, Core Lab has created its talent management strategy based on the employee life cycle. Our total rewards approach is aligned to our business strategy and country-specific market influences. We offer competitive compensation and benefit programs in each country where we operate. Our approach not only encompasses competitive compensation and benefits, but also personal and professional growth opportunities within a global performance culture. We develop our employees through performance management and talent assessment processes, competency-based development plans and training both in leadership and functional areas while also offering educational assistance programs.

9 A Annual performance management cycle is an ongoing process that enables managers and employees to collaborate throughout the year to set performance goals and development objectives that align to business objectives. These processes are designed to help employees understand where they add value to the organization, provide focus on and discussion around career aspirations, and reward employees for high performance. We aspire to create an inclusive work culture where differences are valued. We recognize the unique perspectives and thoughts that our employees bring to our environment which stimulates innovation and generates out-of-the-box solutions that benefit our Company, clients and industry. We promote a culture-centric focus on the health and safety of our employees and the environment with a proactive approach towards identifying and managing risks through recognition, evaluation, and education. We empower our employees by fostering a sense of responsibility for managing their own work environment through open communication, and a management-supported **zero accident** culture.

Web Site Access to Our Periodic SEC Reports Our primary internet address is <https://www.corelab.com>. We file or furnish Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and any amendments to those reports with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). These reports are available free of charge through our web site as soon as reasonably practicable after they are filed or furnished electronically with the SEC. We may from time to time provide important disclosures to investors by posting them in the investor relations section of our web site, as allowed by SEC rules. The SEC maintains an internet website at <https://www.sec.gov> that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding our company that we file electronically with the SEC. References to the Company's website in this Form 10-K are provided as a convenience and do not constitute, and should not be deemed, an incorporation by reference of the information contained on, or available through, the website, and such information should not be considered part of this Form 10-K.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS Our forward-looking statements are based on assumptions that we believe to be reasonable but that may not prove to be accurate. All of our forward-looking information is, therefore, subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from the results expected. All known, material risks and uncertainties are discussed below. A Risk factors associated with the industry in which we operate. Any cost reduction initiatives that Core Lab undertakes may not deliver the results it expects, and these actions may adversely affect its business. As business conditions change, the Company may need to implement cost-cutting measures that may adversely affect its business. These cost-cutting measures may include reductions in the quarterly dividend, base salaries of senior executives and employees, annual capital expenditures, implementation of temporary employee furloughs, and workforce reductions, among other reductions of corporate and operating costs. In addition, these initiatives could result in disruptions to Core Lab's operations. Any cost-cutting measures could also negatively impact Core Lab's business by delaying the introduction of new products or technologies, interrupting service of additional products, or impacting employee retention. There can be no assurance that additional costs will not offset any such reductions of its operations. If Core Lab's operating costs are higher than expected, or if it does not maintain adequate control of its costs and expenses, Core Lab's results of operations will suffer. If Core Lab is unable to mitigate these or other potential risks related to its cost cutting initiatives, it may disrupt Core Lab's business or could have a material adverse effect on its financial condition and results of operations. Downturns in the oil and gas industry, or in the oilfield services business, may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations. The oil and gas industry is highly cyclical and demand for the majority of our oilfield services and products is substantially dependent on the level of expenditures by the oil and gas industry for the exploration, development and production of crude oil and natural gas reserves, which are sensitive to oil and natural gas prices and generally dependent on the industry's view of future oil and gas prices. There are numerous factors affecting the supply of and demand for our services and products, which are summarized as: **general and economic business conditions**, including market prices of oil and gas and expectations about future prices; **global or domestic health crises**; **adoption of legal requirements or taxation**; **changes in existing laws, regulations or other governmental actions**; **cost of producing and the ability to deliver oil and natural gas**; **level of drilling and production activity**; **financial condition of our client base and their ability to fund capital expenditures**; **coordination by the OPEC+**; **civil unrest or political uncertainty in oil producing or consuming countries and other geopolitical conflict**, including the ongoing conflict in the Middle East and between Russia and Ukraine; **level of consumption of oil, gas and petrochemicals by consumers**; **availability of services and materials for our clients to grow their capital expenditures and to deliver product to market**; and **availability of materials and equipment from key suppliers**. The oil and gas industry has historically experienced periodic downturns, which have been characterized by diminished demand for our oilfield services and products and downward pressure on the prices we charge. A significant downturn in the oil and gas industry could result in a reduction in demand for oilfield services and could adversely affect our operating results. Changes in macro-economic factors impacting the oil and gas industry may negatively affect our ability to accurately predict client demand, which could cause us to hold excess or obsolete inventory and experience a reduction in gross margins and financial results. We cannot accurately predict which or what level of our services and products our clients will need in the future. Orders are placed with our suppliers based on forecasts of client demand and, in some instances, we may establish buffer inventories to accommodate anticipated demand. Our forecasts of client demand are based on multiple assumptions, each of which may introduce errors into the estimates. In addition, many of our suppliers require a longer lead time to provide products than our clients' demand for delivery of our finished products. If we overestimate client demand, we may allocate resources to the purchase of materials or manufactured products that we may not be able to sell when we expect to, if at all. As a result, we could hold excess or obsolete inventory, which would reduce gross margin and adversely affect financial results. Conversely, if we underestimate client demand or if insufficient manufacturing capacity is available, we could miss revenue opportunities and potentially lose market share and damage our client relationships. In addition, any future significant cancellations or

deferrals of service contracts or product orders could materially and adversely affect profit margins, increase product obsolescence and restrict our ability to fund our operations. Risk factors associated with our international presence We depend on the results of our international operations, which expose us to risks inherent in doing business abroad. We conduct our business in over 50 countries. Our operations, and those of our clients, are subject to the various laws, regulations and other legal requirements of those respective countries as well as various risks peculiar to each country, which may include, but are not limited to: ¹global economic conditions; ²political actions and requirements of national governments including trade restrictions, embargoes, seizure, detention, nationalization and expropriation of assets; ³interpretation of tax statutes and requirements of taxing authorities worldwide, including the United States, routine examination by taxing authorities and assessment of additional taxes, penalties and/or interest; ⁴trade and economic sanctions, tariffs or other restrictions imposed by the European Union, the United Kingdom, the United States or other countries; ⁵civil unrest; ⁶acts of terrorism; ⁷fluctuations and changes in currency exchange rates (see section below); ⁸the impact of inflation; ⁹difficulty in repatriating foreign currency received in excess of the local currency requirements; ¹⁰current conditions in oil producing countries such as Venezuela, Nigeria, Libya, Iran and Iraq considering their potential impact on the world markets; and ¹¹geopolitical conflicts in the countries or regions we operate in, including the Russia-Ukraine and Middle East conflicts. Historically, economic downturns and political events have resulted in lower demand for our services and products in certain markets. The continuing instability in the Middle East, North Africa, South America and Ukraine, and the potential for activity from terrorist groups that the U.S. government has cautioned against have further heightened our exposure to international risks. The global economy is highly influenced by public confidence in the geopolitical environment, and the situations in the affected countries and regions, as mentioned above, continue to be highly fluid; therefore, we expect to experience heightened international risks. From time to time, certain geopolitical conflicts may lead to imposition of economic sanctions and associated export controls applicable to our operations. These sanctions may be imposed against certain countries, companies and individuals that may restrict or prohibit transactions involving the countries, companies and individuals identified, which may also further restrict or prohibit us in conducting sales and maintaining operations in any of these jurisdictions. Our operations may be adversely affected by sanctions, export controls, and similar measures targeting Russia and other countries and territories as well as other responses to Russia's military conflict in Ukraine. The geopolitical conflict between Russia and Ukraine has resulted in the U.S. government, European Union, the United Kingdom and other countries imposing broad-ranging and coordinated economic sanctions and export control measures against Russia, Belarus, the Crimea Region of Ukraine, the so-called Donetsk People's Republic and the so-called Luhansk People's Republic, including, among others: ¹²a prohibition on doing business with certain Russian companies, large financial institutions, officials and oligarchs; ¹³a prohibition on commercial activities in the so-called Donetsk People's Republic and the so-called Luhansk People's Republic; ¹⁴a commitment by certain countries and the European Union to remove selected Russian banks from the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications (SWIFT), the electronic banking network that connects banks globally; ¹⁵a ban on imports of Russian crude oil, certain refined petroleum products, and liquefied propane gas originating in or exported from Russia to the European Union, subject to limited exceptions; ¹⁶a ban on imports of Russian crude oil, liquefied natural gas and coal to the United States; ¹⁷a ban on new investment in the Russian energy sector; ¹⁸a prohibition by the U.S. on exporting, selling, or supplying certain categories of services, including engineering services and petroleum services, to persons located in Russia; and ¹⁹enhanced export controls and trade sanctions targeting Russia's importation of certain goods and technology, including restrictive measures on the export and re-export of dual-use goods, stricter licensing policy with respect to issuing export licenses, and increased use of ²⁰end-use controls to block or impose licensing requirements on exports. Due to the international scope of our operations, the Company is subject to various laws and regulations, including regulations issued by the U.S. Department of Treasury, the U.S. Department of State, the Bureau of Industry and Security and Office of Foreign Asset Control, as well as the counterparts of these agencies in foreign countries. The Company actively monitors changes in these regulations as they pertain to the goods and services we provide and their impact on our business, including our business partners and customers. As the conflict in Ukraine continues, these sanctions may change and be expanded, which could further hinder the Company's ability to do business in Russia or with certain Russian entities, which could have an adverse impact on the Company's financial condition and results of operations. Furthermore, in retaliation against new international sanctions and as part of measures to stabilize and support the volatile Russian financial and currency markets, Russian authorities imposed 12 ²¹ significant currency control measures aimed at restricting the outflow of foreign currency and capital from Russia, imposed various restrictions on transacting with non-Russian parties, banned exports of various products and other economic and financial restrictions. The Company routinely screens existing business partners globally against Specially Designated National / Restricted Persons lists. All new engagements with business partners are screened prior to the beginning of any business relationship. Individuals or entities that become subject to applicable sanctions are immediately blocked from further commercial activity with the Company until confirmed by the Company's legal counsel whether permissible to proceed pursuant to a general or special license or other exemption, or a change in facts. Furthermore, while we have policies, procedures and internal controls in place designed to ensure compliance with applicable sanctions and trade restrictions, and though the current effects from the Russia-Ukraine conflict have, thus far, not resulted in a material adverse impact to the Company's financial condition or results of operations, our employees, contractors, and agents may take actions in violation of such policies and applicable law and we could be held ultimately responsible. We rely on our employees to adhere to the policies, procedures and internal controls we have established to maintain compliance with evolving sanctions and export controls. To that end, we have implemented training programs, both in person and online, to educate our employees on applicable sanctions and export controls laws. If we are held responsible for a violation of U.S. or other countries' sanctions laws, we may be subject to various penalties, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. Should future sanctions require us to cease or wind down our Russian operations, our assets located there may be impacted and could become subject to impairment. As of December 31, 2024, the Company's fixed assets and total assets in Russia were \$4.5 million and \$11.7 million, respectively. Total assets located in Russia represent approximately 2% of the Company's total assets. Additionally, the Company leases its operating facilities in Russia, and as of December 31, 2024, the contractual obligation to exit these leased facilities is approximately \$0.4 million. For the year ended December 31, 2024, revenue attributable to our operations in Russia was \$23.0 million, representing approximately 4% of the Company's total revenue. If we discontinue our operations in Russia as a result of expanded sanctions, we could incur employee severance and other associated exit costs of approximately \$2.5 million, as required under local laws. During the year ended December 31, 2024, revenue attributable to the Company's Ukraine operations and assets located in Ukraine, were immaterial to the Company's total revenue and total assets. We are actively monitoring the situation in Ukraine and assessing its impact on our operations in the region, including our business partners and customers. We have not experienced any material interruptions in our infrastructure, supplies or networks needed to support our operations. However, the situation is continuously evolving and the United States, the European Union, the United Kingdom and other countries may implement additional sanctions, export controls or other measures against Russia, Belarus and other countries, regions, officials, individuals or industries in the respective territories. We have no way to predict the progress or outcome of the conflict in Ukraine or its impacts in Ukraine, Russia or Belarus as the conflict, and any resulting government responses, are fluid and beyond our control. Our operations, financial results and cash flows, including our ability to repatriate cash, may be adversely affected due to the conflict and will depend on various factors, including the extent and duration of the conflict, its effects on regional and global economic and geopolitical conditions, and the effect of more expansive or stringent laws, sanctions or trade control restrictions, whether adopted by Western nations or the Russian Federation, on our business, the global economy and global supply chains. The Russia-Ukraine conflict may also heighten many other risks, any of which could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations. Such risks include, but are not limited to, adverse effects on global macroeconomic conditions, including increased inflation; increased volatility in the price and demand of oil and natural gas; increased exposure to cyber-attacks; limitations in our ability to implement and execute our business strategy; risks to employees and contractors that we have in the region; disruptions in global supply chains; exposure to foreign currency fluctuations; potential nationalizations and assets seizures in Russia; constraints or disruption in the capital markets and our sources of liquidity; our potential inability to service our remaining performance obligations; and potential contractual breaches and litigation. Our results of operations may be significantly affected by foreign currency exchange rate risk. We are exposed to risks due to fluctuations in currency exchange rates. By the nature of our business, we derive a substantial amount of our revenue from our international operations, where certain of our customer contracts are in foreign currencies that subject us to risks relating to fluctuations in currency exchange rates. Our results of operations may be adversely affected because our efforts to comply with applicable anti-corruption laws such as the United States' Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (the FCPA) and the United Kingdom's Anti-Bribery Act (the ABA) could restrict our ability to do business in foreign markets relative to our competitors who are not subject to these laws. We operate in many parts of the world that have experienced governmental corruption to some degree and, in certain circumstances, strict compliance with anti-bribery laws may conflict with local customs and practices. We may be subject to competitive disadvantages to the extent that our competitors are able to secure business, licenses or other preferential treatment by making payments to government officials and others in positions of influence or through other methods that we are prohibited from using. We are subject to the regulations imposed by the FCPA and the ABA, which generally prohibits us and our intermediaries from making improper payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining or keeping business. In particular, we may be held liable for actions taken by our strategic or local partners even though our partners are not subject to these laws. Any such violations could result in substantial civil and/or criminal penalties and might adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition. In addition, our ability to continue to work in these parts of the world discussed above could be adversely affected if we were found to have violated certain laws, including the FCPA and the ABA. Risk factors associated with technology advancement If we are not able to develop or acquire new services or products or our services and products become technologically obsolete, our results of operations may be adversely affected. The market for our services and products is characterized by changing technology and product introduction. As a result, our success is dependent upon our ability to develop or acquire new services and products on a cost-effective basis and to introduce them into the marketplace in a timely manner. While we intend to continue committing substantial financial resources and effort to the development or acquisition of new services and products, we may not be able to successfully differentiate our services and products from those of our competitors. Our clients may not consider our proposed services and products to be of value to them; or if the proposed services and products are of a competitive nature, our clients may not view them as superior to our competitors' services and products. In addition, we may not be able to adapt to evolving markets and technologies, develop or acquire new services or products, or achieve and maintain technological advantages. If we are unable to continue developing or acquiring competitive services and products in a timely manner in response to changes in technology, our business and operating results may be materially and adversely affected. In addition, continuing development or acquisition of new products inherently carries the risk of inventory obsolescence with respect to our older products. If we are unable to obtain patents, licenses and other intellectual property rights covering our services and products, our operating results may be adversely affected. Our success depends, in part, on our ability to obtain patents, licenses and other intellectual property rights covering our services and products. To that end, we have obtained certain patents and intend to continue to seek patents on some of our inventions, services and products. While we have patented some of our key technologies, we do not patent all of our proprietary technology, even when regarded as patentable. The process of seeking patent protection can be long and expensive. There can be no assurance that patents will be issued from currently pending or future applications or that, if patents are issued, they will be of sufficient scope or strength to provide meaningful protection or any commercial advantage to us. In addition, effective copyright and trade secret protection may be unavailable or limited in certain countries. Litigation, which could demand significant financial and management resources, may be necessary to enforce our patents or other intellectual property rights. Also, there can be no assurance that we can obtain licenses or other rights to necessary intellectual property on acceptable terms. We are subject to cyber security risks. A cyber incident could occur and result in information theft, data corruption, operational disruption and/or financial loss. The frequency and magnitude of cybersecurity attacks is increasing and threat actors have become more sophisticated. Cybersecurity attacks are similarly evolving and include without limitation use of malicious software, surveillance, credential stuffing, spear phishing, social engineering, use of deepfakes (i.e., highly realistic synthetic media generated by artificial intelligence), attempts to gain unauthorized access to data, and other electronic security breaches that could lead to disruptions in critical systems, unauthorized release of confidential or otherwise protected information and corruption of data. We may be unable to anticipate, detect or prevent future attacks, particularly as the vectors used by threat actors change frequently or are not readily identifiable until deployed. We may also be unable to investigate or remediate cybersecurity incidents as threat actors are increasingly using techniques designed to circumvent controls, avoid detection, and delete or obfuscate forensic evidence. Our technologies, systems and networks, and those of our vendors, suppliers and other business partners, may become the target of cyberattacks or information security breaches that could result in the unauthorized release, gathering, monitoring, misuse, loss or destruction of proprietary information, personal information and other data, or other disruption of our business operations. In addition, certain cyber incidents, such as unauthorized surveillance, may remain undetected for an extended period. Our systems and insurance coverage (if any) for protecting against cyber security risks, including cyberattacks, may not be sufficient and may not protect against or cover all of the losses (including potential reputational loss) we may experience. As cyber incidents continue to evolve, particularly with the advent of artificial intelligence, we may be required to expend additional resources to modify or enhance our cybersecurity measures or to investigate and remediate the effects of cyber incidents. We utilize technologies, controls and procedures, as well as internal staff and external service providers to protect our systems and data, to identify and remediate vulnerabilities and to monitor and respond to threats. However, there can be no assurance that such measures will be sufficient to prevent security breaches from occurring. No security measure is infallible. If we or the third parties with whom we interact were to experience a successful attack, the potential consequences to our business, workforce and the communities in which we operate could be significant, including financial losses, regulatory fines, loss of business, an inability to settle transactions or maintain operations, litigation costs, remediation costs, disruptions related to investigation, and significant damage to our reputation. If our systems for protecting against cyber-attacks prove not to be sufficient, we could be adversely affected by loss or damage of intellectual property, proprietary information, client data, employee data, financial data, our reputation, interruption of business operations, or additional costs to prevent, respond to, or mitigate cyber-attacks. These risks could have a material adverse effect on our business, reputation, results of operations, and financial condition. ²² Risk factors associated with our supply chain, resources, liquidity and capital management We are subject to the risk of supplier concentration. Certain of our product lines depend on a limited number of third party suppliers and vendors available in the marketplace. As a result of this concentration in some of our supply chains, our business and operations could be negatively affected if our key suppliers were to experience significant disruptions affecting the price, quality, availability or timely delivery of their products. For example, we have a limited number of vendors for our manufactured product lines. The partial or complete loss of any one of our key suppliers, or a significant adverse change in the relationship with any of these suppliers, through consolidation or otherwise, would limit our ability to manufacture and sell certain of our products. There are risks relating to our acquisition strategy. If we are unable to successfully integrate and manage businesses that we have acquired and any businesses acquired in the future, our results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected. One of our key business strategies is to acquire technologies, operations and assets that are complementary to our existing business. There are financial, operational and legal risks inherent in any acquisition strategy, including: ²³increased financial leverage; ²⁴ability to obtain additional financing; ²⁵increased interest expense; and ²⁶difficulties involved in combining disparate company cultures and facilities. The success of any completed acquisition will depend on our ability to effectively integrate the acquired business into our existing operations. The process of integrating acquired businesses may involve unforeseen difficulties and may require a disproportionate amount of our managerial and financial resources. In addition, possible future acquisitions may be larger and for purchase prices significantly higher than those paid for earlier acquisitions. No assurance can be given that we will be able to continue to identify additional suitable acquisition opportunities, negotiate acceptable terms, obtain financing for acquisitions on acceptable terms or

successfully acquire identified targets. Our failure to achieve consolidation savings, to incorporate the acquired businesses and assets into our existing operations successfully or to minimize any unforeseen operational difficulties could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operation. 15 Å We may be unable to attract and retain skilled and technically knowledgeable employees, which could adversely affect our business. Our success depends upon attracting and retaining highly skilled professionals and other technical personnel. A number of our employees are highly skilled engineers, geologists and highly trained technicians, and our failure to continue to attract and retain such individuals could adversely affect our ability to compete in the oilfield services industry. In periods of high utilization, there may be a shortage of skilled and technical personnel available in the market, potentially compounding the difficulty of attracting and retaining these employees. As a result, our business, results of operations and financial condition may be materially adversely affected. We require a significant amount of cash to service our indebtedness, make capital expenditures, fund our working capital requirements and pay our dividend, and our ability to generate cash may depend on factors beyond our control. Our ability to make payments on and to refinance our indebtedness, to fund planned capital expenditures, and pay our dividend depends, in part, on our ability to generate cash in the future. This ability is, to a certain extent, subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control. No assurance can be given that we will generate sufficient cash flows from operations or that future borrowings will be available to us in an amount sufficient to enable us to service and repay our indebtedness or to fund our other liquidity needs. If we are unable to satisfy our debt obligations, we may have to undertake alternative financing plans, such as refinancing or restructuring our indebtedness, selling assets, reducing or delaying capital investments or seeking to raise additional capital. We cannot assure that any refinancing or debt restructuring would be possible or, if possible, would be completed on favorable or acceptable terms, that any assets could be sold or that, if sold, the timing of the sales and the amount of proceeds realized from those sales would be favorable to us or that additional financing could be obtained on acceptable terms. Disruptions in the capital and credit markets could adversely affect our ability to refinance our indebtedness, including our ability to borrow under our existing revolving credit facility. Banks that are party to our existing revolving credit facility may not be able to meet their funding commitments to us if they experience shortages of capital and liquidity or if they experience excessive volumes of borrowing requests from us and other borrowers within a short period of time. We may have greater difficulty accessing capital in the future due to the adoption of more stringent climate change policies as shareholders, bondholders and institutional lenders who currently invest in fossil-fuel energy companies or service companies such as ours express increased concern about the potential adverse effects of climate change and therefore elect to shift some or all of their investable or loanable funds into alternative energy investments. Risk factors associated with health, safety and the environment We are subject to a variety of environmental and occupational safety and health laws and regulations, which may result in increased costs and significant liability to our business. We are subject to a variety of stringent governmental laws and regulations, both in the United States and foreign countries, pertaining to protection of the environment, and occupational health and safety. Compliance with environmental legal requirements in the United States at the federal, state or local levels may require acquiring permits to conduct regulated activities, incurring capital expenditures to limit or prevent emissions, discharges and any unauthorized releases, and complying with stringent practices to handle, recycle and dispose of certain wastes. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations may result in the assessment of administrative, civil and criminal penalties, the imposition of remedial or corrective obligations, the occurrence of delays or cancellations in the permitting, performance or expansion of projects and the issuance of injunctive relief in affected areas. Certain of these laws and regulations may impose joint and several, strict liability for environmental liabilities, such as the remediation of historical contamination or recent spills, and failure to comply with such laws and regulations could result in the assessment of damages, fines and penalties, the imposition of remedial or corrective action obligations, the occurrence of delays or cancellations in permitting or development of projects, or the suspension or cessation of some or all of our operations. These stringent laws and regulations could require us to acquire permits or other authorizations to conduct regulated activities, install and maintain costly equipment and pollution control technologies, impose specific safety and health standards addressing work protection, or to incur costs or liabilities to mitigate or remediate pollution conditions caused by our operations or attributable to former owners or operators. Environmental laws and regulations, and their interpretation, frequently change, and have tended to become more stringent over time. Our costs for compliance may not be fully recoverable from our clients and, thus, could reduce net income. New, modified or stricter enforcement of environmental laws and regulations could be adopted or implemented that significantly 16 Å increase our compliance costs, pollution mitigation costs, or the cost of any remediation of environmental contamination that may become necessary, and these costs could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operation, or cash flows. Additionally, our clients are also subject to many of the same laws and regulations relating to environmental protection and occupational safety and health in the United States and in foreign countries where we operate. To the extent existing environmental laws and regulations or any new or more stringently enforced environmental legal requirements significantly increase our clientsâ™ compliance costs, pollution mitigation costs or remedial costs, our clients could elect to delay, restrict or cancel drilling, exploration or production programs, which could reduce demand for our products and services and have a material adverse effect on our results of operations; however, there can be no assurance that such costs will not be material in the future or that such future compliance will not have a material adverse effect on our business or results of operations. Legislative and regulatory initiatives relating to oil and gas development and the potential for related litigation could result in increased costs and additional operating restrictions or delays for our clients, which could reduce demand for our products or services. Environmental laws and regulations could limit our clientsâ™ exploration and production activities. For example, hydraulic fracturing continues to attract considerable public and governmental attention, both in the United States and in foreign countries, resulting in various controls applied to fracturing activities or locations where such activities may be performed. Although we do not directly engage in drilling or hydraulic fracturing activities, we provide products and services to operators in the oil and gas industry. Hydraulic fracturing is a process used by oil and gas exploration and production operators in the completion of certain oil and gas wells whereby water, sand or other proppants and chemical additives are injected under pressure into subsurface formations to stimulate gas and, to a lesser extent, oil production. Some countries outside the United States, such as Bulgaria, the Czech Republic and France, currently have imposed moratoria on hydraulic fracturing while other countries, such as Canada, allow fracturing activities but those activities are not as widely pursued as they are in the United States. In the United States, the fracturing process is typically regulated by state oil and gas commissions, but several federal agencies have asserted regulatory authority over certain aspects of the process. Certain states have adopted or are considering adopting, legal requirements that could impose more stringent disclosure, permitting and/or well construction requirements on hydraulic fracturing operations, and local governments may also seek to adopt ordinances within their jurisdictions regulating the time, place and manner of hydraulic fracturing activities. U.S., foreign federal, regional, state or local governmental actions aimed at species conservation, preventing hydraulic fracturing activities, or otherwise limiting oil and gas production in certain locations, could indirectly cause us to incur additional costs, cause our or our oil and natural gas exploration and production customersâ™ operations to become subject to operating restrictions or bans, result in new difficulties obtaining permits or other authorizations, and limit future development activity in affected areas. To the extent any such existing or future legal requirements result in increased costs or restrictions or cancellation in the operation of our clients, such developments could reduce demand for our products and services and have an indirect material adverse effect on our business. See Part I, Item 1. Business, âœEnvironment and Climateâ and âœOccupational Safety and Health Regulationsâ for further discussion on environmental and worker safety and health matters. We are subject to compliance with governmental regulations associated with climate change, energy conservation measures, or initiatives that stimulate demand for alternative forms of energy that could result in increased costs, limit the areas in which our clientsâ™ oil and natural gas production may occur and reduce demand for our services, which may adversely affect our business and results of operations. Our clients in the oil and gas industry are also subject to many laws and regulations relating to environmental and natural resource protection in the United States and in foreign countries where we operate, and many are required to obtain permits and other authorizations for their operations. In particular, we, our third-party vendors that supply us with goods and services in support of our business, and our clients are subject to an increased governmental, and public, political and scientific attention focus on risks associated with the threat of climate change arising from the emission of greenhouse gases (âœGHGâ). Various governments have adopted or are considering adopting legislation, regulations or other regulatory initiatives, including the Paris Agreement, the Europe Climate Law, that are focused on such areas as GHG cap and trade programs, carbon taxes, reporting and tracking programs, and restriction of emissions at national or local levels in jurisdictions where we operate. Our and our clientsâ™ compliance with such existing, or any new or amended legal requirements that are placed into effect and applicable in 17 Å areas where we or our clients conduct operations, could result in our or our clientsâ™ incurring significant additional expense and operating restrictions. New or amended legislation, executive actions, regulations or other regulatory initiatives that impose more stringent oil and gas sector requirements or fees on GHG emissions or restrict the areas in which this sector may produce oil and natural gas or generate GHG emissions could result in increased compliance costs or costs of producing fossil fuels. For example, in November 2024, the EPA released the methane emissions charge rule, implementing the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 âœIRA 2022,â which applies to oil and gas facilities emitting more than 25,000 metric tons of CO2 equivalent per year. If the methane emissions charge rule is implemented, it could increase our U.S. customersâ™ operating costs, and the fees and other requirements of the regulation could accelerate the transition away from fossil fuels, which may in turn reduce demand for our products and services and adversely affect our business and results of operations. As another example, in December 2023, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (âœEPAâ) finalized more stringent methane emissions rules for new, modified, and reconstructed facilities in the oil and gas sector, known as OOOOb, as well as standards for existing sources for the first time ever, known as OOOc which may increase operating costs for some of our clients. Similarly, governments have and may continue to take actions to restrict where or how our clients are permitted to operate. The requirements of the EPAâ™s final methane rules and similar regulations for the oil and gas industry have the potential to increase our clientsâ™ operating costs and thus may adversely affect our financial results and cash flows. To the extent that climate change alters weather patterns, it can impact the demand for our customersâ™ products. Our operations and the operations of our customers are also susceptible to the physical effects of climate change, such as increased frequency or severity of storm systems, hurricanes, droughts, floods, extreme winter weather, or geologic/geophysical conditions. Such events can impact our operations directly and indirectly, and could also result in increased insurance costs. Additionally, political, financial and litigation risks, as well as stakeholder pressures may result in our clients restricting, delaying or canceling operational or production activities, incurring liability for infrastructure damages as a result of climatic changes, restricting access to capital, or impairing the ability to continue to operate in an economic manner, which could reduce demand for our products and services. Fuel conservation measures, alternative fuel requirements and increasing consumer demand for, or legislative incentives supporting, alternative energy sources (such as wind, solar, geothermal and tidal) could also reduce demand for oil and natural gas. The occurrence of one or more of these developments could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operation. Our customers may also face litigation risks based on allocations of their contribution to climate change. Consequently, to the extent one or more of these climate-related events are incurred by us, our third party vendors, or our clients, any of us could incur increased costs, we could incur disruptions to our operations as a result of our vendorâ™s inability to supply us with goods and services, and our clients in particular could elect to delay, restrict or cancel drilling, exploration or production programs, which could reduce demand for our products and services, any of which developments could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows. Increasing attention to environmental, social and governance (âœESGâ) matters may impact our business. Regulations associated with ESG and sustainability have been, and are, being implemented and we anticipate that these regulatory requirements will continue to expand in the European Union (âœEUâ), the United States and globally, at all levels of government and from private institutions and stakeholders. As a result, numerous regulatory initiatives have been made, and are likely to continue to be made, to monitor and limit existing emissions of GHGs or implement laws, policies or regulatory initiatives that may contribute to energy conservation measures, stimulate demand for alternative forms of energy or limit areas where fossil fuel production may occur, which may translate into reduced demand for our services. The United States Securities and Exchange Commission released its final rule on climate-related disclosures on March 6, 2024, requiring the disclosure of certain climate-related risks and financial impacts, as well as GHG emissions. Under the rule, large accelerated filers would be required to incorporate the applicable climate-related disclosures into their filings beginning in fiscal year 2025, with additional requirements relating to the disclosure of Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions, if material, and attestation reports for certain large accelerated filers subsequently phasing in. However, the future of the SEC climate rule is uncertain at this time given that its implementation has been stayed pending the outcome of legal challenges; moreover, the Commission may seek to repeal the rule though we cannot predict whether such action will occur or its timing. Business operations may also subject us or our customers to state-mandated climate disclosures. For instance, the Climate-Related Financial Risk Act (âœCRFRAâ) in California requires the disclosure of a climate-related financial risk report (in line with the Task Force on the Climate-related Financial Disclosures (âœTCFDâ) recommendations or equivalent disclosure requirements under the International Sustainability Standards Boardâ™s (âœISSBâ) climate-related disclosure standards) every other 18 Å year for public and private companies that are âœdoing business in Californiaâ and have total annual revenue of \$500 million. Reporting under this law would begin in 2026 and the ultimate impact of the law on our business is uncertainâ the Governor of California has directed further consideration of the implementation deadlines for each of the laws, and there is potential for legal challenges to be filed with respect to the scope of the lawâ but, absent clarification or revisions to the law, alongside the SEC disclosure rule, finalization and implementation may result in increased compliance costs and increased costs of and restrictions on access to capital. Investor and societal expectations regarding voluntary ESG disclosures, and consumer demand for alternative forms of energy may result in increased costs, reduced demand for our services, reduced profits, increased risks of governmental investigations and private party litigation, and negative impacts on our stock price and access to capital markets. These pressures could have similar impacts on our customers, and therefore, indirectly impact our operations by decreasing demand for our services. Our managerial ESG Steering Team is the primary group for overseeing and managing our ESG initiatives. Team members review the implementation and effectiveness of our ESG programs and policies and report on these matters to the Board of Directors. While we have sought voluntary aspirational goals for GHG emission reductions from base year 2018, we note that even with our governance oversight in place, we may not be able to adequately identify or manage ESG-related risks and opportunities, which may include failing to achieve ESG-related aspirational goals. We have published voluntary disclosures regarding ESG matters under an annual Sustainability Report and the Global Reporting Initiative, an international independent standards organization. From time to time, statements in those voluntary disclosures may be based on aspirational expectations and assumptions that may or may not be representative of current or actual risks or events or forecasts of expected risks or events, including the costs associated therewith. Such expectations and assumptions may be prone to error or subject to misinterpretation given the lack of an established single approach to identifying, measuring and reporting on many ESG matters. We are subject to the physical effects of climate change, which may adversely affect our business and results of operations. We operate from locations around the globe and provide services in coastal regions and coastal cities and services related to marine shipping activities of our clients. These locations and activities are susceptible to the physical effects of climate change, such as increased frequency or severity of tropical storm systems, hurricanes, droughts, floods, extreme winter weather, or geologic/geophysical conditions that may result in: âœdecreased or lost production capacity; âœloss of or reduced supply chain availability; âœtemporary closure of locations due to electricity outages, damages or disruptions caused by extreme weather events; âœdisplacement of employees; and âœincrease in premium for or reduced ability to obtain insurance for property, business interruption and liability. See Item 1A. Risk Factors, âœRisk factors associated with health, safety and the environmentâ for further discussion on environmental matters. Risk factors associated with our common stock Provisions in our certificate of incorporation, bylaws and Delaware law may discourage a takeover attempt even if a takeover might be beneficial to our stockholders. Provisions contained in our Certificate of Incorporation and our Bylaws, which we refer to herein as our âœcertificate of

Redomestication Transaction, partially offset by the geographic mix of earnings. See Note 9 - Income Taxes of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further detail of income tax expense. Segment Analysis The following charts and tables summarize the annual revenue and operating results as a percentage of applicable revenue for our two complementary operating segments. Segment Revenue Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å 2024 / 2023 / 2022 Å Å 2024 Å Å 2023 Å Å 2022 Å Å % Change Å REVENUE: Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Reservoir Description Å \$ 346,146 Å 66.1 % Å \$ 333,345 Å 65.4 % Å \$ 307,691 Å 62.8 % Å 3.8 % Å Å 8.3 % Production Enhancement Å 177,702 Å 33.9 % Å 176,445 Å 34.6 % Å 182,044 Å 37.2 % Å 0.7 % Å (3.1) % Total revenue Å \$ 523,848 Å 100.0 % Å \$ 509,790 Å Å 100.0 % Å \$ 489,735 Å 100.0 % Å 2.8 % Å 4.1 % OPERATING INCOME: Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Reservoir Description* Å \$ 51,466 Å 14.9 % Å \$ 41,039 Å 12.3 % Å \$ 22,902 Å 7.4 % Å 25.4 % Å 79.2 % Production Enhancement* Å 6,612 Å 3.7 % Å 12,519 Å 7.1 % Å 16,351 Å 9.0 % Å (47.2) % Å (23.4) % Corporate and other (1) Å 478 Å 0.1 % Å 1,082 Å 0.2 % Å 2,271 Å 0.5 % NM Å NM Å OPERATING INCOME Å \$ 58,556 Å 11.2 % Å \$ 54,640 Å Å 10.7 % Å \$ 41,524 Å 8.5 % Å 7.2 % Å 31.6 % * Percentage, which represents operating margin, is based on operating income divided by applicable revenue rather than total revenue. ÅœNMå means not meaningful. (1) ÅœCorporate and other Å represents those items that are not directly relating to a particular operating segment. 31 Å Reservoir Description Reservoir Description operations are closely correlated with trends in international and offshore activity levels, with approximately 80% of its revenue sourced from producing fields, development projects and movement of crude oil and derived products outside the U.S. The Company continues to see growth in international projects across several international regions and disruptions in the maritime movement and logistical trading patterns for crude oil and derived products, caused by the Russia-Ukraine and Middle East geopolitical conflicts have begun to stabilize. Revenue from the Reservoir Description operating segment for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$346.1 million, an increase of 4% compared to 2023. The increased revenue in 2024 is primarily due to growing client activity for our reservoir core and reservoir fluids analysis services on projects in several regions across the globe, as well as continued momentum of growing demand for CCS projects in the last couple of years. Additionally, crude assay services associated with the maritime movement of crude oil and derived products which were impacted by the Russia-Ukraine conflict continued to improve in 2024. The growth in revenue was partially offset by delayed project revenue caused by the fire incident at one of our U.K. facilities. The Company holds insurance policies for both property damage and business interruption, which has minimized the loss to the Company associated with the fire. Revenue from the Reservoir Description operating segment was \$333.3 million in 2023, an increase of 8% when compared to \$307.7 million in 2022. The increased revenue in 2023 is primarily due to growing client activity for our reservoir core and reservoir fluids analysis services on projects in several regions across the globe, as well as growing demand for CCS projects. Additionally, crude assay services associated with the maritime movement of crude oil and derived products improved in 2023, which were negatively impacted by the Russia-Ukraine conflict that began in 2022. Operating income for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$51.5 million, an increase of 25% compared to 2023. Operating margins increased to 14.9% in 2024 from 12.3% in 2023. The increase in operating income and operating margins in 2024 was primarily due to high operating margins associated with the incremental revenue of \$12.8 million in 2024 and continued improvement in utilization of our global laboratory network. Operating income in 2023 was \$41.0 million, an increase of 79% compared to 2022. Operating margins increased to 12.3% in 2023 compared to 7.4% in 2022. The increase in operating income and operating margin in 2023, correlates to the incremental revenue and the improved utilization of our global laboratory network, as well as the negative impact from the beginning of the Russia-Ukraine conflict in 2022. Production Enhancement Production Enhancement* Å's operations are largely focused on complex completions in unconventional, tight-oil reservoirs in the U.S. as well as conventional projects across the globe. U.S. onshore drilling and completion activities peaked in 2022, after the COVID-19 pandemic, but declined in 2023 and declined further in 2024. The decline in drilling and completion activity was primarily due to the weakening of both crude oil and natural gas commodity prices in 2023, and oil and gas producing companies remain focused on return of investment versus growing production, and were more disciplined with their annual production growth plans. As a result, average rig count in the U.S. onshore market declined by 13% in 2024 compared to 2023. Revenue from the Production Enhancement operating segment for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$177.7 million, a slight increase of 1% compared to 2023, primarily due to a higher level of service revenue associated with strong growth in well completion diagnostic services in 2024. This increase was substantially offset by lower activity and product sales into the U.S. onshore market. Revenue from the Production Enhancement operating segment was \$176.4 million in 2023, a decrease of 3% compared to 2022. In 2023, the decrease in drilling and completion activities in the U.S. land market is primarily due to operating companies reduced activity in 2023 as they were ahead of schedule in their annual drilling programs due to efficiencies gained in drilling and completing wells. Operators continue to remain focused on return of investment versus growing production, as discussed above. Operating income for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$6.6 million, a decrease of 47%. Operating margins decreased to 3.7% in 2024 from 7.1% in 2023. The decrease in operating income and operating margin in 2024, was primarily due to 1) a charge of \$3.3 million recorded in 2024 associated with inventory and other related asset write-downs, 2) a loss on sales of \$0.6 million associated with the disposal of a building, and 3) severance and other charges of \$0.5 million incurred in 2024, and no similar transactions in 2023. Operating income was \$12.5 million in 2023 compared to \$16.4 million in 2022. Operating margin of 7.1% in 2023 decreased from 9.0% in 2022. The decrease in operating income and operating margins in 2023, correlates to the decrease in revenue and higher absorption of fixed costs on a lower revenue base, as well as increased cost associated with inflation on materials and shipping costs. Liquidity and Capital Resources 32 Å General We have historically financed our activities through cash on hand, cash flows from operations, bank credit facilities, equity financing and the issuance of debt. Cash flows from operating activities provide the primary source of funds to finance our operating needs, capital expenditures, dividends and share repurchase program. Our ability to maintain and grow our operating income and cash flow depends, to a large extent, on continued investing activities. We believe our future cash flows from operations, supplemented by our borrowing capacity and the ability to issue additional equity and debt, should be sufficient to fund our debt requirements, working capital, capital expenditures, dividends, share repurchase program and future acquisitions. The Company will continue to monitor and evaluate the availability of debt and equity markets. We were a holding company incorporated in the Netherlands, and after the Redomestication Transaction completed in May 2023, we are a holding company incorporated in Delaware. Therefore, we conduct substantially all of our operations through our subsidiaries. Our cash availability is largely dependent upon the ability of our subsidiaries to pay cash dividends or otherwise distribute or advance funds to us and on the terms and conditions of our existing and future credit arrangements. There are no restrictions preventing any of our subsidiaries from repatriating earnings, except for the unrepatriated earnings of our Russian subsidiary which are not expected to be distributed in the foreseeable future, and there are no restrictions or income taxes associated with distributing cash to the parent company through loans or advances. As of December 31, 2024, \$18.4 million of our \$19.2 million of cash balances was held by our foreign subsidiaries. The Company continues to maintain a quarterly dividend of \$0.01 per share. Cash Flows The following table summarizes cash flows (in thousands): Å Å For the Years Ended December 31, Å Å 2024 Å Å 2023 Å Å 2022 Å Å Cash provided by (used in): Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Å Operating activities Å \$ 56,388 Å \$ 24,789 Å \$ 24,956 Å Investing activities Å Å (6,394) Å Å (6,652) Å Å (3,856) Å Financing activities Å Å (45,957) Å Å (18,445) Å Å (23,375) Net change in cash and cash equivalents Å \$ 4,037 Å Å (308) Å Å (2,275) Comparing the year ended December 31, 2024, to the year ended December 31, 2023, net income decreased \$4.9 million, however, cash provided by operating activities increased \$31.6 million. In 2024, improvement in cash provided by operating activities was primarily driven by improved operational working capital of \$34.7 million compared to 2023, partially offset by higher cash used in prepaid expenses and other assets in 2024 versus 2023. Comparing the year ended December 31, 2023 to the year ended December 31, 2022, net income increased \$17.4 million, however, cash provided by operating activities was relatively flat between these periods. Net income for the year ended December 31, 2023 includes a non-cash tax benefit of approximately \$11.6 million associated with the Companyå's Redomestication Transaction, partially offset by a decrease of \$3.3 million in net deferred tax assets, and non-cash investment gains of \$5.0 million in 2023 compared to non-cash losses of \$5.1 million in 2022. Cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2024 of \$6.4 million was driven primarily by funding capital expenditures of \$13.0 million offset by: 1) \$1.7 million of proceeds from sale of assets, 2) \$2.1 million of insurance recovery proceeds on property, plant and equipment associated with the fire incident in one of our facilities in the U.K., and 3) \$2.8 million received on company owned life insurance policies. Cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2023 of \$6.7 million was driven primarily by funding capital expenditures of \$10.6 million offset by \$3.4 million of net proceeds received on company owned life insurance policies and \$0.5 million of proceeds from sales of assets. Cash used by investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2022 of \$3.9 million was primarily due to funding capital expenditures of \$10.2 million, offset by \$2.1 million of proceeds received from sale of assets and net proceeds of \$4.2 million received from insurance and company-owned life insurance policies. Cash used in financing activities in 2024 of \$46.0 million was primarily due to: 1) a net reduction in debt of \$38 million, 2) dividends paid of \$1.9 million, and 3) repurchase of common stock of \$5.3 million. Cash used in financing activities in 2023 of \$18.4 million was primarily due to: 1) a net reduction in debt of \$9.0 million, 2) debt issuance costs of \$1.3 million primarily associated with the issuance of the 2023 Senior Notes, 3) cash paid for costs incurred in the Redomestication Transaction of \$4.1 million, 4) dividends paid of \$1.9 million, and 5) repurchase of common stock of \$2.2 million. Cash used in financing activities in 2022 of \$23.4 million was primarily due to: 1) a net reduction in debt of \$15.0 million, 2) debt issuance costs 33 Å incurred of \$2.2 million associated with renewing our credit facility in 2022, 3) dividends paid of \$1.9 million, and 4) repurchase of common stock of \$3.9 million. During 2024, we repurchased 286,440 shares of our common stock for an aggregate amount of \$5.3 million, or an average price of \$18.52 per share. See Note 14 - Equity of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information. We believe our share repurchase program has been beneficial to our shareholders over the longer term. Our share price has increased from \$4.03 per share in 2002, when we began to repurchase shares, to \$17.31 per share on December 31, 2024, an increase exceeding 300%. The 1% stock buyback excise tax may apply to the shares repurchased under our share purchase program. The amount subject to the excise tax generally is the fair market value of stock repurchased by us net of the fair market value of any stock issued by us during such taxable year. We utilize the non-GAAP financial measure of free cash flow to evaluate our cash flows and results of operations. Free cash flow is defined as net cash provided by operating activities (which is the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP measure) less cash paid for capital expenditures. Management believes that free cash flow provides useful information to investors regarding the cash available in the period that was in excess of our needs to fund our capital expenditures and operating activities. Free cash flow is not a measure of operating performance under U.S. GAAP and should not be considered in isolation nor construed as an alternative to operating income, net income or cash flows from operating, investing or financing activities, each as determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Free cash flow does not represent residual cash available for distribution because we may have other non-discretionary expenditures that are not deducted from the measure. Moreover, since free cash flow is not a measure determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP and thus is susceptible to varying interpretations and calculations, free cash flow, as presented, may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other companies. The following table reconciles this non-GAAP financial measure to the most directly comparable measure calculated and presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP (in thousands): Å Å For the Years Ended December 31, Å Å Free Cash Flow Calculation Å 2024 Å Å 2023 Å Å 2022 Å Å Net cash provided by operating activities Å \$ 56,388 Å Å \$ 24,789 Å Å \$ 24,956 Å Å Less: cash paid for capital expenditures Å Å (13,028) Å Å (10,216) Å Å Free cash flow Å \$ 43,360 Å Å \$ 14,210 Å Å \$ 14,740 Å Å Free cash flow increased significantly by \$29.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, primarily due to improvement in our operational working capital as discussed above, offset by a slightly higher level of capital spending associated with replacing equipment and restoring the facility that were damaged in the fire at one of our facilities in the U.K. that occurred in 2024. Free cash flow decreased slightly by \$0.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to the year ended December 31, 2022, primarily due to a slightly higher level of capital spending in 2023. Senior Notes, Credit Facility and Available Future Liquidity We, along with our wholly owned subsidiary Core Laboratories (U.S.) Interests Holdings, Inc. (åœCLIHå) as issuer, have senior notes that were issued through private placement transactions. Additionally, we, along with CLIH, have a secured credit facility, the Eighth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (as amended, the åœCredit Facilityå) for an aggregate borrowing commitment of \$135.0 million with a \$50.0 million åœaccordionå feature. As of December 31, 2024, the Credit Facility has an available borrowing capacity of approximately \$106.1 million. Our debt instruments are summarized in the following table (in thousands): Å Å Å Å Å Å December 31, Å Å Interest Rate Å Maturity Date Å 2024 Å Å 2023 Å Å 2021 Senior Notes Series A(1) 4.09% Å January 12, 2026 Å \$ 45,000 Å Å \$ 45,000 Å 2021 Senior Notes Series B(1) 4.38% Å January 12, 2028 Å Å 15,000 Å Å 15,000 Å 2023 Senior Notes Series A(2) 7.25% Å June 28, 2028 Å Å 25,000 Å Å 25,000 Å 2023 Senior Notes Series B(2) 7.50% Å June 28, 2030 Å Å 25,000 Å Å 25,000 Å Credit Facility Å Å Å Å 18,000 Å Å 56,000 Å Total long-term debt Å Å Å Å 128,000 Å Å 166,000 Å Less: Debt issuance costs Å Å Å Å (1,889) Å Å (2,866) Å Long-term debt, net Å Å Å Å \$ 126,111 Å Å \$ 163,134 Å Å 34 Å As of December 31, 2024, we have two series of senior notes, the 2021 Senior Notes and the 2023 Senior Notes, outstanding with an aggregate principal amount of \$110.0 million. The 2021 Senior Notes and the 2023 Senior Notes are collectively the åœSenior Noteså. In accordance with the terms of the Credit Facility, our leverage ratio is 1.31, and our interest coverage ratio is 6.74, each for the period ended December 31, 2024. We are in compliance with all covenants contained in our Credit Facility and Senior Notes. Certain of our material, wholly owned subsidiaries, are guarantors or co-borrowers under the Credit Facility and Senior Notes. See Note 11 - Long-Term Debt, net of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding the terms and financial covenants of the Senior Notes and the Credit Facility. See Note 15 - Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding interest rate swap agreements we have entered to fix the underlying risk-free rate on our Credit Facility and the 2023 Senior Notes. In addition to our repayment commitments under our Credit Facility and our Senior Notes, we have non-cancellable operating lease arrangements under which we lease office and lab space, machinery, equipment and vehicles. We also have employer contribution commitments related to our Dutch pension plan with amounts payable in the future based upon workforce factors that cannot be estimated beyond one year. These material future contractual obligations are discussed in Note 7 - Leases, Note 11 - Long-term Debt, net and Note 12 - Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. We have no significant purchase commitments or similar obligations outstanding at December 31, 2024. We have uncertain tax positions of \$3.3 million that we have accrued for at December 31, 2024; the amounts and timing of payment, if any, are uncertain. See Note 9 - Income Taxes of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further detail of this amount. At December 31, 2024, we had tax net operating loss carry-forwards in various jurisdictions of \$28.8 million. Although we cannot be certain that these net operating loss carry-forwards will be utilized, we anticipate that we will have sufficient taxable income in future years to allow us to fully utilize the carry-forwards that are not subject to a valuation allowance as of December 31, 2024. If unused, those carry-forwards which are subject to expiration may expire during the years 2025 through 2038. During 2024, no material net operating loss carry-forwards, which carried a full valuation allowance, expired unused. We expect our investment in capital expenditures to track with client demand for our services and products. Given the uncertain trend in industry activity levels, we have not determined, at this time, the level of investment that will be made in 2025. We will, however, continue to invest in the purchase or replacement of obsolete or worn-out instrumentation, tools and equipment, to consolidate certain facilities to gain operational efficiencies, and to increase our presence where requested by our clients. Outlook Currently, global oil inventories are low relative to historical levels, and with continued supply restrictions from the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and other oil producing nations (åœOPEC+å) global supply is expected to be managed and maintained at a level to meet forecasted growth in oil demand for the next few years. During the last couple of years, OPEC+ and its key member, Saudi Arabia, announced several mandatory and voluntary reductions in production that continued in 2024. The current production cuts are scheduled to be phased out gradually starting from April 1, 2025, stretching to October 2026, but OPEC+ retains the discretion to pause or reverse the adjustments as necessary. The current global demand for crude oil and natural gas remains at a modest level and according to the latest International Energy Agencyå's report, global

projections for demand remain accurate or disruptions to supply occur. In 2023, capital spending towards the exploration of crude oil and natural gas reached their highest level in over a decade with modest growth in 2024 and additional growth expected in 2025. Outside the U.S., international oil and gas projects continue to build and are expected to grow and accelerate into the next several years. U.S. onshore drilling and completion activities are expected to remain at levels comparable to activity levels in 2024, with some typical seasonal decrease towards the end of the year. Therefore, our clients' activities associated with the appraisal, development and production of crude oil and natural gas are also expected to remain at current levels or increase in 2025. The ongoing geopolitical conflicts between Russia and Ukraine and in the Middle East continue to cause disruptions to traditional maritime supply chains and the trading of crude oil and derived products, such as diesel fuel. The maritime supply chains associated with the movement of crude oil have continued to realign and stabilize throughout 2023 and in 2024, which 35 A has reduced some of the volatility in crude-oil prices and disruptions to our operations. Core Lab expects crude-oil supply lines to remain reasonably stable in 2025, however, recently expanded sanctions have created additional uncertainty, and the Company's volume of associated laboratory services may be impacted but are expected to be commensurate with the trading and movement of crude-oil into Europe, the Middle East, Asia and across the globe. The United States, the European Union, the United Kingdom and other countries continue to expand sanctions, export controls and other measures against Russia, Belarus, Iran and other countries, officials, individuals or industries in the respective territories, which may have further impact on the trading and movement of crude oil and derived products. We have no way to predict the progress or outcome of these events, and any resulting government responses are fluid and beyond our control. We continue to focus on large-scale core analyses and reservoir fluids characterization studies in most oil-producing regions across the globe, which include both newly developed fields and brownfield extensions in many offshore developments in both the U.S. and internationally. In the U.S. we are involved in projects in many of the onshore unconventional basins and offshore projects in the Gulf of Mexico. Outside the U.S. we continue to work on many smaller and large-scale projects analyzing crude oil and derived products in every major producing region of the world. Notable larger projects are in locations such as Guyana and Suriname located offshore South America, Australia, Southern Namibia and the Middle East. Analysis and measurement of crude oil derived products also occurs in every major producing region of the world. Additionally, some of our major clients have increased their investment in projects to capture and sequester CO₂. The Company's activities on these projects have expanded and are expected to continue expanding in 2025 and beyond. Our major clients continue to focus on capital management, return on invested capital, free cash flow, and returning capital to their shareholders, as opposed to focus on production growth. The companies adopting value versus volume metrics tend to be the more technologically sophisticated operators and form the foundation of Core Lab's worldwide client base. As oil and gas commodity prices have stabilized or are expected to increase in the near to mid-term, the Company expects our clients' activities associated with increasing oil and gas reserves and production levels will continue to increase in the coming years. Critical Accounting Estimates The preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. We evaluate our estimates on an ongoing basis and utilize our historical experience, as well as various other assumptions that we believe are reasonable in a given circumstance, in order to make these estimates. By nature, these judgments are subject to an inherent degree of uncertainty. We consider an accounting estimate to be critical if it is highly subjective and if changes in the estimate under different assumptions would result in a material impact on our financial condition and results of operations. The following transaction types require significant judgment and, therefore, are considered critical accounting policies as of December 31, 2024. Income Taxes Our income tax expense includes income taxes of the U.S. and other countries as well as local, state and provincial income taxes. We recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the consolidated financial statements or tax returns. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial statement carrying value and the tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the years in which the asset is expected to be recovered or the liability is expected to be settled. We estimate the likelihood of the recoverability of our deferred tax assets (particularly, net operating loss carry-forwards). Any valuation allowance recorded is based on estimates and assumptions of taxable income into the future and a determination is made of the magnitude of deferred tax assets which are more likely than not to be realized. Valuation allowances of our net deferred tax assets aggregated to \$8.8 million and \$8.3 million at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. If these estimates and related assumptions change in the future, we may be required to record additional valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets and our effective tax rate may increase which could result in a material adverse impact on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows. We record a liability for unrecognized tax benefits resulting from uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in our tax return. We also recognize interest and penalties, if any, related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense. Long-Lived Assets, Intangibles and Goodwill Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Major renewals and improvements are capitalized while maintenance and repair costs are charged to expense as incurred. They are depreciated using the straight-line method based on their individual estimated useful lives, except for leasehold improvements, which are depreciated over the remaining lease term, if shorter. We estimate the useful lives and salvage values of our assets based on historical data of similar 36 A assets. When long-lived assets are sold or retired, the remaining costs and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in income. These capitalized long-lived assets could become impaired if our operating plans or business environment changes. Intangible assets, including patents, technology, and trademarks, are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment for intangibles with a definite life. Intangibles with definite lives are amortized using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful life of the intangible. Intangibles with indefinite lives, which consist primarily of corporate trade names, are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that impairment is possible. We review our long-lived assets (LLA), including definite-lived intangible and right-of-use assets, for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that their net book value may not be recovered over their remaining service lives. Indicators of possible impairment may include significant declines in activity levels in regions where specific assets or groups of assets are located, extended periods of idle use, declining revenue or cash flow or overall changes in general market conditions. Whenever possible impairment is indicated, we compare the carrying value of the assets or asset groups to the sum of the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected from use, plus salvage value, less the costs of the subsequent disposition of the assets. If impairment is still indicated, we compare the fair value of the assets to the carrying value and recognize an impairment loss for the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value. We did not record any material impairment charges relating to our long-lived assets and intangible assets with definite lives during the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022. The geopolitical conflict between Russia and Ukraine, which began in February 2022 and has continued through December 31, 2024, has resulted in disruptions to our operations in Russia and Ukraine. The Company's operation, assets and facilities in Ukraine are immaterial. As of December 31, 2024, all laboratory facilities, offices, and locations in Russia continued to operate with no significant impact to local business operations. The Company evaluated LLA in Russia and Ukraine as part of our assessment of our assets group. Based on our assessments, we did not identify any triggering events and determined there was no impairment for LLA in Russia and Ukraine as of December 31, 2024. We record goodwill as the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired in acquisitions accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. Goodwill is not subject to amortization and is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate goodwill is more likely than not impaired. Goodwill is tested at the reporting unit level. Our reporting units are the same as our two operating segments. We assess intangibles with indefinite lives and goodwill for impairment either by performing a qualitative assessment or a quantitative test. The qualitative assessment is to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more likely than not that the fair value is less than carrying value. If it is concluded that it is more-likely-than not that an impairment exists, a quantitative test is required which compares the estimated fair value to carrying value. If the estimated fair value is less than carrying value, then there is an impairment loss limited to the carrying value. Significant judgments and assumptions are inherent in our estimate of future cash flows used to determine the estimate of fair value which include assumptions regarding future revenue growth rates, discount rates and expected margins. We completed our annual impairment assessment of intangibles with indefinite lives and goodwill as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, by performing a qualitative assessment, which indicated we did not meet the threshold of more likely than not that there was an impairment and therefore no quantitative test was required. Any subsequent impairment loss could result in a material adverse effect upon our financial position and results of operations. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements We do not have any off-balance sheet financing arrangements such as securitization agreements, liquidity trust vehicles or special purpose entities. As such, we are not materially exposed to any financing, liquidity, market or credit risk that could arise if we had engaged in such financing arrangements. Forward-Looking Statements This Form 10-K and the documents incorporated in this Form 10-K by reference contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. These forward-looking statements are based on an analysis of currently available competitive, financial and economic data and our operating plans. They are inherently uncertain and investors should recognize that events and actual results could turn out to be significantly different from our expectations. By way of illustration, when used in this document, words such as "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "intend", "estimate", "project", "will", "should", "could", "may", "predict" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. You are cautioned that actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statements, including statements regarding the intent, belief or current expectations of us or our management, are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions about us and the industry in which we operate, including, among other things: our ability to continue to develop or acquire new and useful technology; the realization of anticipated synergies from acquired businesses and future acquisitions; our dependence on one industry, oil and gas, and the impact of commodity prices on the expenditure levels of our clients; competition in the markets we serve; the risks and uncertainties attendant to adverse industry, political, economic and financial market conditions, including stock prices, government regulations, interest rates and credit availability; unsettled political conditions, war, civil unrest, currency controls and governmental actions in the numerous countries in which we operate; changes in the price of oil and natural gas; major outbreak of global pandemic and restricting mobilization of field personnel; weather and seasonal factors; integration of acquired businesses; and the effects of industry consolidation. Our business depends, to a large degree, on the level of spending by oil and gas companies for exploration, development and production activities. Therefore, a sustained increase or decrease in the oil and natural gas commodity prices, which could have a material impact on exploration, development and production activities, could also materially affect our financial position, results of operations and cash flows. The above description of risks and uncertainties is by no means all-inclusive, but is designed to highlight what we believe are important factors to consider. For a more detailed description of risk factors, please see Item 1A. Risk Factors in this Form 10-K and our reports and registration statements filed from time to time with the SEC. All forward-looking statements in this Form 10-K are based on information available to us on the date of this Form 10-K. We do not intend to update or revise any forward-looking statements that we may make in this Form 10-K or other documents, reports, filings or press releases, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless required by law. Recent Accounting Pronouncements See Note 2 "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of accounting standards adopted during the year and to be adopted in future periods. A ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK Market Risk We are exposed to market risk, which is the potential loss arising from adverse changes in market prices and rates. We do not believe that our exposure to market risks, which is primarily related to interest rate changes, is material. Interest Rate Risk We maintain certain debt instruments at a fixed rate whose fair value will fluctuate based on changes in interest rates and market perception of our credit risk. The fair value of our debt at December 31, 2024 and 2023 approximated the book value. 38 A Under the Amended Credit Facility, the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) plus 2.00% to SOFR plus 3.00% will be applied to outstanding borrowings. At December 31, 2024, we had an outstanding borrowings of \$18 million. A 10% change in interest rates would not have a material impact on our results of operations or cash flows. Foreign Currency Risk We operate in a number of international areas which exposes us to foreign currency exchange rate risk. We do not currently hold or issue forward exchange contracts or other derivative instruments for hedging or speculative purposes. Foreign exchange gains and losses are the result of fluctuations in the U.S. dollar (USD) against foreign currencies and are included in other (income) expense, net in the consolidated statements of operations. We recognize foreign exchange losses in countries where the USD weakens against the local currency and we have net monetary liabilities denominated in the local currency, as well as in countries where the USD strengthens against the local currency and we have net monetary assets denominated in the local currency. We recognize foreign exchange gains in countries where the USD strengthens against the local currency and we have net monetary assets denominated in the local currency and in countries where the USD weakens against the local currency and we have net monetary liabilities denominated in the local currency. Credit Risk Our financial instruments that potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. Substantially all cash and cash equivalents are on deposit at commercial banks or investment firms. Our trade receivables are with a variety of domestic, international and national oil and gas companies. Management considers this credit risk to be limited due to the creditworthiness and financial resources of these financial institutions and companies. ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA For the financial statements and supplementary data required by this Item 8, see Part IV Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules. A ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE None. ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES Disclosure Controls and Procedures Our management, under the supervision of and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, as of the end of the period covered by this report. Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by us in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure and is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC. Based on such evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2024 at the reasonable assurance level. Our management does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent all errors and all fraud. Further, the design of disclosure controls and internal control over financial reporting must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within a company have been detected. Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as that term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act. Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. GAAP. 39 A Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Our management, under the supervision of and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this assessment using these criteria, our management determined that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2024. The effectiveness of our internal

control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, has been audited by KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears herein. Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting There was no change in our system of internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act, during our fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2024 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION During our fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2024, no director or officer of the Company adopted, modified or terminated any *âce*Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangementâ or *âconon*-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangementâ within the meaning of Item 408(a) of Regulation S-K. ITEM 9C. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS None. 40 A PART III The information required by Part III (Items 10 through 14) is incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement (the *âce*2025 Proxy Statementâ) to be filed in connection with our 2025 annual meeting of shareholders pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act. We expect to file our definitive proxy statement with the SEC within 120 days after the close of the year ended December 31, 2024. ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE Incorporated by reference to the definitive Proxy Statement for the 2025 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. Core Lab has a Code of Ethics and Corporate Responsibility that applies to all of its directors, officers and employees, including its principal executive, financial and accounting officers, or persons performing similar functions. Core Labâ™s Code of Ethics and Corporate Responsibility is posted on its website at www.corelab.com/sustainability/governance/our-ethics-program.pdf. Core Lab has adopted an Insider Trading Policy that governs the purchase, sale, and/or other disposition of our securities by our directors, officers, and employees designed to promote compliance with insider trading laws, rules, and regulations, and any listing standards applicable to us. A copy of our Insider Trading Policy, as amended to date, is filed as Exhibit 19.1 to this Annual Report. ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION The information set forth under the captions *âce*Compensation Discussion and Analysisâ and *âce*Information About our Named Executive Officers and Executive Compensationâ in Core Labâ™s 2025 Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference. ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS The information under the captions *âce*Ownership of Securitiesâ *âce*Security Ownership by Certain Beneficial Owners and Managementâ and *âce*Compensation Discussion and Analysisâ *âce*2024 Compensation Program Detailsâ in Core Labâ™s 2025 Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference. ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE The information under the captions *âce*Information About our Directors and Director Compensationâ *âce*Director Independenceâ and *âce*Information About our Directors and Director Compensationâ *âce*Related Person Transactionsâ in Core Labâ™s 2025 Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference. ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES Our independent registered public accounting firm is KPMG LLP, Houston, TX, Auditor Firm ID: 185. The information under the caption *âce*Information About our Independent Registered Public Accounting Firmâ in Core Labâ™s 2025 Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference. 41 A PART IV ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES (a)Financial Statements 1. The following reports, financial statements and schedules are filed herewith on the pages indicated: A Page Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm-KPMG LLP F-1 Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 F-4 Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 F-5 Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 F-6 Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 F-7 Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 F-9 Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements F-11 A. 2. Financial Statement Schedule Schedule II - Valuation and Qualifying Account (b)Exhibits The exhibits listed in the accompanying *âce*Index to Exhibitsâ are incorporated by reference to the filing indicated or are filed herewith. ITEM 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY Not applicable. 42 A INDEX TO EXHIBITS A Exhibit No. A Exhibit Title A Incorporated by Reference from the Following Documents 3.1 A Core Laboratories Inc. Certificate of Incorporation A Form 8-K, May 1, 2023 (File No. 001-41695) A A A A 3.2 A Core Laboratories Inc. Bylaws A Form 8-K, May 1, 2023 (File No. 001-41695) A A A A 4.1 A Description of Registrantâ™s Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 A Filed Herewith A A A A 10.1 A Core Laboratories Inc. 2024 Long-Term Incentive Plan (1) A Appendix A to Definitive Proxy Statement dated March 18, 2024 for Annual Meeting of Shareholders (File No. 001-41695) A A A A 10.2 A Core Laboratories Inc. 2023 Non-Employee Director Stock Incentive Plan (as amended and restated effective as of June 28, 2023) (1) A Appendix A to Definitive Proxy Statement dated April 28, 2023 for Annual Meeting of Shareholders (File No. 001-14273) A A A A 10.3 A Core Laboratories Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan effective as of January 1, 1998 (1) A Form 10-K, March 31, 1998 (File No. 002-26710) A A A A 10.4 A Amendment to Core Laboratories Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, effective July 29, 1999 (1) A Form 10-Q, August 16, 1999 (File No. 001-14273) A A A A 10.5 A Amendment to Core Laboratories Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, effective February 28, 2003 (1) A Form 10-Q, May 15, 2003 (File No. 001-14273) A A A A 10.6 A Amendment to Core Laboratories Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan dated as of March 5, 2008 (1) A Form 10-Q, May 12, 2008 (File No. 001-14273) A A A A 10.7 A Form of Restricted Share Award Program Agreement (1) A Form 10-K, February 20, 2007 (File No. 001-14273) A A A A 10.8 A Form of Core Laboratories 2023 Non-Employee Director Restricted Share Award Program Agreement (1) A Form 10-K, February 15, 2024 (File No. 001-41695) A A A A 10.9 A Form of Core Laboratories 2020 Performance Share Award Program Agreement (ROIC Based) (1) A Form 10-K, February 15, 2024 (File No. 001-41695) A A A A 10.10 A Eighth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of July 25, 2022, among Core Laboratories N.V., and Core Laboratories (U.S.) Interests Holdings, Inc., and the lenders party thereto and Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as syndication agent and Comerica Bank, as documentation agent. A Form 8-K, July 27, 2022 (File No. 001-14273) A A A A 10.11 A Amendment No. 1 to Eighth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of April 28, 2023, among Core Laboratories N.V., and Core Laboratories (U.S.) Interests Holdings, Inc., and the lenders party thereto and Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent A Form 8-K, May 1, 2023 (File No. 001-41695) A A A A 10.12 A Assumption and Reaffirmation Agreement, dated May 1, 2023, by and between Core Laboratories Inc. and Bank of America, N.A. A Form 8-K, May 1, 2023 (File No. 001-41695) A A A A 10.13 A Master Note Purchase Agreement, dated as of September 30, 2011 A Form 8-K, September 30, 2011 (File No. 001-14273) A A A A 10.14 A Amendment No. 2 to Master Note Purchase Agreement and Assumption Agreement, dated as of May 1, 2023 A Form 8-K, May 1, 2023 (File No. 001-41695) A A A A 10.15 A Amendment No. 2 to Note Purchase Agreement and Assumption Agreement, dated as of May 1, 2023 A Form 8-K, May 1, 2023 (File No. 001-41695) A A A A 10.16 A Note Purchase Agreement, dated as of May 4, 2023 A Form 8-K, May 4, 2023 (File No. 001-41695) A A A A 10.17 A Employment Agreement between Core Laboratories N.V. and Lawrence V. Bruno, dated March 1, 2019 (1) A Form 8-K, March 6, 2019 (File No. 001-14273) A A A A 10.18 A Employment Agreement between Core Laboratories N.V. and Christopher S. Hill, dated March 1, 2019 (1) A Form 8-K, March 6, 2019 (File No. 001-14273) A A A A 10.19 A Employment Agreement between Core Laboratories N.V. and Gwendolyn Y. Schreffer, dated March 1, 2019 (1) A Form 10-K, February 8, 2021 (File No. 001-14273) A A A A 10.20 A Note Purchase Agreement, dated as of October 16, 2020. A Form 8-K, October 16, 2020 (File No. 001-14273) A A A A 10.21 A Amendment to Employment Agreement, by and between Core Laboratories N.V. and Lawrence V. Bruno, dated March 1, 2020 (1) A Form 8-K, March 5, 2020 (File No. 001-14273) A A A A 10.22 A Employment Agreement, by and between Core Laboratories N.V. and Mark D. Tattoli, dated October 18, 2021 (1) A Form 8-K, October 19, 2021 (File No. 001-14273) A A A A 10.23 A Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, by and between Core Laboratories Inc. and Lawrence V. Bruno, dated February 1, 2024 (1) A Form 10-K, February 15, 2024 (File No. 001-41695) A A A A 10.24 A Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, by and between Core Laboratories Inc. and Christopher S. Hill, dated February 1, 2024 (1) A Form 10-K, February 15, 2024 (File No. 001-41695) A A A A 10.25 A Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, by and between Core Laboratories Inc. and Gwendolyn Y. Gresham, dated February 1, 2024 (1) A Form 10-K, February 15, 2024 (File No. 001-41695) A A A A 10.26 A Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, by and between Core Laboratories Inc. and Mark D. Tattoli, dated February 1, 2024 (1) A Form 10-K, February 15, 2024 (File No. 001-41695) A A A A 19.1 A Insider Trading Policy A Filed Herewith A A A A 21.1 A Significant Subsidiaries of the Registrant A Filed Herewith A A A A 23.1 A Consent of KPMG LLP A Filed Herewith A A A A 31.1 A Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 A Filed Herewith A A A A 31.2 A Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 A Filed Herewith A A A A 32.1 A Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 A Filed Herewith A A A A 32.2 A Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 A Filed Herewith A A A A 97.1 A Core Laboratories Inc. Incentive Compensation Recoupment Policy A Form 10-K, February 15, 2024 (File No. 001-41695) A A A A 101.INS A Inline XBRL Instance Document-the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document. A Filed Herewith 101.SCH A Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema with Embedded Linkbases Document A Filed Herewith 104 A Cover Page Interactive Data File (embedded within the Inline XBRL document). A Filed Herewith A A A A (1) Management contracts or compensatory plans or arrangements. 44 A SIGNATURES Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized. A A A A CORE LABORATORIES INC. A A A A Date: February 12, 2025 By: /s/ LAWRENCE BRUNO A A A Lawrence Bruno A A A Chief Executive Officer, Chairman, President and Director A Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities indicated, on the 12th day of February 2025. A A Signature A A A A A /s/ LAWRENCE BRUNO A /s/ CHRISTOPHER S. HILL Lawrence Bruno A Christopher S. Hill Chief Executive Officer, Chairman, A Senior Vice President and President and Director A Chief Financial Officer A A A A A /s/ SOW HANG TEO A /s/ CURTIS ANASTASIO Sow Hang Teo A Curtis Anastasio Vice President, Treasurer and A Director Chief Accounting Officer A A A A A /s/ MARTHA Z. CARNES A /s/ HARVEY KLINGENSMITH Martha Z. Carnes A Harvey Klingensmith Director A Director A A A A A /s/ KATHERINE A. MURRAY A /s/ MICHAEL STRAUGHEN Katherine A. Murray A Michael Straughen Director A Director A A A A A /s/ KWAKU TEMENG A Kwaku Temeng A Director A A A 45 A Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm To the Shareholders and Board of DirectorsCore Laboratories Inc.: Opinion on the Consolidated Financial StatementsWe have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Core Laboratories Inc and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes and financial statement schedule II (collectively, the consolidated financial statements). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2024, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Companyâ™s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, based on criteria established in Internal Control â“ Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated February 12, 2025 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Companyâ™s internal control over financial reporting. Basis for Opinion These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Companyâ™s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion. Critical Audit Matter The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of a critical audit matter does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates. Evaluation of income tax expense As discussed in Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company recorded deferred tax assets, net of \$69.6 million and deferred tax liabilities, net of \$13.8 million as of December 31, 2024, and income tax expense of \$14.0 million for the year then ended. The Company serves international markets and is subject to income taxes in the U.S. and foreign jurisdictions, which affect the Companyâ™s income tax expense. We identified the evaluation of income tax expense as a critical audit matter. Complex auditor judgment was required in evaluating the Companyâ™s interpretation and application of U.S. tax laws and the related impacts to income tax expense. There was complexity in the evaluation of the U.S. tax on Subpart F income and global intangible low-taxed income (GILTI), and the Companyâ™s calculations were based on interpretations of complex income tax regulations. A The following are the primary procedures we performed to address this critical audit matter. We evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of certain internal controls over the Companyâ™s income tax expense process, including controls over F-1 A the Companyâ™s determination of Subpart F income and GILTI. We involved tax professionals with specialized skills and knowledge who assisted in: â€ evaluating the Companyâ™s application of U.S. tax laws to its legal entity structure and the effect on the Companyâ™s income tax provision â€ assessing the accuracy of the Companyâ™s calculations of current period income tax expense and deductions associated with Subpart F income and GILTI. A /s/ KPMG LLP We have served as the Companyâ™s auditor since 2015. Houston, TexasFebruary 12, 2025 A A F-2 A Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm To the Shareholders and Board of DirectorsCore Laboratories Inc.: Opinion on Internal Control Over Financial ReportingWe have audited Core Laboratories Inc. and subsidiaries' (the Company) internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, based on criteria established in Internal Control â“ Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, based on criteria established in Internal Control â“ Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes and financial statement schedule II (collectively, the consolidated financial statements), and our report dated February 12, 2025 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. Basis for Opinion The Companyâ™s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Companyâ™s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB. We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit of internal control

common stock in Core Laboratories Inc., at par value \$0.01, on a one-for-one basis. Core Laboratories Inc.'s common stock par value was decreased by \$0.7 million for the difference between the total par value of common stock of Core Laboratories Inc. and the total par value of common shares of Core Laboratories N.V. at the date of transfer, with an offset to additional paid in capital. There is no difference between the combined separate entities prior to the Redomestication Transaction and the combined separate entities after the Redomestication Transaction, therefore, these financial statements, reported as though the exchange of equity interests had occurred at the beginning of the reporting period, and comparative information do not differ from amounts previously reported under Core Laboratories N.V.'s consolidated financial statements. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with Core Laboratories N.V.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and Core Laboratories N.V.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022, including Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies. There have been no changes to the accounting policies of the combined entities during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Core Laboratories Inc. and its subsidiaries for which we have a controlling voting interest and/or a controlling financial interest. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles (â€œU.S. GAAPâ€). We use the equity method of accounting for investments in which we have less than a majority interest and do not exercise control but do exert significant influence. Non-controlling interest has been recorded to reflect outside ownership attributable to consolidated subsidiaries that are less than 100% owned. All inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. F-11 A Certain reclassifications were made to prior period amounts in order to conform to the current period presentation. These reclassifications had no impact on the reported net income or cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. Recent Accounting PronouncementsPronouncements Adopted in 2024 In November 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (â€œFASBâ€) issued Accounting Standard Update (â€œASUâ€) 2023-07 Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures to improve reportable segment disclosure requirements, primarily through enhanced disclosures about significant segment expenses on an annual and interim basis. The amendment is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024. We adopted the guidance for the year ended December 31, 2024 and applied it retrospectively to all prior periods presented in the financial statements. Upon adoption, our disclosures regarding segment reporting was expanded. See Note 21 - Segment Reporting and Other Disaggregated Information. Pronouncements Not Yet EffectiveIn December 2023, FASB issued ASU 2023-09 Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures to improve transparency of income tax disclosures, primarily by requiring consistent categories and greater disaggregation of information in the rate reconciliation and income taxes paid disaggregated by jurisdiction. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024. Early adoption is permitted. The amendment should be applied prospectively; however, retrospective application is permitted. Upon adoption, our disclosures regarding income taxes will be expanded accordingly. In November 2024, FASB issued ASU 2024-03 Income Statement â€œ Reporting Comprehensive Income â€œ Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40) to improve disclosures about a public business entityâ€™s expenses, by providing more detailed information about the types of expenses in commonly presented expense captions. As amended by ASU 2025-01 issued in January 2025, the amendment is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim periods within annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted. The amendment may be applied prospectively or retrospectively. Upon adoption, our disclosures regarding expenses will be expanded. Use of EstimatesThe preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. We evaluate our estimates on an ongoing basis and utilize our historical experience, as well as various other assumptions that we believe are reasonable in a given circumstance, in order to make these estimates. Actual results could differ from our estimates, as assumptions and conditions change. The following accounts, among others, require us to use estimates and assumptions: allowance for credit losses; obsolete inventory; depreciation and amortization; long-lived assets, intangibles and goodwill; income taxes; pensions and other postretirement benefits; stock-based compensation; and leases. Accounting policies relating to these accounts and the nature of these estimates are further discussed under the applicable caption. For each of these critical estimates it is at least reasonably possible that changes in these estimates will occur in the short term which may impact our financial position or results of operations. F-12 A Foreign CurrenciesOur functional currency is the U.S. Dollar (â€œUSDâ€). All inter-company financing, transactions and cash flows with our subsidiaries are transacted in USD. Revenue and expenses denominated in other currencies are measured at the applicable month-end exchange rate which approximates the average exchange rate. We remeasure monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies to USD at year-end exchange rates. Non-monetary items, depreciation, amortization and certain components of cost of sales are measured at historical rates. Remeasurement and settlement difference are included in other (income) expense, net in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. See Note 19 - Other (Income) Expense, net. Concentration of Credit RiskOur financial instruments that potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk relate primarily to cash and cash equivalents and trade accounts receivable. All cash and cash equivalents are on deposit at commercial banks or investment firms with significant financial resources. Our trade receivables are with a variety of domestic, international and national oil and gas companies. We had no clients who provided more than 10% of our revenue for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022. We consider our credit risk related to trade accounts receivable to be limited due to the creditworthiness and financial resources of our clients. We apply the expected credit losses methodology for measurement of credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost basis. We evaluate our estimate for credit losses on an on-going basis throughout the year. Concentration of Interest Rate RiskWe are exposed to interest rate risk on our revolving credit facility debt, which carries a variable interest rate. We are exposed to interest rate risk on our Senior Notes which carry a fixed interest rate, but whose fair value will fluctuate based on changes in interest rates and market perception of our credit risk. See Note 11 - Long-term Debt, net. Cash and Cash EquivalentsCash and cash equivalents include all short-term, highly liquid instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less. These items are carried at cost, which approximates fair value. Accounts ReceivableTrade accounts receivable are recorded at their invoiced amounts and do not bear interest. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our clients, monitor collections and payments, consider our historical collection experience and our current aging of client receivables outstanding, in addition to clientâ€™s representations and our understanding of the economic environment in which our clients operate. Based on our review we establish or adjust allowances for credit losses for specific clients and the accounts receivable, as a whole, and recognize expense. When an account is determined to be uncollectible, we charge the receivable to our allowance for credit losses. The net carrying value of accounts receivable approximates fair value. Contract Assets and LiabilitiesContract assets and liabilities arise from differences in timing of revenue recognition, billings and cash collections. Contract assets include our right to payment for goods and services already transferred to a customer when the right to payment is conditional on something other than the passage of time. For example, we have contracts where we recognize revenue over time but do not have a contractual right to payment until we complete the performance obligations. Contract liabilities consist of advance payments received and billings in excess of revenue recognized. We generally receive up-front payments relating to our consortia studies. We recognize revenue over the life of the study as the testing and analysis results are made available to our consortia members. We classify contract liabilities for contracts with a duration greater than twelve months as current or non-current based on the timing of revenue recognition. The current portion of contract liabilities is included in unearned revenues and the non-current portion of contract liabilities is included in other long-term liabilities. InventoriesInventories consist of manufactured goods, materials and supplies used for sales or services to clients. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or estimated net realizable value. Inventory costs are recorded at standard cost which approximates the first-in, first-out method. F-13 A Prepaid Expenses and Other Current AssetsPrepaid expenses and other current assets are comprised primarily of prepaid insurance, value added taxes and prepaid software licenses. Property, Plant and EquipmentProperty, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Major renewals and improvements are capitalized while maintenance and repair costs are charged to expense as incurred. They are depreciated using the straight-line method based on their individual estimated useful lives, except for leasehold improvements, which are depreciated over the remaining lease term, if shorter. We estimate the useful lives and salvage values of our assets based on historical data as follows: Buildings and leasehold improvements A 3A - 40A years Machinery and equipment A 3A - 10A years When long-lived assets are sold or retired, the remaining costs and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in income. We review our long-lived assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that their net book value may not be recovered over their remaining service lives. Indicators of possible impairment may include significant declines in activity levels in regions where specific assets or groups of assets are located, extended periods of idle use, declining revenue or cash flow or overall changes in general market conditions. Whenever possible impairment is indicated, we compare the carrying value of the assets or asset groups to the sum of the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected from use, plus salvage value, less the costs of the subsequent disposition of the assets. If impairment is still indicated, we compare the fair value of the assets to the carrying value and recognize an impairment loss for the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value. We did not record any material impairment charges relating to our long-lived assets held for use during the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022. The geopolitical conflict between Russia and Ukraine, which began in February 2022 and has continued through December 31, 2024, has resulted in disruptions to our operations in Russia and Ukraine. The Company evaluated long-lived assets in Russia and Ukraine as part of our assessment of our assets group and did not identify triggering events as of December 31, 2024. Based on our assessments, we determined there was no impairment for long-lived assets in Russia and Ukraine as of December 31, 2024. See Note 18 - Impairments and Other Charges. LeasesWe have operating leases primarily consisting of offices and lab space, machinery and equipment and vehicles. We determine if an arrangement is an operating or finance lease at inception. Lease assets and lease liabilities are recognized based on the present value of the future minimum lease payments over the lease term at commencement date. Where our lease does not provide an implicit rate, we estimate the discount rate used to discount the future minimum lease payments using our incremental borrowing rate and other information available at the commencement date. Operating leased assets also include all initial direct costs incurred. The lease term may include options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that we will exercise that option. Operating leased assets are included in right of use (â€œROUâ€) assets and, along with current and long-term operating lease liabilities, are separately presented in our consolidated balance sheet. Financing leased assets are included in property, plant and equipment, net and the related liabilities are included in other current and other long-term liabilities in our consolidated balance sheet. ROU assets are subsequently depreciated over the estimated useful life of the asset and lease liabilities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The Company has elected to apply the short-term lease exemption to all classes of underlying ROU assets. Accordingly, no ROU asset or lease liability is recognized for leases with a term of twelve months or less. The Company has elected to apply the practical expedient for combining lease and non-lease components for vehicle leases and elected not to apply the practical expedient for combining lease and non-lease components to all other classes of underlying ROU assets. F-14 A Intangibles and GoodwillIntangible assets, which include trade secrets, patents, technology, agreements not to compete, trade names, and trademarks, are carried at cost less accumulated amortization, for intangibles with a definite life, and any accumulated impairment. Intangibles with definite lives are amortized using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful life of the intangible. We review our intangible assets with definite lives for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that net book value may not be recovered over their remaining service lives. We record goodwill as the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired in acquisitions accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. Goodwill is not subject to amortization and is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate goodwill is more likely than not impaired. We assess intangibles with indefinite lives and goodwill for impairment by performing a qualitative assessment or a quantitative test. The qualitative assessment is to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more likely than not that the fair value is less than carrying value. If it is concluded that it is more-likely-than not that an impairment exists, a quantitative test is required which compares the estimated fair value to carrying value. If the estimated fair value is less than carrying value, then there is an impairment loss limited to the carrying value. Significant judgments and assumptions are inherent in our estimate of future cash flows used to determine the estimate of the reporting unitâ€™s fair value which include assumptions regarding future revenue growth rates, discount rates and expected margins. See Note 18 - Impairments and Other Charges. Accounts PayableTrade accounts payable are recorded at their invoiced amounts and do not bear interest. The carrying value of accounts payable approximates fair value. Income TaxesWe recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the consolidated financial statements or tax returns. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and the tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the asset is expected to be recovered or the liability is expected to be settled. We include interest and penalties from tax judgments in income tax expense. We record a liability for unrecognized tax benefits resulting from uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in our tax return. We also recognize interest and penalties, if any, related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense. See Note 9 - Income Taxes. The Company is subject to controlled foreign corporations Subpart F income (â€œSubpart Fâ€) tax, which is a tax primarily on passive income from controlled foreign corporations. In addition, the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act imposed a global intangible low-taxed income (â€œGILTIâ€) tax that determines the amount of Subpart F income that must be recognized. The FASB Staff Q&A, Topic 740, No. 5, Accounting for Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income, states that an entity can make an accounting policy election to either recognize deferred taxes for temporary basis differences expected to reverse as GILTI in the future years or provide for tax expense related to GILTI in the year the tax is incurred. The Company has elected to recognize tax expense related to GILTI in the year the tax is incurred. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit PlansWe provide a non-contributory defined benefit pension plan covering substantially all of our Dutch employees (â€œDutch Planâ€) who were hired prior to 2000. We recognize net periodic pension costs associated with the Dutch Plan in income and recognize the unfunded status of the plan, if any, as another long-term liability. We recognize the actuarial gains or losses and prior service costs or credits that arise during the period as a component of other comprehensive income. The projection of benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets requires the use of assumptions and estimates. Actual results could differ from those estimates. See Note 12 - Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans. We maintain defined contribution plans for the benefit of eligible employees primarily in Canada, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. We expense contributions in the period the contribution is made. F-15 A Derivative InstrumentsWe may enter into a variety of derivative instruments in connection with the management of our exposure to fluctuations in interest rates or currency exchange rates. See Note 15 - Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. We do not enter into derivatives for speculative purposes. Comprehensive IncomeComprehensive income is comprised of net income and other charges or credits to equity that are not the result of transactions with owners. Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) consists of prior service costs and unrecognized net actuarial gain or loss from the Dutch pension plan and changes in the fair value of our interest rate swaps. See Note 12 - Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans and Note 15 - Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. Revenue RecognitionAll of our revenue is derived from contracts with clients. Our contracts include standard commercial payment terms generally acceptable in each region, and do not include financing with extended payment terms. We have no significant obligations for refunds, warranties, or similar obligations. Our revenue does not include taxes collected from our clients. In certain circumstances we apply the guidance in Accounting Standards Codification Topic 606 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers (â€œTopic 606â€) to a portfolio of contracts with similar characteristics. We use estimates and assumptions when accounting for a portfolio that reflect the size and composition of the portfolio of contracts. We recognize revenue at an amount that reflects the consideration expected to be received in exchange for such services or goods as described below by applying the five-step method to: (1) identify the contract(s) with clients; (2) identify the performance obligation(s) in the contract; (3) determine the transaction price; (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligation(s) in the contract; and (5) recognize revenue when (or as) we satisfy the performance obligation(s). A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct service or good to a client and is the unit of account under

behalf of the Company; **any** action asserting a breach of fiduciary duty owed by any current or former director, officer or stockholder of the Company to either the Company or our stockholders; **any** action asserting a claim arising pursuant to any provision of the DGCL; **any** action asserting a claim governed by the internal affairs doctrine. **A** Our certificate of incorporation also provides that, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, the federal district courts of the U.S. are the exclusive forum for resolving any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, subject to and contingent upon a final adjudication in the State of Delaware of the enforceability of such exclusive forum provision. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the exclusive forum provision does not apply to suits brought to enforce any liability or duty created by the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or any other claim for which the federal courts have exclusive jurisdiction. **A** Our certificate of incorporation also provides that any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring any interest in shares of the Company's capital stock will be deemed to have notice of and to have consented to this forum selection provision. However, it is possible that a court could find our forum selection provision to be inapplicable or unenforceable. **A** Corporate Opportunities. **A** Delaware law permits corporations to adopt provisions renouncing any interest or expectancy in certain opportunities that are presented to the corporation or its officers, directors or stockholders. Our certificate of incorporation renounces, to the maximum extent permitted from time to time by Delaware law, any interest or expectancy that the Company may have in, or right to be offered an opportunity to participate in, specified business opportunities that are from time to time presented to our directors or their respective affiliates, other than those directors or affiliates who are the Company's or its subsidiaries' employees. **A** Our certificate of incorporation provides that, to the fullest extent permitted by law, any director who is not employed by the Company (including any non-employee director who serves as one of its officers in both his director and officer capacities) or his or her affiliates has no duty to refrain from (i) engaging in a corporate opportunity in the same or similar lines of business in which the Company or its affiliates now engage or propose to engage or (ii) otherwise competing with the Company or its affiliates. In addition, to the fullest extent permitted by law, in the event that any non-employee director acquires knowledge of a potential transaction or other business opportunity which may be a corporate opportunity for themselves or himself or their or his affiliates or for the Company or its affiliates, such person has no duty to communicate or offer such transaction or business opportunity to the Company or any of its affiliates and they may take any such opportunity for themselves or offer it to another person or entity. Our certificate of incorporation does not renounce its interest in any business opportunity that is expressly offered to a non-employee director solely in his or her capacity as a director or officer of the Company. To the fullest extent permitted by law, no business opportunity will be deemed to be a potential corporate opportunity for Company unless it would be permitted to undertake the opportunity under its certificate of incorporation, the Company has sufficient financial resources to undertake the opportunity and the opportunity would be in line with the Company's business. **A** Limitation of Liability and Indemnification Matters. **A** The DGCL authorizes corporations to limit or eliminate the personal liability of directors to corporations and their stockholders for monetary damages for certain breaches of directors' fiduciary duties as directors, and our certificate of incorporation includes such an exculpation provision, which serves to limit the liability of our directors and certain of our officers for monetary damages for breach of their fiduciary duty as directors, except for liability that cannot be eliminated under the DGCL. Delaware law provides that directors of a company will not be personally liable for monetary damages for breach of their fiduciary duty as directors, except for liabilities: **5** **A** **for** any breach of their duty of loyalty to the Company or its stockholders; **for** acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law; **for** unlawful payment of dividend or unlawful stock repurchase or redemption, as provided under Section 174 of the DGCL; or **for** any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit. **A** Any amendment, repeal or modification of these provisions will be prospective only and would not affect any limitation on liability of a director for acts or omissions that occurred prior to any such amendment, repeal or modification. **A** Our certificate of incorporation includes provisions that indemnify, to the fullest extent allowable under the DGCL, the personal liability of directors or officers for monetary damages for actions taken as a director or officer of the Company, or for serving at our request as a director or officer or another position at another corporation or enterprise, as the case may be. Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws also provide that we must advance reasonable expenses to our directors and officers, subject to the receipt of an undertaking by or on behalf of the indemnified party. Our bylaws also permit the Company to purchase insurance on behalf of any officer, director, employee or other agent for any liability arising out of that person's actions as an officer, director, employee or agent of the Company, regardless of whether Delaware law would permit indemnification. **A** The limitation of liability and indemnification provisions in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws may discourage stockholders from bringing a lawsuit against directors for breach of their fiduciary duty. These provisions may also have the effect of reducing the likelihood of derivative litigation against our directors and officers, even though such an action, if successful, might otherwise benefit us and our stockholders. **A** However, these provisions do not limit or eliminate our rights, or those of any stockholder, to seek non-monetary relief such as injunction or rescission in the event of a breach of a director's duty of care. The provisions do not alter the liability of directors under the federal securities laws. In addition, our stockholders' investment may be adversely affected to the extent that, in a class action or direct suit, we pay the costs of settlement and damage awards against directors and officers pursuant to these indemnification provisions. **6** EX-19.1 **A** CORE LABORATORIES INC.insider Trading Policy. **A** This Insider Trading Policy (this "Policy") provides guidance to directors, officers and employees of Core Laboratories Inc. (the "Company") with respect to transactions in the Company's securities (such as common stock, options to buy or sell common stock, warrants, convertible securities and debt securities) and derivative securities relating to the Company's common stock, whether or not issued by the Company (such as exchange-traded options) for the purpose of promoting compliance with applicable federal and state securities laws regarding insider trading. The Policy also applies, under certain circumstances, to transactions in the securities of other companies. It is the Company's policy to strictly comply with the insider trading laws and regulations of the United States, including the extent to which such laws pertain to trading in Company securities on the Company's behalf. This Policy applies to all directors, officers and employees who receive or are aware of Material, Non-Public Information (as defined below) obtained in the course of employment by, or in association with, the Company, together with any individual whom the General Counsel may designate as an "insider" because of his or her access to Material, Non-Public Information concerning the Company, including without limitation, consultants, contractors and advisors to, and representatives of, the Company. This Policy also applies to any person who receives Material, Non-Public Information about the Company from an insider. This Policy additionally applies to any person who (i) in the course of employment or service with the Company receives Material, Non-Public Information about any other publicly-traded company, including any customer, supplier or partner of the Company, or any company that is economically linked to the Company, such as a competitor, or (ii) receives Material, Non-Public Information about the Company that could potentially affect the trading of securities of such other publicly-traded company (collectively, "Third-Party MNPI"). The people to whom this Policy applies are referred to herein as "insiders." **A** All insiders must strictly comply with this Policy. The Company reserves the right to amend or rescind this Policy or any portion of it at any time and to adopt different policies and procedures at any time. In the event of any conflict or inconsistency between this Policy and any other materials distributed by the Company, this Policy shall govern. If a law conflicts with this Policy, you must comply with the law. You should read this Policy carefully, ask questions of the Company's General Counsel, and promptly sign and return the certification attached as Annex A acknowledging receipt of this Policy to: Core Laboratories Inc. 6316 Windfern Road Houston, Texas 77040 Attention: General Counsel 1 **A** The Company's directors, officers and certain employees must promptly sign and return the attached certification acknowledging receipt of this Policy when requested to do so by the Company's General Counsel (which term includes any person whom the General Counsel designates to administer the responsibilities described in this Policy). **I. Definitions and Explanations.** **A. Definition of "Material, Non-Public Information".** 1. What information is Material, Non-Public Information? It is not possible to define all categories of material information. However, information should be regarded as material if there is a substantial likelihood that it would be considered important to an investor in making an investment decision regarding the purchase, sale or holding of the Company's securities. Information that is likely to affect the market price of a company's securities (whether positive or negative) is likely to be material. It is also important to remember that either positive or negative information may be material. While it may be difficult under this standard to determine whether information is material, there are various categories of information that are particularly sensitive and, as a general rule, should always be considered material. Common examples of material information include: **Unpublished financial results** (annual, quarterly or otherwise) or projections, forecasts or guidance of financial results; **Restatements** of financial results, or material impairments, write-offs or restructurings; **Business plans or budgets**; **Significant corporate events**, such as news of a pending or proposed merger, tender offer, or acquisition or disposition of a significant business unit or asset or change in control of the Company; **Creation of significant financial obligations**, or any significant default under, or acceleration of, any financial obligation; **Impending announcements of bankruptcy or financial liquidity problems**; **Significant developments involving business relationships**, including execution, modification or termination of significant agreements or orders with customers, suppliers, distributors, manufacturers or other business partners; **Significant advancements in research and development efforts or relating to intellectual property**; **Major events involving the Company's securities**, including calls of securities for redemption, adoption of stock repurchase programs, stock splits, changes in dividend policies, public or private securities offerings, modification of the rights of security holders or notice of delisting; **Significant cybersecurity incidents**; **Significant legal or regulatory developments**, whether actual or threatened; and **Major personnel changes**, such as departures or elections of directors or executive officers. The above list is for illustration purposes only. 2. What information is Non-public? Information is considered non-public if the information has not been broadly disseminated to the public for a sufficient period to be reflected in the price of the security. Information can be broadly disseminated to the public in a press release, a public filing with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), a pre-announced public webcast or another broad, non-exclusionary form of public communication. For purposes of this Policy, information will be considered public, i.e., no longer non-public, after the close of trading on the first full Trading Day following the Company's widespread public release of the information. Any questions as to whether information is non-public should be directed to the General Counsel. **B. Related Person.** **A. Related Person** means, with respect to the Company's insiders: **Any family member** living in the insider's household (including a spouse, minor child, minor stepchild, parent, stepparent, grandparent, sibling, in-law) and anyone else living in the insider's household; **Family members** who do not live in the insider's household but whose transactions in Company securities are directed by the insider or subject to the insider's influence or control; **Partnerships** in which the insider is a general partner; 3. **Trusts** of which the insider is a trustee; **Estate**s of which the insider is an executor; and **Other equivalent legal entities** that the insider controls. **C. Trading Day.** **A. Trading Day** means a day on which national stock exchanges are open for trading, and a **full Trading Day** has elapsed when, after the public disclosure, trading in the relevant security has opened and then closed (including any holiday-shortened trading session as the stock exchange may set). **B. General Policy.** This Policy prohibits insiders from transacting in or **tipping**, either directly or indirectly, others who may trade in the Company's securities while aware of Material, Non-Public Information about the Company. This Policy additionally prohibits trading or tipping others in Third-Party MNPI. These activities are commonly referred to as **insider trading**. **A. Trading on Material, Non-Public Information.** Except as otherwise specified in this Policy, no insider or Related Person shall engage in any transaction in the Company's securities, including making any offer to purchase or offer to sell or giving any gift of the Company's securities, during any period commencing with the date that he or she is aware of Material, Non-Public Information concerning the Company, and ending after one full Trading Day following the date of public disclosure of the Material, Non-Public Information, or at the time that the information is no longer material. **B. Tipping Others of Material, Non-Public Information.** No insider shall disclose or tip, either directly or indirectly, Material, Non-Public Information to any other person (including Related Persons) where the Material, Non-Public Information may be used by that person to his or her profit by trading in the securities of the Company or another publicly-traded company (where the Material, Non-Public Information is Third-Party MNPI), nor shall the insider or the Related Person make recommendations, either directly or indirectly, or express opinions on the basis of Material, Non-Public Information as to trading in the Company's securities. Both the insider who provides the information, recommendation or opinion and the person who trades based on it may be liable. Insiders are prohibited from engaging in these actions whether or not the insider derives any profit or personal benefit from doing so. This prohibition against **4. Disclosure of Material Non-Public Information** includes disclosure (even anonymous disclosure) via the internet, blogs, investor forums or chat rooms where companies and their prospects are discussed. **C. Confidentiality of Material, Non-Public Information.** Material, Non-Public Information relating to the Company is the Company's property and the unauthorized disclosure of Material, Non-Public Information is prohibited. If an insider receives any inquiry from outside the Company (such as a securities analyst) for information (particularly financial results and/or projections) that may be Material, Non-Public Information, the inquiry should be referred to the Company's Investor Relations Department. The Company is required under Regulation FD (Fair Disclosure) of the U.S. federal securities laws to avoid the selective disclosure of Material, Non-Public Information. In general, the regulation provides that when a public company discloses Material, Non-Public Information, it must provide broad, non-exclusionary access to the information. Violations of this regulation can subject the Company to enforcement actions by the SEC, which may result in injunctions and severe monetary penalties. The Company has established procedures for releasing material information in a manner that is designed to achieve broad public dissemination of the information immediately upon its release in compliance with applicable law. **D. Special and Prohibited Transactions.** Because the Company believes it is improper and inappropriate for its insiders to engage in short-term or speculative transactions involving certain securities, it is the Company's policy that its insiders may not engage in any of the transactions specified below. **1. Hedging Transactions and Other Transactions Involving Company Derivative Securities.** Hedging or monetization transactions, whether direct or indirect, involving the Company's securities are completely prohibited, regardless of whether you are in possession of Material, Non-Public Information. **A. Short sale.** or sale of securities that the seller does not own at the time of sale or, if owned, that will not be delivered within 20 days of the sale, is an example of a prohibited hedging transaction. Transactions involving Company-based derivative securities are completely prohibited, whether or not you are in possession of Material, Non-Public Information. **B. Derivative securities** are options, warrants, stock appreciation rights, convertible notes or similar rights whose value is derived from the value of an equity security, such as Company common stock. Transactions in derivative securities include, but are not limited to, trading in Company-based option contracts, transactions in straddles or collars and writing puts or calls. This Policy does not, however, restrict **5. Holding, exercising or settling awards** such as options, restricted stock, restricted stock units or other derivative securities granted under a Company equity incentive plan as described in more detail below under **Exempted Transactions**. **2. Purchases of Company Stock on Margin.** Any of the Company's common stock purchased in the open market should be paid for in full at the time of purchase. Purchasing the Company's common stock on margin (e.g., borrowing money from a brokerage firm or other third party to fund the stock purchase) is strictly prohibited by this Policy. **3. Pledges of Company Securities.** Pledging Company securities as collateral is prohibited. **4. Short Term Trading.** Insiders who purchase Company securities in the open market may not sell any Company securities of the same class during the six months following the purchase (or vice versa). **5. Standing and Limit Orders.** You should refrain from placing open orders with brokers, such as standing and limit orders (except standing and limit orders under approved Rule 10b5-1 plans, as described below), particularly where the order is likely to remain outstanding for an extended period. Open orders may result in the execution of a trade at a time when you are aware of Material, Non-Public Information or otherwise are not permitted to trade in Company securities, which may result in inadvertent insider trading violations. **E. Exempted Transactions.** This Policy does not apply in the case of the following transactions, except as specifically noted: **1. Stock Option Exercises.** This Policy does not apply to the exercise of an employee stock option acquired pursuant to the Company's plans, or to the exercise of a tax withholding right pursuant to which a person has elected to have the Company withhold shares subject to an option to satisfy tax withholding requirements. This Policy does apply, however, to any sale of stock as part of a broker-assisted cashless exercise of an option, or any other market sale for the purpose of generating the cash needed to pay the exercise price of an option. **2. Restricted Stock Awards.** This Policy does not apply to the vesting of restricted stock, or the exercise of a tax

withholding right pursuant to which the insider elects to have the Company withhold shares of stock to satisfy tax withholding requirements upon the vesting of 6 A any restricted stock. This Policy does apply, however, to any market sale of restricted stock. 3.401(k) Plan. This Policy does not apply to purchases of Company securities in the Company's 401(k) plan resulting from an insider's periodic contribution of money to the plan pursuant to the insider's payroll deduction election. This Policy does apply, however, to certain elections the insider may make under the 401(k) plan, including: (a) an election to increase or decrease the percentage of the insider's periodic contributions that will be allocated to the Company stock fund; (b) an election to make an intra-plan transfer of an existing account balance into or out of the Company stock fund; (c) an election to borrow money against the insider's 401(k) plan account if the loan will result in a liquidation of some or all of the insider's Company stock fund balance; and (d) an election to pre-pay a plan loan if the pre-payment will result in allocation of loan proceeds to the Company stock fund. 4. Employee Stock Purchase Plan. This Policy does not apply to purchases of Company securities in an employee stock purchase plan resulting from the insider's periodic contribution of money to the plan pursuant to the election the insider made at the time of the insider's enrollment in the plan. This Policy also does not apply to purchases of Company securities resulting from lump sum contributions to the plan, provided that the insider elected to participate by lump sum payment at the beginning of the applicable enrollment period. This Policy does apply, however, to the insider's election to participate in the plan for any enrollment period, and to the insider's sales of Company securities purchased pursuant to the plan. 5. Dividend Reinvestment Plan. This Policy does not apply to purchases of Company securities under a dividend reinvestment plan resulting from the insider's reinvestment of dividends paid on Company securities. This Policy does apply, however, to voluntary purchases of Company securities resulting from additional contributions the insider chooses to make to the dividend reinvestment plan, and to the insider's election to participate in the plan or increase the insider's level of participation in the plan. This A Policy also applies to the insider's sale of any Company securities purchased pursuant to the plan. 6. Mutual Funds. Transactions in mutual funds that are invested in Company securities are not transactions subject to this Policy. 7. Other Similar Transactions. Any other purchase of Company securities from the Company or sales of Company securities to the Company are not subject to this Policy. 8. Rule 10b5-1 Plans. The SEC has enacted rules that provide an affirmative defense against alleged violations of U.S. federal insider trading laws for transactions pursuant to trading plans that meet certain requirements. In general, these rules, as set forth in Rule 10b5-1 under the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), provide for an affirmative defense if you enter into a contract, provide instructions or adopt a written plan for trading securities when you are not aware of Material, Non-Public Information. The contract, instructions or plan must be made or entered into in good faith and not as a part of a plan or scheme to evade the insider trading laws and must (i) specify the amount, price and date of the transaction, (ii) specify an objective method for determining the amount, price and date of the transaction and/or (iii) place any subsequent discretion for determining the amount, price and date of the transaction in another person who is not, at the time of the transaction, aware of Material, Non-Public Information. Transactions made pursuant to a written trading plan that (i) complies with the affirmative defense set forth in Rule 10b5-1 and (ii) is approved by the General Counsel, are not subject to the restrictions in this Policy or to the pre-clearance procedures or blackout periods established under this Policy. In approving a trading plan, the General Counsel may, in furtherance of the objectives expressed in this Policy, impose criteria in addition to those set forth in Rule 10b5-1. Therefore, you must confer with the General Counsel prior to entering into any trading plan. 9. Other Transactions. Any transaction specifically approved in writing in advance by the General Counsel (or by the Chief Executive Officer if the person engaging in the transaction is the General Counsel). F. Post-Termination Transactions The guidelines set forth in this Section II continue to apply to transactions in the Company's securities even after the insider has terminated his or her employment or other service relationship with the Company to the extent the insider is aware of Material, Non-Public Information when his or her employment or service 8 A relationship terminates, in which event the insider may not trade in the Company's securities until that information has become public or is no longer material. III. Additional Trading Policies and Requirements for Certain Insiders A. Blackout Period and the Window Group All directors and members of management of the Company, consisting of the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer, General Counsel, Chief Accounting Officer, any Senior Vice President, all employees who directly report to any of the foregoing individuals, and such other persons as may be designated by the General Counsel (collectively, the Window Group) are prohibited from trading during the period beginning at the close of market on the 8th calendar day prior to the end of each fiscal quarter or year and ending after one full Trading Day following the date of public disclosure of the financial results for that fiscal quarter or year (the Blackout Period). The Company will endeavor to notify the Window Group when the Blackout Period begins. Insiders who have not been identified as being in the Window Group should adhere to the general prohibitions set forth in this Policy. From time to time, outside of any regularly scheduled Blackout Period, the General Counsel may prohibit some or all members of the Window Group from trading in the Company's securities because of material developments known to the Company and not yet disclosed to the public. In this event, the General Counsel will notify the affected persons, and those persons may not engage in any transaction involving the purchase or sale of the Company's securities until the General Counsel notifies them that the special blackout period is over. In addition, those persons should not disclose to others the existence of the trading suspension. Trading in the Company's securities outside of a Blackout Period should not be considered a safe harbor, and no insider who possesses Material, Non-Public Information about the Company should trade until at least one full Trading Day after the information has been made public or it ceases to be material. B. Pre-Clearance of Trades Except as otherwise provided Section II, Subsection E, no director, named executive officer or other employee subject to the reporting requirements of Section 16 of the Exchange Act (collectively, the Pre-Clearance Group), may trade in the Company's securities without first complying with the Company's pre-clearance process. Each member of the Pre-Clearance Group should contact the Company's General Counsel prior to commencing any transactions in the Company's securities (whether or not listed in the Exempted Transactions specified in Section II, Subsection E). Pre-Clearance Group members must obtain written clearance from the Company's General Counsel; oral pre-clearance is not sufficient. After you receive permission to engage in a transaction, you must complete your transaction 9 A within three Trading Days (or such shorter period as is designated at the time of your request for permission) or make a new request for clearance. Please note that clearance of a proposed transaction by the Company's General Counsel does not constitute legal advice regarding or otherwise acknowledge that a member of the Pre-Clearance Group does not possess Material, Non-Public Information. Individuals must ultimately make their own judgments regarding, and are personally responsible for determining, whether they are in possession of Material, Non-Public Information. IV. Company Stock and Public Debt Repurchases A. Common Stock Repurchases Company open market common stock repurchases will be made under authorization provided by the Board of Directors. Open market repurchases of common stock are designed to satisfy the non-exclusive safe harbor of Rule 10b-18 of the Exchange Act and shall be made in compliance with applicable securities laws. The blackout periods set forth in Section III, Subsection A, apply to Company open market common stock repurchases. A. B. Other Security Repurchases Open market repurchases of securities other than Company common stock and securities repurchased (including common stock) by other means (e.g., privately negotiated transactions, tender offers, redemptions, consent solicitations, or otherwise) will be handled on a case-by-case basis in consultation with the General Counsel and the Chief Financial Officer. Depending on the facts and circumstances, the Company may determine to apply the blackout periods set forth in Section III, Subsection A to Company public debt or other security repurchases. A. V. Potential Criminal and Civil Liability and/or Disciplinary Action A. Detection and Prosecution of Insider Trading The SEC, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority and the New York Stock Exchange use sophisticated electronic surveillance techniques to investigate and detect insider trading, and the SEC and the U.S. Department of Justice pursue insider trading violations vigorously. Cases involving trading through foreign accounts, trading by family members and friends and trading involving only a small number of shares have been successfully prosecuted. B. Penalties for Violation of Insider Trading Laws As of the effective date of this Policy, potential penalties for insider trading violations under U.S. federal securities laws include: A imprisonment; 10 A disgorging any profits made or losses avoided; substantial criminal fines; substantial damages in a private lawsuit; substantial civil fines based on the profit gained or loss avoided; a bar against serving as an officer or director of a public company; and an injunction against future violations. A. The SEC has imposed large penalties in tipping cases even when the disclosing person did not trade or gain any benefit from another person's trading. A. In addition, a company, as well as individual directors, officers and other supervisory personnel, may be subject to liability as controlling persons for failure to take appropriate steps to prevent insider trading by those under their supervision, influence or control. The penalty for controlling person liability includes civil fines, as well as potential criminal fines and imprisonment. The civil penalties can extend personal liability to directors, officers and managers. A. C. Disciplinary Action by the Company If the Company has a reasonable basis to conclude that you have failed to comply with this Policy, you may be subject to disciplinary action by the Company, up to and including dismissal for cause, regardless of whether your failure to comply with this Policy results in a violation of law. It is not necessary for the Company to wait for the filing or conclusion of any civil or criminal action against an alleged violator before taking disciplinary action. In addition, the Company may give stop transfer and other instructions to the Company's transfer agent to enforce compliance with this Policy. VI. Administration of the Policy Please direct any questions, requests or reports as to any of the matters discussed in this Policy to the Company's General Counsel, who is generally responsible for the administration of this Policy. The General Counsel may select one or more individuals to assist with the execution of such officer's duties in administering this Policy. All determinations and interpretations by the General Counsel shall be final and not subject to further review. *** This document states a policy of Core Laboratories Inc. and is not intended to be regarded as the rendering of legal advice. 11 A Annex Ainsider Trading PolicyCertification I have read and understand the Insider Trading Policy (the Policy) of Core Laboratories Inc. (the Company). I agree that I will comply with the policies and procedures set forth in the Policy. I understand and agree that, if I am a director, officer or employee of the Company or one of its subsidiaries or other affiliates, my failure to comply in all respects with the Company's policies, including the Policy, is a basis for termination for cause of my employment or service with the Company and any subsidiary or other affiliate to which my employment or service now relates or may in the future relate. I am aware that this signed Certification will be filed with my personnel records maintained by the Company.

Signature A

Type or Print Name A

Date A-1 EX-21.1 Exhibit 21.1

Significant Subsidiaries of the Registrant at December 31, 2024 A Name A Legal Seat A Ownership % Core Laboratories Australia PTY LTD A Perth, Australia A 100% Core Laboratories International B.V. A Amsterdam, The Netherlands A 100% Core Laboratories LP A Delaware, United States A 100% Core Laboratories Malaysia SDN BHD A Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia A 100% Core Laboratories Sales B.V. A Rotterdam, The Netherlands A 100% Core Laboratories (U.K.) Limited A London, United Kingdom A 100% Owen Oil Tools LP A Delaware, United States A 100% Saybolt Nederland B.V. A Rotterdam, The Netherlands A 100% A Pursuant to Item 601(b)(21)(ii) of Regulation S-K, the names of other subsidiaries are omitted because, considered in the aggregate, they would not constitute a significant subsidiary as of the end of the year covered by this report. EX-23.1 A Exhibit 23.1 Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm We consent to the incorporation by reference in the registration statements (No.333-269259) on Form S-4, and (Nos. 333-248137, 333-231277, 333-73774, and 333-73772) on Form S-8 of our reports dated February 12, 2025, with respect to the consolidated financial statements of Core Laboratories Inc. and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. /s/ KPMG LLP Houston, TexasFebruary 12, 2025 A EX-31.1 Certification Exhibit 31.1 I, Lawrence Bruno, certify that: 1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Core Laboratories Inc. (the Registrant); 2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report; 3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report; 4. The Registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the Registrant and have: (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared; (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the Registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the Registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and 5. The Registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the Registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions): (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting. A Date: February 12, 2025 By: /s/ Lawrence Bruno Lawrence Bruno Chief Executive Officer A EX-31.2 Certification Exhibit 31.2 I, Christopher S. Hill, certify that: 1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Core Laboratories Inc. (the Registrant); 2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report; 3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report; 4. The Registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the Registrant and have: (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared; (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the Registrant's disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the Registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and 5. The Registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the Registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions): (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting. A A A A A Date: February 12, 2025 By: /s/ Christopher S. Hill Christopher S. Hill Chief Financial Officer A EX-32.1 Exhibit 32.1 A Certification of Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ¶ I, Lawrence Bruno, Chief Executive Officer of Core Laboratories Inc. (the "Company"), hereby certify that the accompanying Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024, filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (the "Report"). I further certify that the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company. ¶ A Date: February 12, 2025 /s/ Lawrence Bruno ¶ Name: Lawrence Bruno ¶ Title: Chief Executive Officer ¶ EX-32.2 Exhibit 32.2 ¶ Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ¶ I, Christopher S. Hill, Chief Financial Officer of Core Laboratories Inc. (the "Company"), hereby certify that the accompanying Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024, filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (the "Report"). ¶ I further certify that the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company. ¶ A Date: February 12, 2025 /s/ Christopher S. Hill ¶ Name: Christopher S. Hill ¶ Title: Chief Financial Officer