Diamondback Energy Inc - Climate Change 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Diamondback Energy, Inc. is an independent oil and natural gas company headquartered in Midland, Texas focused on the acquisition, development, exploration and exploitation of unconventional, onshore oil and natural gas reserves in the Permian Basin in West Texas. We refer to Diamondback, together with its consolidated subsidiaries, as "we," "us," "our," or "the Company".

This questionnaire contains forward-looking statements as defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). All statements, other than historical facts, that address activities that Diamondback assumes, plans, expects, believes, intends or anticipates (and other similar expressions) will, should or may occur in the future are forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements are based on management's current beliefs, based on currently available information, as to the outcome and timing of future events, including the current industry and macroeconomic conditions, commodity pricing environment, production levels, any future regulatory actions affecting Diamondback, the impact of public health crises, acquisitions and sales of assets and drilling and capital expenditure plans. These forward-looking statements involve certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond Diamondback's control and could cause the actual results or developments to differ materially from those currently anticipated by the management of Diamondback. Information concerning these risks and other factors can be found in Diamondback's filings with the SEC, including its reports on Forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K. Diamondback undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
Yes

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for
5 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for
2 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for
Not providing past emissions data for Scope 3

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.
United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.
USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.
Operational control

C-OG0.7

(C-OG0.7) Which part of the oil and gas value chain and other areas does your organization operate in?

Row 1

Oil and gas value chain
Upstream

Other divisions

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a Ticker symbol	FANG

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?
Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board-level committee	The Safety, Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility (SSCR) Committee of the Board oversees, among other things, our management's monitoring and adherence to our policies on ESG matters and the quality of our procedures for identifying, assessing, monitoring and managing the principal environmental, health, climate change, human capital, safety and social risks in our business and provides leadership with respect to best practices in environmental responsibility, sustainability and corporate and social responsibility.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	<Not Applicable>	Members of the Safety, Sustainability & Corporate Responsibility Committee principal responsibility is one of oversight. Management is responsible for ensuring the Company's compliance with all laws, regulations & Company policies & procedures related to ESG Matters. The Committee's scope of responsibilities will encompass the review of the Company's policies & performance related to ESG Matters & such other duties as the Board may from time to time assign, & shall include the following specific authority & responsibilities: • periodically review & discuss with management the Company's strategy, policies & practices regarding ESG Matters & make recommendations to the Board & management as it may deem advisable based upon such review & discussion; • oversee management's monitoring & adherence to the Company's policies on ESG Matters & review with management the quality of the Company's procedures for identifying, assessing, monitoring & managing the principal environmental, health, safety, social & climate change-related risks in the Company's business; • review & advise the Board on (i) the establishment of appropriate targets & goals with respect to ESG Matters for the Company & related public reporting, (ii) the evaluation of the Company's performance with respect to the achievement of such goals & (iii) whether the Company should seek external assurance of its data with respect to ESG Matters; • conduct any necessary or appropriate investigations or studies affecting the Company as they pertain to ESG Matters; • consider & bring to the Board's attention, and, as appropriate, make recommendations to the Board regarding, current & emerging political, social, environmental & climate change-related trends, major legislative & regulatory developments or other public policy issues that are reasonably likely to affect the business operations, performance or public image of the Company or be otherwise relevant to the Company; • advise the Board regarding significant stockholder concerns & stockholder proposals related to ESG Matters; • review the Company's annual Corporate Responsibility Report; • conduct a periodic performance evaluation of the Committee; • assess & report to the Board on the adequacy of this charter on an annual basis;

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	Criteria utilized to determine Director competency regarding ESG matters include prior executive experience, similar experience serving as a Director for other public companies (especially on committees that have been delegated oversight of ESG matters) and level of continuing education on ESG matters.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
Providing climate-related employee incentives
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Quarterly

Please explain
Our board of directors believes that full and open communication between management and the board of directors is essential for effective risk management and oversight. Our board of directors meets regularly with our executive officers to discuss strategy and risks facing the Company. Our executive officers regularly attend our board meetings and are available to address any questions or concerns raised by the board on risk management-related and any other matters.

Position or committee
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
Providing climate-related employee incentives
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Quarterly

Please explain
Our board of directors believes that full and open communication between management and the board of directors is essential for effective risk management and oversight. Our board of directors meets regularly with our executive officers to discuss strategy and risks facing the Company. Our executive officers regularly attend our board meetings and are available to address any questions or concerns raised by the board on risk management-related and any other matters.

Position or committee
Chief Operating Officer (COO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Providing climate-related employee incentives
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Quarterly

Please explain
Our board of directors believes that full and open communication between management and the board of directors is essential for effective risk management and oversight. Our board of directors meets regularly with our executive officers to discuss strategy and risks facing the Company. Our executive officers regularly attend our board meetings and are available to address any questions or concerns raised by the board on risk management-related and any other matters.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Diamondback has incorporated environmental and safety related targets, including climate-related targets, into the 2022 short term incentive (STI) compensation scorecard at a 25% weighting. Environmental and safety metrics included are GHG intensity, flaring, recycled water, produced liquid spills and total recordable incident rate.

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive
Corporate executive team

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Achievement of a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
Diamondback's STI scorecard includes a 25% weighting for five objective environmental and safety targets. One of the five E&S targets is a Scope 1 GHG intensity reduction target.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
The Scope 1 GHG intensity reduction target is directly aligned with Diamondback's climate commitment of reducing Scope 1 emissions intensity 50% by 2024 from 2019 levels.

Entitled to incentive
All employees

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Achievement of a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
Every non-executive employee at Diamondback shares the same STI scorecard as executives for 50% of their annual cash bonus. Diamondback's STI scorecard includes a 25% weighting for five objective environmental and safety targets. One of the five E&S targets is a Scope 1 GHG intensity reduction target.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
The Scope 1 GHG intensity reduction target is directly aligned with Diamondback's climate commitment of reducing Scope 1 emissions intensity 50% by 2024 from 2019 levels.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?
Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	1	We define short-term as 0 to 12 months.
Medium-term	1	5	We consider medium-term to be 1 to 5 years.
Long-term	5	27	We consider long-term to be 5 years or more.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

As a public company, Diamondback adheres to the SEC's rules, regulations and guidance regarding the disclosure of material information. The SEC defines material information as information to which there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would attach importance in determining whether to buy or sell the securities registered.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations

Risk management process
Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term

Description of process
As an exploration and production company, we face a number of risks, including climate related risks. Management is responsible for the day-to-day management of risks we face as a company, while our Board of Directors, as a whole and through its committees, has responsibility for the oversight of risk management. In its risk oversight role, our Board of Directors has the responsibility to satisfy itself that the risk management processes designed and implemented by management are adequate and functioning as designed.
Diamondback considers risks as far into the future as practicable given the variability in regulatory, economic and technological circumstances. While there is much speculation around climate-related risks and opportunities, we are not always in a position to act on a potential risk or benefit from a potential opportunity without adequate available information. We consider environmental, health and safety related risks through documented programs and practices, which are discussed in detail through weekly and quarterly reporting. This process also includes consideration of opportunities to reduce emissions and improve energy efficiency, including installation of best available control technology (BACT) for limiting GHG emissions and maintaining a leak detection and repair (LDAR) program using optical gas imaging cameras and other technologies to monitor and measure the emissions from our facilities. As part of our self-auditing procedures, we act promptly to correct any identified flaws and leaks.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Diamondback complies with all current regulatory requirements. We monitor for any new or emerging regulations and modify our operations as necessary. There has been new legislation introduced and proposed at the federal and state level with the goal of quantifying and limiting GHG emissions. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Bureau of Land Management have issued regulations for the control of methane emissions for our industry. We closely monitor the status of existing and emerging GHG regulations and the potential impact it may have on our business by performing multiple scenario analyses to test the resiliency of our portfolio. See Diamondback's 10-K for additional discussion of potential and current regulatory risks.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Diamondback closely follows emerging and proposed regulations. We feel that our current operating plan accounts for stricter emissions and methane monitoring and regulation. Diamondback's five year emissions reduction targets (GHG intensity and methane intensity) drive the majority of decision making related to responsible development, and we feel that these targets will keep us ahead of emerging regulatory risks. See Diamondback's 10-K for additional discussion of potential and current regulatory risks.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Diamondback has cross-functional employees that analyze new and emerging technologies for emission monitoring and control. We believe the use of these technologies is pertinent to operating in an environmentally responsible manner. Diamondback focuses on continued improvement and evolving technological capabilities and resources to meet our business needs. Since 2021, we have used different technology systems to establish continuous monitoring and response in our operations. Data collection and alarming capabilities allow us to rapidly identify and respond to leaks associated with equipment malfunction or failure prior to an extended release. The data we collect from these systems enables us to enact preventative maintenance plans. As of December 31, 2022, Diamondback has implemented Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems that cover approximately 70% of our operated oil production and monitor methane emissions, carbon monoxide and hydrogen sulfide (H2S) in real time. Diamondback is committed to increasing this monitoring effort to cover over 90% of operated oil production by the end of 2023.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Diamondback always monitors and manages potential legal risks, including those related and unrelated to climate. See Diamondback's 10-K for a discussion of additional potential risks.
Market	Relevant, always included	Diamondback's revenues, operating results, profitability, future rate of growth and the carrying value of our oil and natural gas properties depend significantly upon the prevailing prices for oil and natural gas. Historically, oil and natural gas prices have been volatile and are subject to fluctuations in response to changes in supply and demand, market uncertainty and a variety of additional factors that are beyond our control, including, but not limited to, the price and availability of alternative fuels, conservation measures and technological advances that could reduce demand for our products. Diamondback evaluates climate risk using scenario analyses of technology and market conditions that considers supply, demand and pricing scenarios at least as challenging as IEA's Announced Pledges Scenario (APS). These scenario analyses provide management and ultimately Diamondback's Board of Directors the information to create Diamondback's annual and longer-term operating plans. See Diamondback's 10-K for a discussion of additional potential risks.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Diamondback's perceived reputation could decrease or increase our cost of doing business, depending on the perception of various stakeholders. The potential risks as set forth in the Task Force on Climate-Related Disclosures includes risks tied to changing customer or community perceptions of an organization's contribution to or detraction from the transition to a lower-carbon economy. See Diamondback's 10-K for a discussion of additional potential risks.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Diamondback considers acute physical risks (including floods, tornadoes, hurricanes) in our risk assessments. As with other oil and gas operators, Diamondback operates in some of the most extreme weather conditions in the world. We currently do not see any acute physical risks affecting our business any more than normal operations. We consider extreme weather conditions when modeling our business plan and are confident in our ability to continue operations in those scenarios.
Chronic physical	Relevant, sometimes included	Diamondback understands physical climate risks could impact our operations, but we have plans in place to address these potential risks, such as increasing our water recycling efforts so we're less reliant on freshwater, utilizing technology to upgrade our engineering designs to avoid certain weather risks and maintaining our infrastructure to withstand extreme weather so we can continue operations with no/minimal disruptions. As with other oil and gas operators, Diamondback operates in some of the most extreme weather conditions in the world. We currently do not see any chronic physical risks (including sea level rise or chronic heat waves) affecting our business any more than normal operations. We consider extreme weather conditions when modeling our business plan and are confident in our ability to continue operations in those scenarios.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Other, please specify (Legislation, taxation and regulation)

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Diamondback will continue to monitor changes in legislation, taxation and regulation and adapt our operations and business model as necessary.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Unlikely

Magnitude of impact

Unknown

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
1

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
10000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
The financial impact could vary significantly depending on regulatory requirements and type of regulation implemented. Due to the uncertainty of this risk, we have used a range of $1 to $10 million.

Cost of response to risk
0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Analyzing potential and emerging regulation is done across different management levels in their normal day-to-day responsibilities at Diamondback, and as such, the cost of response is zero.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Other, please specify (Restrictions to access or disposal of water)

Primary potential financial impact
Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Diamondback's oil and natural gas exploration, development and production operations are subject to stringent laws and regulations governing the discharge of materials into the environment or otherwise relating to environmental protection. Numerous federal, state and local governmental agencies, such as the EPA, issue regulations that often require difficult and costly compliance measures that carry substantial administrative, civil and criminal penalties and may result in injunctive obligations for non-compliance. Hydraulic fracturing is an important common practice that is used to stimulate production of hydrocarbons from tight formations, including shales. The process, which involves the injection of water, sand and chemicals under pressure into formations to fracture the surrounding rock and stimulate production, is typically regulated by state oil and natural gas commissions. Increased regulation around sourcing water for hydraulic fracturing and disposing produced water would directly increase both our capital and operating costs. Diamondback is working to mitigate this exposure by recycling as much produced water as possible and using that produced water for hydraulic fracturing operations.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Unlikely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
1

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
50000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
The financial impact could vary significantly depending on regulatory requirements and type of regulation implemented.

Cost of response to risk
0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Analyzing potential and emerging regulation is done across different management levels in their normal day-to-day responsibilities at Diamondback, and as such, no additional costs have been identified. Diamondback is working to mitigate this exposure by recycling as much produced water as possible and using that produced water for hydraulic fracturing operations. In 2022 we used 56.9 million bbls of recycled water, or approximately 41% of total water used in operations.

Comment

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?
Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier
Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact
Reduced direct costs

Company-specific description
Full field electrification, moving away from remote power generation.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact
Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
21150000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
42300000

Explanation of financial impact figure
We estimate that the savings from converting to full field electrification could achieve lease operating expenses (LOE) savings of $0.15 - $0.30 per BOE annually. Diamondback produced ~141 million net BOEs in 2022, resulting in $21.2 - $42.3 million of annual operating cost savings upon implementation.

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Since 2018, Diamondback has spent ~$244 million on electrical distribution systems across our major operating areas. This includes ~$22 million during 2022.

Comment
Diamondback incorporates a strategy to have electrical infrastructure in place prior to placing new wells on production. This is done through the collaboration of a multi-functional team of facilities engineers, land representatives, reservoir engineers, and completion engineers to plan Diamondback's development and associated infrastructure needs. Through weekly discussions, these teams have been able to provide line power to the majority of the wells Diamondback has completed in the last few years. We are now running over 200 megawatts on high line power, up from approximately 140 megawatts as of December 2021.

There are two primary cost benefits to having full field electricity in place. First, the price per kilowatt hour sourced through line power is lower than that of local power generation (~$0.03 - 0.05 per kilowatt hour). Second, by utilizing line power, Diamondback no longer needs to use produced natural gas to generate power, allowing the Company to sell all of the gas that was once used to generate power. This results in more sales volumes and revenue. The estimated total benefit to our LOE is between $0.15 – 0.30 / BOE.

Identifier
Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Reduced water usage and consumption

Primary potential financial impact
Reduced direct costs

Company-specific description
Diamondback has long been committed to recycling water from our production operations. We primarily re-use produced water for our completion operations, limiting the amount of fresh water sourced for our development plan.

Our first recycling activity took place in 2017, and our commitment to recycling has grown over the last five years. Water recycling percentage is one of our five

environmental and safety metrics included in our short term incentive compensation scorecard, therefore tying this activity to the compensation of every employee in the Company. Currently, 35-45% of the water used in drilling and completion operations is sourced from recycled water, with a company-wide 2023 goal of greater than 50% of water used in drilling and completion operations sourced from recycled water. We have used up to 100% recycled water for completion operations in the Delaware and Midland Basins, where we have more water production and more water recycling infrastructure, respectively. In all of our core operating areas across both the Midland and Delaware Basins, we have spent capital to create and maintain high capacity recycling systems. We expect to increase our recycling percentages as we develop the ability to store produced water in above-ground pits, particularly in the Midland Basin. We spent approximately $40 million in 2022 to continue building out this infrastructure and move to a high percentage of overall water use sourced from recycling.

In addition to recycling efforts, we have also placed a premium on sourcing brackish water that is not usable for human consumption, farming or ranching activities. By doing so, we continue to lower our impact on local citizens and lessen our impact on fresh water reservoirs. The combination of either brackish water or recycled water accounts for over 80% of all water usage by the Company, and we expect this number to continue to increase over time.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact
Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
34000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
102000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
Recycling water reduces the need to purchase fresh or brackish water from surface landowners, which can range from $0.20 - $1.00 per barrel depending on the operating field. Diamondback estimates the process of recycling water for completion operations saves $100,000 - $300,000 per well, depending on how much water is recycled at each well, and we are currently completing ~340 wells per year.

Cost to realize opportunity
0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Diamondback is planning to construct centralized produced water recycling facilities in the Midland Basin where we do not have existing infrastructure. The water used to complete a typical two-mile horizontal well typically costs $150,000-$400,000, with similar costs to gather and dispose a comparable amount of produced water from each well over its life. Diamondback estimates that at least half of the combined sourcing and disposal costs could be eliminated by recycling produced water for completions instead of utilizing saltwater injection wells.

Comment

Identifier
Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Other, please specify (Reduce flaring to capture natural gas and send to sale.)

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

Company-specific description
Diamondback has set out long-term reduction targets for both methane and Scope 1 GHG intensity. We have also set Scope 1 intensity and flaring targets in the environmental and safety section of our 2023 STI compensation scorecard, which applies to every employee in our organization.

On flaring specifically, we have a 2023 target to flare less than 1% of our total gas produced. Diamondback believes reducing flaring is vital to the success of our company and our industry, and excessive flaring can be a major impediment to a successful upstream business plan. To date, we have been able to nearly eliminate occurrences of flaring due to operational issues. We have also worked with our midstream business partners to incentivize them to spend capital and operational expense dollars to be prepared for our development plan and flare less. As we continue to work with our third-party midstream partners, we expect the run-time of our pipelines to continue to increase resulting in lower flaring intensity.

Despite these efforts, Diamondback saw an increase in flaring intensity in 2022. The increase compared to 2021 is largely due to the activities of our third-party midstream gatherers and processors. Around 92% of our flared emissions in 2022 were due to unplanned and planned maintenance by third-party midstream gatherers and processors.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
21000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
If we had achieved our target of flaring 1% or less of produced natural gas, we would have flared ~4.2 million mcf less than we did in 2022. At ~$5.00/mcf, this results in approximately $21 million of additional revenue.

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
We continue to work with our midstream providers by implementing operational and commercial solutions to incentivize performance. Diamondback also actively works to obtain multiple gas sales connections at our larger gas producing batteries wherever possible, which allows us to sell gas to the secondary outlet and minimize flaring in the event a third-party gatherer and processor has planned maintenance or experiences a force majeure event.

We are committed to solutions-oriented discussions with our midstream partners to remedy areas of poor performance, but we need them to commit to the same level of environmental responsibility expected of us as the operator. While these solutions often reduce our cash flow, we have commercially incentivized our third-party gatherers to move our gas to market. We seek to renegotiate contracts with our midstream providers to fixed fees wherever possible, as this fee structure removes the potential for gatherers to elect not to take our gas for economic reasons.

Further, Diamondback constantly reviews the takeaway capacity of both our and our gatherers' pipelines compared to our production forecast and development plan. We then work with a multi-disciplinary team to only complete wells with sufficient takeaway available. This team consists of facilities engineers, completion engineers, reservoir engineers, in-house oil and gas marketing team members and our third-party gatherers. We often shift wells around in order to ensure we have takeaway present at the time of the completion and flowback dates. Should a situation arise where takeaway is not ready, we consider each scenario separately and make a decision to postpone flowback or maintain shut-in status versus flaring significant volumes.

Finally, Diamondback has committed capital to enhance the design and operational capabilities of our facilities to ensure we have as little flaring as possible. These changes include, but are not limited to, installing vapor recovery tower (VRT) & vapor recovery unit (VRU) combinations, transitioning to 16 ounce tanks instead of 4 ounce tanks, installing free water knockouts (FWKO) to lower pressure in a vessel versus breaking out gas in a tank, and installing air pneumatics in place of natural gas controlled pneumatics. All of these gas-capture related projects reduce and / or eliminate gas flaring.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan
No, our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, but we do not plan to develop a climate transition plan within two years

Publicly available climate transition plan
<Not Applicable>

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan
<Not Applicable>

Description of feedback mechanism
<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection
<Not Applicable>

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)
<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future
We are focused on investing thoughtfully to address our identified climate change-related risks and opportunities. Diamondback considers risks as far into the future as practicable given the variability in regulatory, economic and technological circumstances. There is often much speculation around climate-related risks and opportunities, and although we are not always in a position to act on a potential risk or to benefit from a potential opportunity without adequate available information, we take the steps that are prudent.
As part of our strategy, we have set strong goals to reduce our greenhouse gas and methane emissions intensity. In addition, effective January 1, 2021, we committed to achieving zero net Scope 1 GHG emissions from our oil and gas production. Along with taking aggressive steps to cut emissions and reduce our GHG intensity, we have purchased carbon offset credits equivalent to our remaining Scope 1 emissions.

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy
<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios: IEA APS	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Our scenario-planning analysis suggests that Diamondback's strategic focus on high-return, low-cost operations in the Permian Basin should allow us to continue to monetize our reserves even in the most carbon-constrained scenarios. As a result, we believe that it is currently unlikely that our assets would be stranded during the projected period out to 2050. In order to analyze potential risks to Diamondback's oil and gas portfolio in a carbon-constrained environment, we utilized the IEA's 2022 World Energy Outlook (WEO) to examine various supply-and-demand scenarios through 2050. We utilized two WEO scenarios to test the resilience of our portfolio: Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) and the Announced Pledges Scenario (APS), which encompasses an energy consumption pathway that limits global increases in temperature to less than 1.7 degrees Celsius with a 50% probability and without relying on global net-negative CO_2 emissions. The IEA's STEPS and APS represent strong potential actions to reduce global fossil fuel demand. Therefore, we believe they serve as good tests of Diamondback's resilience and of our ability to profitably develop and produce energy resources in a demand-constrained world. Both STEPS and APS indicate that companies producing oil and gas on the lower end of breakeven costs will be best positioned to succeed, as the lowest-cost resources would be developed first.

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

Is Diamondback capable of producing oil and gas economically in a carbon-constrained scenario?

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

If the STEPS or APS outlined by the IEA come to fruition over the next 30 years, oil and gas prices are likely to increase as efforts to limit fossil fuel consumption occur. However, in both cases, the lowest-cost resources will be considered first for development. At the $35/BBL breakeven cost calculated internally by Diamondback, current data suggests the Company will be below the 2050 projected breakeven prices in both the STEPS and the APS, indicating that we are in a strong position to continue to produce oil and gas economically and help meet the global demand for oil. Looking at the Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE) scenario, Diamondback would be in a position to continue producing oil and gas economically through 2030.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	No	Diamondback's products include crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids. Although there has been speculation of decreased demand in our products, the International Energy Agency projects oil demand to stay approximately flat or increase through 2030 in two (STEPS & APS) of the three scenarios in its 2022 World Energy Outlook.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	We engage with stakeholders, including vendors and business partners, on climate related risks and opportunities. We work with our gathering and processing partners to ensure there is sufficient natural gas takeaway to reduce flaring. We have worked with utility companies and vendors to reduce our combustion emissions by switching from diesel fired generators to line power for infield power generation. We work with suppliers to ensure we are installing low emission pumps, valves, controllers and equipment wherever feasible.
Investment in R&D	Yes	During 2021 Diamondback began several pilot programs to continuously monitor facilities for GHG emission leaks. This equipment and technology is capable of taking air measurements up to five times per second and employs machine learning to accurately identify anomalies 24 hours a day. Other technology pilot programs used in areas with less concentrated assets consist of a single laser that rotates continuously monitoring emissions at facilities within a 2.5+ mile radius. As of December 31, 2022, Diamondback moved past the pilot program and has implemented Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems that cover approximately 70% of our operated oil production and monitor methane emissions, carbon monoxide and hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) in real time. Diamondback is committed to increasing this monitoring effort to cover over 90% of operated oil production by the end of 2023.
Operations	Yes	We have a duty to produce energy sources that the world needs while also limiting our impact on the planet. Developing our resources sustainably and minimizing the environmental impact of this development are core values in all aspects of Diamondback's business. We continually seek out and install the best available control technology (BACT), wherever feasible, to reduce or prevent adverse environmental impacts from our operations.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures	Diamondback considers climate-related risks and opportunities when planning its direct costs, indirect costs and capital expenditures. Diamondback is a leading, low-cost operator, and produces its products in one of the most economical basins in the United States. We plan our business using different price scenarios, including the crude oil price assumptions used in the IEA's APS. In this scenario, crude pricing falls to $60/bbl by 2050. At the ~$35/BBL breakeven cost calculated internally by Diamondback, current data suggests the Company will be below the 2050 projected breakeven price in the APS, indicating that we are in a strong position to continue to produce oil and gas economically and to help meet the global demand for oil.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	No, but we plan to in the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

Intensity target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2021

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1252665

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
1252665

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100

Target year
2021

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
100

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
0

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1487280

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
0

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
100

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
Effective January 1, 2021, we committed to achieving zero net Scope 1 GHG emissions from our oil and gas production. Along with taking aggressive steps to cut emissions and reduce our GHG intensity, we purchased carbon offset credits equivalent to our remaining Scope 1 emissions. Over time, we plan to invest in additional projects that more directly offset our Scope 1 emissions. Hitting and exceeding our emissions reduction targets will be the priority, but the purchase of carbon offsets can be seen as our "bridge" to the time when our project investments can supplement the reduction of our carbon footprint. Diamondback recently retired carbon credits to offset 1,471,387 tons of CO2e emitted during 2022. We secured voluntary carbon offsets that are registered in the American Carbon Registry. The projects associated with these offsets include the capture, transportation and sequestration of carbon dioxide in Texas and Wyoming.

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number
Int 1

Is this a science-based target?
No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition
<Not Applicable>

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity metric
Other, please specify (Metric tons CO2e per thousand barrels of oil equivalent (MBOE))

Base year
2019

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
15.1

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
15.1

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure
100

Target year
2024

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
61.65

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]
5.79085

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
-25

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions
0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
9.2

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
9.2

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
63.3785039450433

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Calculated as metric tons of CO2e per gross MBOE produced.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
• Forward Looking InfraRed (FLIR) camera teams supporting leak detection monitoring
• Monthly inspections and reporting
• Connected all new wells to sales pipelines prior to bringing wells online
• Shut in oil production to prevent or limit flaring wherever possible
• Obtained multiple sales connections wherever feasible
• Worked to improve third-party maintenance planning, reduce third-party downtime, and resolve third-party capacity constraints
• Shut in oil production to prevent or limit flaring wherever feasible
• Replaced gas-powered generators with line power for >90% of our overall load as of the end of 2022
• Started using an electrical frac fleet ("e-fleet") in Q4 2022
• Drilled our first wells using rigs powered by line power in 2022
• Since 2021, we have eliminated >675 gas-powered generators and compressors
• Active replacement of existing natural gas combustion compression fleet with electric
• Have employed vapor recovery towers and vapor recovery units as part of standard facility design since 2014
• Installed 16-ounce tanks to drive remaining flash gas to control devices
• Continued to replace natural gas controllers with compressed air units; plan to replace nearly all natural gas controllers with compressed air units on horizontal batteries; plan to combat vertical / remote emissions with BACT
• Installation of air compressors in lieu of natural gas controls at all new facilities

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Int 2

Is this a science-based target?
No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition
<Not Applicable>

Year target was set
2023

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity metric
Other, please specify (Metric tons CO2e per thousand barrels of oil equivalent (MBOE))

Base year
2019

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
15.1

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
15.1

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure
100

Target year
2023

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
46

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]
8.154

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
-10

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions
0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
9.2

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
9.2

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
84.9409732219983

Target status in reporting year
Replaced

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Calculated as metric tons of CO2e per gross MBOE produced. The 2023 goal of GHG intensity < 8.1 is calculated one year in arrears (2022 GHG intensity) due to third party (EPA) agency sign-off.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Int 3

Is this a science-based target?
No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition
<Not Applicable>

Year target was set
2022

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity metric
Metric tons CO2e per unit of production

Base year
2020

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
9.5

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
2.2

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
11.7

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
50

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]
5.85

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
-50

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions
0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
9.2

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
4.2

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

13.4

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
-29.0598290598291

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Calculated as metric tons of CO2e per gross MBOE produced.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
• FLIR camera teams supporting leak detection monitoring
• Monthly inspections and reporting
• Connected all new wells to sales pipelines prior to bringing wells online
• Shut in oil production to prevent or limit flaring wherever possible
• Obtained multiple sales connections wherever feasible
• Worked to improve third-party maintenance planning, reduce third-party downtime, and resolve third-party capacity constraints
• Shut in oil production to prevent or limit flaring wherever feasible
• Replaced gas-powered generators with line power for >90% of our overall load as of the end of 2022
• Started using an e-fleet in Q4 2022
• Drilled our first wells using rigs powered by line power in 2022
• Since 2021, we have eliminated >675 gas-powered generators and compressors
• Active replacement of existing natural gas combustion compression fleet with electric
• Have employed vapor recovery towers and vapor recovery units as part of standard facility design since 2014
• Installed 16-ounce tanks to drive remaining flash gas to control devices
• Continued to replace natural gas controllers with compressed air units; plan to replace nearly all natural gas controllers with compressed air units on horizontal batteries; plan to combat vertical / remote emissions with BACT
• Installation of air compressors in lieu of natural gas controls at all new facilities

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?
Net-zero target(s)
Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number
Oth 1

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Other, please specify	Other, please specify (Gross gas flared as a percentage of gross natural gas produced)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
unit of production

Base year
2020

Figure or percentage in base year
2

Target year
2022

Figure or percentage in target year
1

Figure or percentage in reporting year
2.3

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

-30

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Yes, flaring intensity is an emissions target.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Calculated as gross gas flared as a percentage of gross gas produced.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
• Connected all new wells to sales pipelines prior to bringing wells online
• Shut in oil production to prevent or limit flaring wherever possible
• Obtained multiple sales connections wherever feasible
• Worked to improve third-party maintenance planning, reduce third-party downtime, and resolve third-party capacity constraints
• Shut in oil production to prevent or limit flaring wherever feasible

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Oth 2

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Methane reduction target	Other, please specify (Metric tons of methane divided by gross MBOE produced)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
boe

Base year
2019

Figure or percentage in base year
0.07

Target year
2024

Figure or percentage in target year
0.017

Figure or percentage in reporting year
0.04

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
56.6037735849057

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Yes, methane intensity is an emissions target

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
• FLIR camera teams supporting leak detection monitoring
• Monthly inspections and reporting
• Connected all new wells to sales pipelines prior to bringing wells online
• Shut in oil production to prevent or limit flaring wherever possible
• Obtained multiple sales connections wherever feasible
• Worked to improve third-party maintenance planning, reduce third-party downtime, and resolve third-party capacity constraints
• Shut in oil production to prevent or limit flaring wherever feasible
• Replaced gas-powered generators with line power for >90% of our overall load as of the end of 2022
• Started using an e-fleet in Q4 2022
• Drilled our first wells using rigs powered by line power in 2022
• Since 2021, we have eliminated >675 gas-powered generators and compressors
• Active replacement of existing natural gas combustion compression fleet with electric
• Have employed vapor recovery towers and vapor recovery units as part of standard facility design since 2014
• Installed 16-ounce tanks to drive remaining flash gas to control devices

• Continued to replace natural gas controllers with compressed air units; plan to replace nearly all natural gas controllers with compressed air units on horizontal batteries; plan to combat vertical / remote emissions with BACT
• Installation of air compressors in lieu of natural gas controls at all new facilities

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number
NZ1

Target coverage
Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target
Abs1

Target year for achieving net zero
2021

Is this a science-based target?
No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Target coverage is 100% of Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?
Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year
Effective January 1, 2021, we committed to achieving zero net Scope 1 GHG emissions from our oil and gas production. Along with taking aggressive steps to cut emissions and reduce our GHG intensity, we will purchase carbon offset credits equivalent to our remaining Scope 1 emissions. Over time, we plan to invest in additional projects that more directly offset our Scope 1 emissions. Hitting and exceeding our emissions reduction targets will be the priority, but the purchase of carbon offsets can be seen as our "bridge" to the time when our project investments can supplement the reduction of our carbon footprint.

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)
Diamondback recently retired carbon credits to offset 1,487,280 tons of CO2e emitted during 2021. We secured voluntary carbon offsets that are registered in the American Carbon Registry. The projects associated with these offsets include the capture, transportation and sequestration of carbon dioxide in Texas and Wyoming.

C-OG4.2d

(C-OG4.2d) Indicate which targets reported in C4.1a/b incorporate methane emissions, or if you do not have a methane-specific emissions reduction target for your oil and gas activities, please explain why not and forecast how your methane emissions will change over the next five years.

"Oth 2" above that was implemented in February 2021 incorporates a methane-specific emission reduction target. Diamondback committed to reduce its methane intensity by at least 70% from 2019 levels by 2024.

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.
Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation		
To be implemented*		
Implementation commenced*	2	66109
Implemented*		
Not to be implemented		

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Electrification

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
19728

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment
Diamondback incorporates a strategy of having electrical infrastructure in place prior to placing new wells on production. This is done through the collaboration of a multi-functional team of facilities engineers, land representatives, reservoir engineers and completion engineers that plan Diamondback's development and associated infrastructure needs. Through weekly discussions, these teams have been able to provide line power to a significant number of wells Diamondback has completed since 2019.

In 2022, Diamondback drilled its first well using a drilling rig powered by line power. We also began using an electrical frac fleet ("e-fleet") in Q4 2022 and another in early 2023. While both of these activities are expected to reduce our emissions, they also may reduce our capital costs.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Other, please specify	Other, please specify (Atmospheric storage tanks)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
46381

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment
We strive to limit and capture air emissions by implementing Best Available Control Technology (BACT) on all new facilities and wells. BACT projects include various infrastructure applications, such as fitting our tanks with vapor recovery towers and compressors that are projected to capture more than 95% of possible emissions.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Diamondback's oil and natural gas exploration, development and production operations are subject to stringent environmental laws and regulations, including those related to waste handling, remediation of hazardous substances, water discharge and air emissions. We seek to maintain compliance and continuously improve environmental performance.
Other (Participating in industry organizations to reduce emissions)	Diamondback continues to work with The Environmental Partnership (TEP), composed of approximately 100 companies in the oil and gas industry committed to continuously improving environmental performance. This group collaborates on initiatives to reduce emissions of methane and volatile organic compounds from industry operations. We helped drive TEP's efforts to improve leak detection and repair (LDAR) practices across oil and gas production sources. We also took a lead role in encouraging member companies to replace all high-bleed pneumatic controllers with low- or zero-bleed technologies over the next five years. We are also a member of the American Exploration and Production Council (AXPC), which has similar goals as TEP in reducing emissions across our industry. As a result of these discussions with peer companies, we have adapted our own operations to better manage emissions, including updating our preventative maintenance plans to better align with more effective procedures.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?
Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation
Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
Other, please specify (Production of natural gas as a cleaner fuel for electric power generation)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Natural gas for electric power generation)

Description of product(s) or service(s)
Twenty one percent of Diamondback's production in 2022 was natural gas on an energy equivalent basis. According to the United States Energy Information Administration, when generating electricity, coal emits significantly more CO2 than natural gas. In 2019, coal-fired generation produced 2,257 pounds of CO2 per megawatt hour (MWh) of electricity. Natural gas-fired generation produced less than half that amount at 976 pounds of CO2/MWh.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)
Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
Other, please specify (Attributional Estimation Approach)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
Use stage

Functional unit used
metric tons of CO2

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
Diamondback used the following data from the EIA:
7.36 cubic feet of natural gas to produce 1 kWh, or 7,360 cu ft to produce 1 MWh
1.12 pounds of coal to produce 1 kWh, or 1,120 lbs to produce 1 MWh
source: https://www.eia.gov/tools/faqs/faq.php?id=667&t=6

Natural gas-fired generation produces 976 lbs of CO2 per MWh, or 0.44263 metric tons of CO2
Coal-fired generation produces 2,257 lbs of CO2 per MWh, or 1.02358 metric tons of CO2
source: https://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=48296

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
Use stage

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
13900000

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
During 2022, Diamondback produced 176.4 billion cubic feet of natural gas. Using the EIA's data, if this amount of natural gas production was used to generate electricity, it would produce 24.0 million MWh of electrical generation and emit ~10.6 million metric tons of CO2. To generate the same amount of MWh using coal-fired generation would require 26.8 billion pounds of coal and would emit ~24.5 million metric tons of CO2. Diamondback calculates the emissions saved of ~13.9 million metric tons of CO2.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
9

C-OG4.6

(C-OG4.6) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

Diamondback has set out strategic goals with regards to methane and GHG intensity measures. We have placed a premium on these two goals. Additionally, we have placed an emphasis company-wide on these goals by making GHG intensity reduction a part of our compensation package across the entirety of our personnel groups. Diamondback believes that reducing methane emissions is one of the most efficient opportunities we have to reduce our overall GHG emissions. Since 2017, we have installed air pneumatic control systems on many new facility builds and upgrades. From 2021 through 2024, we plan to spend ~$60 million to retrofit most batteries with air pneumatics and other related projects.

We have also implemented technology systems to establish continuous monitoring and response in our operations. As of December 31, 2022, approximately 70% of oil production was under continuous monitoring. Data collection and alarming capabilities allow us to rapidly identify and respond to leaks associated with equipment malfunction or failure prior to an extended release. The data we collect from these systems enables us to enact preventative maintenance plans. We have also implemented a wide range of practices including on-the-ground inspections, dedicated field staff who use FLIR cameras to monitor our assets daily and repair any leaks identified and flame sensor technology for real-time monitoring.

On flaring specifically, we have a 2023 target to flare less than 1% of our total gas produced. Diamondback believes reducing flaring is vital to the success of our company and our industry, and excessive flaring can be a major impediment to a successful upstream business plan. To date, we have been able to nearly eliminate occurrences of flaring due to operational issues. We have also worked with our midstream business partners to incentivize them to spend capital and operational expense dollars to be prepared for our development plan and flare less. As we continue to work with our third-party midstream partners, we expect the run-time of our pipelines to continue to increase resulting in lower flaring intensity. Despite these efforts, Diamondback saw an increase in flaring intensity in 2022. The increase compared to 2021 is largely due to the activities of our third-party midstream gatherers and processors. Around 92% of our flared emissions in 2022 were due to unplanned and planned maintenance by third-party midstream gatherers and processors.

C-OG4.7

(C-OG4.7) Does your organization conduct leak detection and repair (LDAR) or use other methods to find and fix fugitive methane emissions from oil and gas production activities?

Yes

C-OG4.7a

(C-OG4.7a) Describe the protocol through which methane leak detection and repair or other leak detection methods, are conducted for oil and gas production activities, including predominant frequency of inspections, estimates of assets covered, and methodologies employed.

We take proactive steps to detect sources of leaks that cause preventable emissions. We have implemented different technology systems to establish continuous monitoring and response in our operations. Data collection and alarming capabilities allow us to rapidly identify and respond to leaks associated with equipment malfunction or failure prior to an extended release. The data we collect from these systems enables us to enact preventative maintenance plans.

As of December 31, 2022, approximately 70% of oil production was under continuous monitoring. Data collection and alarming capabilities allow us to rapidly identify and respond to leaks associated with equipment malfunction or failure prior to an extended release. The data we collect from these systems enables us to enact preventative maintenance plans. We have also implemented a wide range of practices including on-the-ground inspections, dedicated field staff who use FLIR cameras to monitor our assets daily and repair any leaks identified and flame sensor technology for real-time monitoring.

We also hold quarterly round-table discussions with our engineering and infrastructure-related field personnel to seek out design changes to better capture emissions moving forward.

C-OG4.8

(C-OG4.8) If flaring is relevant to your oil and gas production activities, describe your organization's efforts to reduce flaring, including any flaring reduction targets.

Diamondback is investing to achieve its goal to eliminate routine flaring (as defined by the World Bank) by 2025. To get there, we have set an annual goal to flare less than 1% of our gross natural gas production, which is part of our Company short-term incentive (STI) compensation scorecard.

In 2022, we flared approximately 2.3% of our gross natural gas produced. The increase compared to 2021 is largely due to the activities of our third-party midstream gatherers and processors. Around 92% of our flared emissions in 2022 were due to unplanned and planned maintenance by third-party midstream gatherers and processors.

We continue to work with our midstream providers by implementing operational and commercial solutions to incentivize performance. Diamondback also actively works to obtain multiple gas sales connections at our larger gas producing batteries wherever possible, which allows us to sell gas to the secondary outlet and minimize flaring in the event a third-party gatherer and processor has planned maintenance or experiences a force majeure event.

We are committed to solutions-oriented discussions with our midstream partners to remedy areas of poor performance, but we need them to commit to the same level of environmental responsibility expected of us as the operator. While these solutions often reduce our cash flow, we have commercially incentivized our third-party gatherers to move our gas to market. We seek to renegotiate contracts with our midstream providers to fixed fees wherever possible, as this fee structure removes the potential for gatherers to elect not to take our gas for economic reasons.

We have also proactively shut in or curtailed oil production to limit or minimize flaring due to third-party downtime or lack of sufficient takeaway. While such actions decrease Diamondback's oil production and impact our revenue, we believe they are necessary in setting the example that industry behaviors must change to eliminate routine flaring.

We had a 2022 goal to have a flaring intensity (gross mcf of flared production divided by gross mcf natural gas produced) of less than 1%, which we did not achieve.

We extended the goal to flare less than 1% of gross natural gas produced in 2023.

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

Yes, an acquisition

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

FireBird Energy LLC ("FireBird")

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

On November 30, 2022, acquired all leasehold interest and related assets of FireBird. Diamondback is including ~1 month of FireBird's emissions and production in the scope of this questionnaire.
Asset Highlights:
- Approximately 75,000 gross (68,000 net) highly contiguous acres in the Midland Basin
- Estimated production at closing of approximately 17 MBo/d (22 MBoe/d)

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in C5.1a and/or C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	No, because the operations acquired or divested did not exist in the base year	<Not Applicable>		No

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1852946

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
281020

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2022

Base year end
December 31 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
45090583

Comment
To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we relied upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. Per the IPIECA guidance, we report category 11 "Use of Sold Products" by calculating combustion emissions for our oil, natural gas and marketed natural gas liquids products using emissions factors obtained from the EPA and net equity production reported in Diamondback's 2022 Form 10-K.

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

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

IPIECA's Petroleum Industry Guidelines for reporting GHG emissions, 2003
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule
US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1487280

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1252665

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Comment

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1192556

Start date
January 1 2020

End date
December 31 2020

Comment

Past year 3

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1852946

Start date
January 1 2019

End date
December 31 2019

Comment

Past year 4

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
538750

Start date
January 1 2018

End date
December 31 2018

Comment

Past year 5

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
415336

Start date
January 1 2017

End date
December 31 2017

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based
We are not reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

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

Comment

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
<Not Applicable>

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
674087

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based
<Not Applicable>

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
528224

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Comment

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based
<Not Applicable>

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
281020

Start date
January 1 2020

End date
December 31 2020

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?
No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

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

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
45090583

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (See explanation below)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Investments

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?
No

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure
13.4

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
2161367

Metric denominator
unit of production

Metric denominator: Unit total
160904228

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
18

Direction of change
Increased

Reason(s) for change
Other, please specify (Increased flaring due to third-party midstream gatherers and processors.)

Please explain
Around 92% of our flared emissions in 2022 were due to unplanned and planned maintenance by third-party midstream gatherers and processors.

C-OG6.12

(C-OG6.12) Provide the intensity figures for Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) per unit of hydrocarbon category.

Unit of hydrocarbon category (denominator)
Other, please specify (Thousands of barrels of oil equivalent)

Metric tons CO2e from hydrocarbon category per unit specified
1487280

% change from previous year
19

Direction of change
Increased

Reason for change
Increased flaring due to third-party midstream gatherers and processors.

Comment
Around 92% of our flared emissions in 2022 were due to unplanned and planned maintenance by third-party midstream gatherers and processors.

C-OG6.13

(C-OG6.13) Report your methane emissions as percentages of natural gas and hydrocarbon production or throughput.

Oil and gas business division
Upstream

Estimated total methane emitted expressed as % of natural gas production or throughput at given division
0.002

Estimated total methane emitted expressed as % of total hydrocarbon production or throughput at given division
0.004

Details of methodology
Diamondback calculated 6,647.5 mt of CH4 as 0.002% and 0.004% of gross natural gas production and gross boe production, respectively.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?
Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	1317860	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	168071	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	1349	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C-OG7.1b

(C-OG7.1b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from oil and gas value chain production activities by greenhouse gas type.

Emissions category
Combustion (excluding flaring)

Value chain
Upstream

Product
Unable to disaggregate

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)
702218

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
21

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
703803

Comment
Total includes 4 metric tons of N2O.

Emissions category
Flaring

Value chain
Upstream

Product
Unable to disaggregate

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)
608121

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
2059

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
659876

Comment
Total includes 1 metric ton of N2O.

Emissions category
Other (please specify) (Natural Gas Pneumatic Devices)

Value chain
Upstream

Product
Unable to disaggregate

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)
53

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
3773

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
94378

Comment

Emissions category
Fugitives

Value chain
Upstream

Product

Unable to disaggregate

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)
10

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
733

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
18327

Comment

Emissions category
Other (please specify) (Atmospheric Storage Tanks, Recip Compressors & Natural Gas Pneumatic Pumps)

Value chain
Upstream

Product
Unable to disaggregate

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)
7457

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
137

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
10896

Comment

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	1487280

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.
By business division

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Oil and Gas Production	1487280

C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4

(C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Chemicals production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Electric utility activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Metals and mining production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	1487280	<Not Applicable>	
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	0	<Not Applicable>	
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	0	<Not Applicable>	
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	0	674087

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Oil & Gas Production	0	674087

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7

(C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Chemicals production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Metals and mining production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	0	674087	
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	0	0	
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	0	0	
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Increased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption		<Not Applicable>		
Other emissions reduction activities	66109	Decreased	4	Diamondback reduced its standalone Scope 1 emissions through reduction activities by approximately 66 thousand metric tons from 2021 to 2022. We arrived at a -4% emissions value based on the reduction amount divided by 2021 total Scope 1+2 emissions (66,109 / 1,780,899).
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output		<Not Applicable>		
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable>		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other	446765	Increased	24	This amount primarily represents the increase in flaring (270,554) and Scope 2 emissions (145,863) during 2022.

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	No

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	Unable to confirm heating value	0	110582	110582
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	487863	1090650	1578513
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	487863	1201233	1689095

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Coal

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Oil

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Gas

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
110582

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
110582

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
110582

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
110582

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Sourcing method
Other, please specify (All of Diamondback's purchased electricity comes from The Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT) grid. During 2022, ~31% of the fuel mix was from renewable sources.)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (During 2022, ERCOT's fuel mix included ~25% wind and ~5% solar generation, or ~31% total.)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
487863

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment
ERCOT provides its fuel mix each year on its website, available here: https://www.ercot.com/files/docs/2022/02/08/IntGenbyFuel2022.xlsx

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area
United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1578513

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1578513

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C-OG9.2a

(C-OG9.2a) Disclose your net liquid and gas hydrocarbon production (total of subsidiaries and equity-accounted entities).

	In-year net production	Comment
Crude oil and condensate, million barrels	81.6	
Natural gas liquids, million barrels	29.9	
Oil sands, million barrels (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)	0	
Natural gas, billion cubic feet	176.4	

C-OG9.2b

(C-OG9.2b) Explain which listing requirements or other methodologies you use to report reserves data. If your organization cannot provide data due to legal restrictions on reporting reserves figures in certain countries/areas, please explain this.

The estimated reserves as of December 31, 2022 are based on reserve estimates prepared by our internal reservoir engineers and audited by Ryder Scott, an independent petroleum engineering firm.

The internal and external technical persons responsible for preparing or auditing our proved reserve estimates meet the requirements with regards to qualifications, independence, objectivity and confidentiality set forth in the Standards Pertaining to the Estimating and Auditing of Oil and Gas Reserves Information promulgated by the Society of Petroleum Engineers. Ryder Scott is a third-party engineering firm and does not own an interest in any of our properties and is not employed by us on a contingent basis. The purpose of Ryder Scott's audit was to provide additional assurance on the reasonableness of internally prepared reserve estimates for 2022. The proved reserve audit performed by Ryder Scott for 2022 covered 100% of our total proved reserves.

Under SEC rules, proved reserves are those quantities of oil and natural gas that, by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be economically producible from a given date forward, from known reservoirs and under existing economic conditions, operating methods and government regulations prior to the time at which contracts providing the right to operate expire, unless evidence indicates that renewal is reasonably certain, regardless of whether deterministic or probabilistic methods are used for the estimation. If deterministic methods are used, the SEC has defined reasonable certainty for proved reserves as a "high degree of confidence that the quantities will be recovered." All of our proved reserves as of December 31, 2022, were estimated using a deterministic method.

The estimation of reserves involves two distinct determinations. The first determination results in the estimation of the quantities of recoverable oil and natural gas and the second determination results in the estimation of the uncertainty associated with those estimated quantities in accordance with the definitions established under SEC rules. The process of estimating the quantities of recoverable oil and natural gas reserves relies on the use of certain generally accepted analytical procedures. These analytical procedures fall into three broad categories or methods: (1) performance-based methods, (2) volumetric-based methods and (3) analogy. These methods may be used singularly or in combination by the reserve evaluator in the process of estimating the quantities of reserves. In general, our proved producing reserves attributable to producing wells were estimated by performance methods. These performance methods include, but may not be limited to, decline curve analysis, which utilized extrapolations of available historical production and pressure data. In certain cases where there was inadequate historical performance data to establish a definitive trend and where the use of production performance data as a basis for the estimates was considered to be inappropriate, the proved producing reserves were estimated by analogy, or a combination of performance and analogy methods. The analogy method was used where there were inadequate historical performance data to establish a definitive trend and where the use of production performance data as a basis for the reserve estimates was considered to be inappropriate. All proved developed non-producing and undeveloped reserves were estimated by the analogy method.

C-OG9.2c

(C-OG9.2c) Disclose your estimated total net reserves and resource base (million boe), including the total associated with subsidiaries and equity-accounted entities.

	Estimated total net proved + probable reserves (2P) (million BOE)	Estimated total net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (million BOE)	Estimated net total resource base (million BOE)	Comment
Row 1	2033			Diamondback only discloses estimated total proved reserves. The figure excludes probable reserves (2P).

C-OG9.2d

(C-OG9.2d) Provide an indicative percentage split for 2P, 3P reserves, and total resource base by hydrocarbon categories.

	Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)	Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)	Net total resource base (%)	Comment
Crude oil/ condensate/ natural gas liquids	77		77	Diamondback only discloses estimated total proved reserves. The figure excludes probable reserves (2P).
Natural gas	24		24	Diamondback only discloses estimated total proved reserves. The figure excludes probable reserves (2P).
Oil sands (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)	0		0	

C-OG9.2e

(C-OG9.2e) Provide an indicative percentage split for production, 1P, 2P, 3P reserves, and total resource base by development types.

Development type
Onshore

In-year net production (%)
100

Net proved reserves (1P) (%)
100

Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)

Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)

Net total resource base (%)

Comment
Diamondback only discloses estimated total proved reserves. The figure excludes probable reserves (2P) and possible reserves (3P).

C-OG9.5a/C-CO9.5a

(C-OG9.5a/C-CO9.5a) Break down, by fossil fuel expansion activity, your organization's CAPEX in the reporting year and CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

	CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity (unit currency as selected in C0.4)	CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year	CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX planned over the next 5 years	Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
Exploration of new oil fields	0	0	0	Diamondback expects to maintain current activity levels.
Exploration of new natural gas fields	0	0	0	Diamondback expects to maintain current activity levels.
Expansion of existing oil fields	0	0	0	Diamondback expects to maintain current activity levels.
Expansion of existing natural gas fields	0	0	0	Diamondback expects to maintain current activity levels.
Development of new coal mines	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Expansion of existing coal mines	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	Yes	As part of our strategy to decarbonize the oil field, Diamondback invested $20 million in Verde Clean Fuels (Verde) in 2023. Verde is a company focused on becoming the leading supplier of gasoline and other fuels derived from renewable feedstocks or natural gas. We look forward to expanding the Verde business into the Permian Basin and utilizing Verde's STG+® technology to produce gasoline derived from economically disadvantaged natural gas feedstocks. This will allow Diamondback to mitigate the flaring of natural gas.

C-CO9.6a/C-EU9.6a/C-OG9.6a

(C-CO9.6a/C-EU9.6a/C-OG9.6a) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.

Technology area	Stage of development in the reporting year	Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years	R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)	Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years	Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Alternative liquid fuels	Applied research and development	100	20000000	25	As part of our strategy to decarbonize the oil field, Diamondback invested $20 million in Verde Clean Fuels (Verde) in 2023. Verde is a company focused on becoming the leading supplier of gasoline and other fuels derived from renewable feedstocks or natural gas. We look forward to expanding the Verde business into the Permian Basin and utilizing Verde's STG+® technology to produce gasoline derived from economically disadvantaged natural gas feedstocks. This will allow Diamondback to mitigate the flaring of natural gas.

C-OG9.7

(C-OG9.7) Disclose the breakeven price (US$/BOE) required for cash neutrality during the reporting year, i.e. where cash flow from operations covers CAPEX and dividends paid/ share buybacks.

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C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

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

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Third party verification/assurance underway

Attach the statement

Page/ section reference
https://www.epa.gov/ghgreporting/ghgrp-methodology-and-verification Under the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program, the EPA completes electronic validation and verification checks annually on reports. If potential errors are identified, the EPA notifies the reporter in order for the reporter to resolve and resubmit the report or provide an acceptable response describing why the flagged issue is not an error.

Relevant standard
Other, please specify (EPA Greenhouse Gas Reporting Profram)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Diamondback_2022CSR_Final-1.pdf

Page/ section reference
47

Relevant standard
Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Diamondback_2022CSR_Final-1.pdf

Page/ section reference
47

Relevant standard
Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Use of sold products

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Underway but not complete for current reporting year – first year it has taken place

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Page/section reference

Relevant standard
Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?
Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C4. Targets and performance	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1)	EPA's Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program	The EPA verifies our emission calculation annually.

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?
No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?
Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Project type
Transport

Type of mitigation activity
Carbon removal

Project description
The projects associated with these offsets include the capture, transportation and sequestration of carbon dioxide in Texas and Wyoming.

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
1252665

Purpose of cancellation
Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?
Please select

Vintage of credits at cancellation
<Not Applicable>

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?
Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program
ACR (American Carbon Registry)

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project
Barrier analysis

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk
No requirements

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed
Other, please specify (The primary risk of CO2 release is related to the wellbores that have penetrated this seal. These wells will need to be properly plugged and periodically monitored to ensure that CO2 is not leaking from them.)

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Comment

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?
No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?
Yes, our suppliers
Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement
Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Other, please specify (Understanding emission reducing offerings from our suppliers)

% of suppliers by number

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Comment

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

We engage with oil and gas gathering partners to ensure sufficient natural gas takeaway capacity is available prior to turning wells online. In some instances, we will curtail our oil and gas production until sufficient takeaway capacity is available.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?
No, and we do not plan to introduce climate-related requirements within the next two years

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
No, and we do not plan to have one in the next two years

Attach commitment or position statement(s)
<Not Applicable>

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Diamondback's Safety, Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee engages with our management and Board of Directors on our environmental and climate change strategy. Diamondback's Senior Vice President of Government and Regulatory Affairs is kept abreast of relevant communications so that there is alignment both internally and externally with our trade associations and other stakeholders.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
<Not Applicable>

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association
American Petroleum Institute

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
API Climate Position: API and its members commit to delivering solutions that reduce the risks of climate change while meeting society's growing energy needs. We

support global action that drives greenhouse gas emissions reductions and economic development.

The natural gas and oil industry plays a vital role in advancing human and economic prosperity that is essential to extending the benefits of modern life. One way the industry accomplishes this is by developing and deploying technologies and products that continue to reduce GHG emissions.

API will lead by providing platforms for industry action to:
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions through industry-led solutions, and
- Actively work on policies that address the risks of climate change while meeting the global need for affordable, reliable and sustainable energy.

API Climate Policy Principles: API and its members advocate for government policies that ensure the availability and continued development of affordable, reliable and sustainable energy, including oil and natural gas supplies and products derived from them, to consumers. The following principles will guide API's perspective on public policies that address the risks of climate change. Sound public policy approaches must be designed to:
- Facilitate meaningful GHG emissions reductions and conservation from all sectors of the economy.
- Balance economic, environmental and energy security needs.
- Promote economy-wide innovation and development of cost-effective technologies to meaningfully reduce GHG emissions.
- Optimize solutions by eliminating redundant or contradictory policies.
- Support market-based policies to drive innovation.
- Maintain the competitive positioning of U.S. businesses in global markets.
- Rely upon predictable and economically efficient policy frameworks, such as the use of offsets, that foster competition and utilize economy-wide market forces, to deliver outcomes at the least cost to society.
- Ensure that energy producers, manufacturers and suppliers are responsible for their direct emissions.
- Recognize and appropriately account for early and/or voluntary actions.
- Make the costs and associated climate benefits of any policy fully transparent to the American public.
- Continue to advance understanding of global climate change in order to calibrate and adapt future policies appropriately and effectively.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
637762

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is not aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (American Exploration & Production Council (AXPC))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
AXPC CLIMATE POLICY AND PRINCIPLES:

American oil and gas producers have an irreplaceable role in meeting the challenge of global climate change. AXPC, representing large independent American oil and gas producers, supports innovative, collaborative solutions that lower greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions while meeting the world's growing need for abundant, low cost, reliable energy. Successful public policy must recognize that oil and gas underpins our standard of living and American oil and gas is critical to our national security and economic prosperity.

The following principles will guide AXPC's climate advocacy efforts, including policy that:

Facilitates meaningful GHG emissions reductions:

Requires proportional participation from all sectors of the economy
Utilizes fair, consistent and transparent measurement methodologies across industries
Encourages and appropriately accounts for early and/or voluntary actions
Minimizes inconsistent, redundant and/or contradictory regulations and policies
Attributes to energy producers only emissions arising during production operations

Balances economic, environmental and energy security needs:

Ensures the development of critical energy infrastructure
Makes the costs and associated climate benefits of any policy fully transparent to the American public
Ensures that the United States shoulders an equitable burden under international agreements
Does not disadvantage American oil and gas producers and workers against foreign competitors

Promotes innovation:

Champions economy-wide public and private investment to develop cost-effective technologies that will materially reduce GHG emissions
Relies upon predictable and economically efficient policy frameworks, such as the use of market-based policies and/or offsets, to deliver outcomes at the lowest cost to society
Allows all energy sources to compete for innovation funding

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
175000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is not aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication
In mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document
FANG 1Q23 EPS vF-10.pdf

Page/Section reference
10, 17-20

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment
We have included climate related metrics (flaring intensity, GHG intensity, methane intensity, water recycling) in our latest investor presentation.

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Other, please specify (Oil and Gas Methane Partnership 2.0 (OGMP 2.0))	MIDLAND, Texas, March 27, 2023 (GLOBE NEWSWIRE) -- Diamondback Energy, Inc. (NASDAQ: FANG) ("Diamondback" or "the Company") today announced that it has joined the Oil and Gas Methane Partnership 2.0 (OGMP 2.0), the United Nations Environment Programme's flagship oil and gas reporting and mitigation program. "Diamondback is proud to join OGMP 2.0 and apply its emission reporting framework to our asset base in the Permian Basin," stated Travis Stice, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Diamondback. "As we work towards achieving our emission reduction targets, it's paramount that we can rely on a framework that improves the accuracy and transparency of methane emissions reporting." "We are delighted that Diamondback Energy is taking action to reduce methane emissions by joining OGMP 2.0," said Giulia Ferrini, OGMP 2.0 Project Manager, UNEP. "Oil and gas companies must be part of the methane solution if we are to keep global warming to 1.5°C."

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	We consider biodiversity as part of our environmental matters, in which the Safety, Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee oversees. The Committee's principal responsibility is one of oversight. The Company's management is responsible for ensuring the Company's compliance with all laws, regulations and Company policies and procedures related to ESG Matters, including biodiversity.	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to do so within the next 2 years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water protection Land/water management

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Please select	Please select

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Impacts on biodiversity	Page 20 Diamondback_2022CSR_Final-1.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	President & CFO	President

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms