Diamondback Energy Inc

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

Word version

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

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10/02/2026, 03:46 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☑ English

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

Select from:

☑ USD

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

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. Our upstream operations consist primarily of the horizontal development of oil-bearing formations within the Midland Basin and Delaware Basin, both of which are part of the larger Permian Basin in West Texas and New Mexico. Additionally, our publicly traded subsidiary, Viper Energy, Inc., owns mineral and royalty interests in the Permian Basin. Our midstream operations own, operate, develop, and acquire midstream infrastructure assets in the Midland and Delaware Basins of the Permian Basin. 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.
[Fixed row]

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2025

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Select from:
☑ 5 years

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

Select from:
☑ 5 years

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

Select from:

☑ 3 years
[Fixed row]

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

15026000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

FANG

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ United States of America

(1.19) In which part of the oil and gas value chain does your organization operate?

Oil and gas value chain
☑ Upstream

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not plan to do so within the next two years

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.8) Primary reason for not mapping your upstream value chain or any value chain stages

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(1.24.9) Explain why your organization has not mapped its upstream value chain or any value chain stages

Not identified as strategically material.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

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

This time horizon aligns with Diamondback's short-term environmental targets and financial and operational guidance.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

This time horizon aligns with Diamondback's medium-term environmental targets.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

26

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

This time horizon aligns with Diamondback's scenario planning analysis.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

The Board of Diamondback oversees the long-term success and viability of our business, including the Company's strategy, vision and risk profile. The Safety, Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility (SSCR) Committee oversees Diamondback's sustainability programs and activities, including oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities. The SSCR Committee assists management in setting strategy, establishing goals and integrating ESG matters into strategic and tactical business activities across the Company. The Board of Directors believes that full and open communication between management and the Board is essential for effective risk management and oversight. The Board, including our Executive Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, meets regularly with our Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer and other members of the senior executive team to discuss strategy, opportunities and key challenges and risks in relation to our operations, including climate-related risks. The executive officers are also available to address any questions or concerns raised by the Board on risk management and any other matters. Additionally, our Chief Operating Officer has appointed an Environmental Director, who is also available to confer with the Board to the extent their expertise is required to address risk management matters. Diamondback considers potential climate-related risks in all its operational planning. The relevant risks include current and emerging regulation, technology, legal, market, reputation and acute physical and chronic physical risks. Please see our 2025 10-K Annual Report for a list of potential material financial risks, including climate-related risks.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Local communities

☑ Water utilities at a local level

☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Water is a critical resource for both our operations and the communities where we operate, and we are committed to managing it responsibly. In 2025, 89% of water usage was from non-freshwater sources, exceeding our goal of sourcing more than 65% of water used in drilling and completion activities from non-freshwater sources by 2025. As part of our business planning, we make specific efforts to drill assets where we have water infrastructure already in place. Available water infrastructure has been expanded with the Endeavor merger, giving us more flexibility and extending positive impacts. We conduct advance planning at least 180 days before drilling a location to ensure optionality in locating our development considering minimal environmental impact. Our commitment to being good stewards of water is managed by our Chief Operating Officer and Senior Vice President of Midstream Operations. We recognize that our operations are primarily located in a water-scarce region. As such, we aim to minimize our freshwater withdrawal. The World Resources Institute (WRI) publishes its Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to categorize scarce water zones. This tool helps guide us to make environmentally responsible decisions for future water needs. We use a blend of recycled produced water, brackish (non-potable) water and freshwater for our drilling and completion operations across our asset base, with an increased focus on both produced and brackish water as our primary options. We source brackish water for our drilling and hydraulic fracturing operations where it is available and economically feasible. This helps conserve the available supply of freshwater, since the brackish water we use is generally too high in salinity for agricultural or household use. Our definition of brackish water conforms with the American Exploration & Production Council (AXPC) standard. AXPC classifies water containing up to 1,000 parts per

million (ppm) of total dissolved solids as fresh. We are proud to engage with the Texas Produced Water Consortium, the Permian Basin Water Management Council and other industry groups for greater impact.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Local communities

☑ Other, please specify :Landowners, regulatory agencies and local government representatives.

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

At Diamondback, we are committed to protecting biodiversity and reducing the environmental impacts of our operations. Our Senior Vice President of Government Affairs and our Executive Vice President and Chief Legal and Administrative Officer have managerial responsibility for our biodiversity programs. We collaborate with landowners, regulatory agencies, local government representatives and other stakeholders in developing natural-resource management plans geared toward minimizing ecosystem disturbances and restoring habitat in affected areas. To proactively identify potential biodiversity impacts, our Surface Land team begins with satellite imagery reviews of proposed well and battery sites to detect sensitive topographical features such as playas that may require avoidance. This is followed by on-site assessments to identify any additional environmental concerns not visible in satellite data. As part of our commitment to minimizing land disturbance, we prioritize the use of existing pads and infrastructure whenever feasible. We also drill more wells per pad and utilize longer laterals to access larger reservoir areas with a smaller surface footprint. To ensure long-term environmental stewardship, we maintain comprehensive policies and procedures for site remediation once operations are complete.
[Add row]

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

	Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed	Description of how interconnections are assessed
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Our health, safety and environmental management system assesses interconnections between different risks.*

[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas of rapid decline in ecosystem integrity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Our producing properties are currently geographically concentrated in the Permian Basin of West Texas.

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

Select from:

☑ No, we do not have a list/geospatial map of priority locations
[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply
☑ Qualitative
☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Commodity Price

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:
☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:
☑ 11-20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply
☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Our 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.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Commodity Price

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Our 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.
[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:
☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) Details of policies and processes in place to identify and classify potential water pollutants

Diamondback routinely samples water purchases and water used in all operating areas to identify and classify potential water pollutants. This testing established total dissolved solids (TDS) as the key determining factor between fresh and brackish water, wherein freshwater contained less than 1,000 parts per million of TDS. This level is commonly referred to as the level of TDS where water is no longer "fresh" and has limited potential use by humans, livestock, or agriculture. Diamondback's overall goal is to minimize freshwater use and maximize non-freshwater for our operations in all areas.
[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:
☑ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

General Pollution

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

Diamondback has state of the art facilities with multiple layers of impermeable containment to protect against oil spilling to the environment surrounding our facilities. We hold ourselves to high standards, striving to exceed industry benchmarks in wastewater management and implementing robust spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) practices across operations. In 2025, we achieved a net spill rate of 0.014 barrels per thousand barrels produced. This exceeded our target. Diamondback continues to improve processes and systems around spill prevention. We intentionally focus on installing properly designed equipment, inspecting facilities regularly, implementing a preventative maintenance program and ensuring our employees follow appropriate handling practices. Our automation team incorporated controls to monitor for spills and can shut down operations from a central command center, if needed.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Chemicals

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

General Pollution

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

While chemical additives used in hydraulic fracturing fluid are typically less than one percent of the fluids used, one of Diamondback's ongoing goals is to further minimize the amount of chemicals used to complete our wells. Diamondback does not discharge chemicals that would impact water ecosystems or human health.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Produced Water

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

General Pollution

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

Diamondback seeks to recycle as much produced water as possible in completion operations. When that option is not available, Diamondback safely disposes produced water into deep geologic formations to not impact local water ecosystems. These zones are between 5,000 and 13,000 feet below the surface and everything above the disposal zones is protected through metal casing and cement.

Row 4

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Drilling Fluids

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

General Pollution

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

Diamondback has policies in place to safely dispose of all drilling fluids, including oil-based mud and cuttings. This disposal does not impact water ecosystems.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, only within our direct operations

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

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.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, only within our direct operations

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

We have identified minimal water-related risks from our direct operations in our water-related risk assessments.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Oil and natural gas operations such as ours are subject to various types of legislation, regulation and other legal requirements. Legislation and regulation affecting the oil and natural gas industry is under constant review for amendment or expansion. Some of these requirements carry substantial penalties for failure to comply. The regulatory burden on the oil and natural gas industry increases our cost of doing business and, consequently, affects our profitability.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1

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

10000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Due to the uncertainty of this risk, we have used a range of 1 to 10 million.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Other compliance, monitoring or target, please specify :Analyzing potential and emerging regulation.

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

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

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Analyzing potential and emerging legislation.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Colorado River (Caribbean Sea)

☑ Rio Grande

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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 noncompliance. 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.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1

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

50000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Due to the uncertainty of this risk, we have used a range of 1 to 50 million.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Other compliance, monitoring or target, please specify :Analyze potential and emerging regulation

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) 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.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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 2025 we used approximately 219.3 million bbls of recycled water, or approximately 74.8% of total water used in operations.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Uncertainty in market signals

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Company revenues, operating results, profitability, future rate of growth, and the carrying value of company oil and natural gas properties depend significantly on 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 beyond Diamondback's control. These factors include, but are not limited to, alternative fuel price and availability, conservation measures, and technological advances which could reduce company product demand.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption to sales

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

The financial impact could vary significantly depending on pricing, market response to changes in supply and demand and additional factors beyond Diamondback's control.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Improve monitoring of upstream and downstream activities

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Climate risk is evaluated using scenario analyses of technology and market conditions considering supply, demand, and pricing scenarios at least as challenging as IEA's Sustainable Development Scenario. These scenario analyses are an important tool used by management and Board of Directors to create annual and long-term operating plans.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☑ Stigmatization of sector

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Diamondback's reputation could decrease or increase the cost of doing business, depending on various stakeholder perception. Potential risks, as set forth in the TCFD, include risks tied to changing customer or community perceptions of an organization's contribution to or detraction from a lower-carbon economy transition.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption to sales

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

The financial impact could vary significantly depending on consumers perceptions of Diamondback's efforts to transition to a lower-carbon economy.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Improve monitoring of upstream and downstream activities

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Diamondback manages this risk by maintaining transparent communication with investors, customers, employees, communities and other stakeholders regarding its climate strategy, emissions performance and operational practices. The Company seeks to build trust through responsible operations, disciplined environmental management and regular disclosure of progress toward its climate-related objectives.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America
☑ Colorado River (Caribbean Sea)

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

0

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(3.2.9) % organization's global oil and gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:
☑ 71-80%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Diamondback considered its Midland Basin acreage position (983k acres) and production (309.3 MMBOE) to be part of the Colorado river basin.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Zimbabwe

☑ Other, please specify

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

0

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(3.2.9) % organization's global oil and gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 21-30%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Diamondback considered its Delaware Basin acreage position (115k acres) and production (25.7 MMBOE) to be part of the Rio Grande river basin.
[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*In the reporting year, we were not subject to any material fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

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

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:*

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Use of low-carbon energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Use of lower-emission sources of energy through full-field electrification

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

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.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

50400000

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

100800000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Diamondback produced approximately 336 million net BOEs in 2025, resulting in approximately 50.4 - 100.8 million of annual operating cost savings upon implementation.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

280000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Since 2018, Diamondback has spent approximately 280 million on electrical distribution systems across our major operating areas. This includes approximately 11.6 million during 2025.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Diamondback incorporates a strategy of having electrical infrastructure in place prior to placing new wells on production where feasible. 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. As of 2025, we have electrified our primary frac fleet (e-fleet). While both of these activities are expected to reduce our emissions, they also could reduce our capital cost.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Reduced water usage and consumption

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Colorado River (Caribbean Sea)

☑ Rio Grande

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

To reduce reliance on freshwater, non-freshwater usage, including recycled produced water and brackish (non-potable) water, is prioritized. Brackish water, defined per AXPC standards as water exceeding 1,000 parts per million of total dissolved solids, is used where available and economically feasible, conserving freshwater resources better suited for agricultural and municipal use. Non-freshwater use 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, 89% of the water used in drilling and completion operations is sourced from non-freshwater, with a company-wide 2025 goal of greater than 65% of water used in drilling and completion operations sourced from non-freshwater.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

Reduced direct costs

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

90000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Since 2022, Diamondback has spent over 90 million building out water infrastructure to increase recycling efforts in the Midland Basin.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Diamondback constructed centralized produced water recycling facilities in the Midland Basin, allowing us to maximize recycled water usage in the Midland Basin, where over 90% of our current activity is.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Other resource efficiency opportunity, please specify :Reduction of methane and Scope 1 GHG Intensity

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

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 2025 STI compensation scorecard, which applies to every employee in our organization. On flaring specifically, we have a 2025 target to flare less than 0.2% of Diamondback-operated natural gas production. 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. Third-party downtime at midstream gatherers and processors accounted for approximately 90% of our flared emissions in 2025.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

Less flaring means additional revenue.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

8500000

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

8500000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Including third-party producers, we flared 0.3% less of our gross gas productions in 2025 compared to 2024, approximately 2.4 million mcf. At 3.52/mcf, or the average spot price in 2025, this results in approximately 8.5 million of additional revenue.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

N/A

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

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 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 40-ounce tanks instead of 16-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 these gas-capture related projects reduce and / or eliminate gas flaring.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ CAPEX

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

47600000

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

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Diamondback spent approximately 47.6M in 2025 for electrification and emission reduction projects.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ CAPEX

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

3000000

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Diamondback spent approximately 3 million in 2025 on water infrastructure to increase water recycling.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Charter of the Safety, Sustainability, & Corporate Responsibility Committee

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

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.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Charter of the Safety, Sustainability, & Corporate Responsibility Committee

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

We consider water as part of our environmental matters, which the SSCR Committee oversees. The Committee's principal responsibility is 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 water.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Charter of the Safety, Sustainability, & Corporate Responsibility Committee

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :We consider biodiversity as part of our environmental matters, in which the SSCR Committee oversees. The Committee's principal responsibility is one of oversight.

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

We consider biodiversity as part of our environmental matters, which the SSCR Committee oversees. The Committee's principal responsibility is 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.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Experience in the environmental department of a government (national or local)

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Experience in the environmental department of a government (national or local)

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Other
☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:
☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Environmental matters are overseen by our SSCR Committee. Our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and our Chief Operating Officer set Diamondback's sustainability strategy and uphold accountability across the Company.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement
☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Water is a topic that is overseen by our SSCR Committee, with the CEO holding responsibility for strategy and execution.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Biodiversity is a topic that is overseen by our SSCR Committee, with the CEO holding responsibility for strategy and execution.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

Diamondback incorporated environmental related targets, including climate change-related targets, into the short term incentive (STI) compensation scorecard beginning in 2020. Metrics in the 2025 scorecard related to climate change included flaring (5%) and Scope 1 GHG emissions (5%).

Water

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

5

(4.5.3) Please explain

Diamondback incorporated environmental related targets, including climate change-related targets, into the short term incentive (STI) compensation scorecard beginning in 2020. In the 2025 scorecard, water recycling was weighted at 5%
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Every non-executive employee at Diamondback shares the same STI scorecard as executives for 50% of their annual cash bonus.

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

All of our employees are eligible for the discretionary short-term cash incentive awards based on both specific Company performance metrics tied to the same scorecard as the executive annual incentive awards and individual performance outcomes. These awards are a central part of ensuring that we competitively reward

our employees in order to attract and retain top talent, as well as ensuring that their work efforts align with our stockholders by providing stock ownership opportunities for 100% of our employees.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Every non-executive employee at Diamondback shares the same STI scorecard as executives for 50% of their annual cash bonus.

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

All of our employees are eligible for the discretionary short-term cash incentive awards based on both specific Company performance metrics tied to the same scorecard as the executive annual incentive awards and individual performance outcomes. These awards are a central part of ensuring that we competitively reward our employees in order to attract and retain top talent, as well as ensuring that their work efforts align with our stockholders by providing stock ownership opportunities for 100% of our employees.
[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Diamondback is committed to reducing our energy consumption and lowering its greenhouse gas emissions. We implement various emissions controls, detection and repair objectives in order to honor this commitment. We have expanded our use of electricity-powered compressors and equipment which emit less GHG compared to natural-gas-fueled equipment. In 2025, more than 90% of Diamondback's crude oil production was supported by real-time continuous methane monitoring, supplemented by aerial flyovers, FLIR-camera inspections, and flame-sensor technology.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Other environmental commitment, please specify :Setting targets to reduce energy use and emissions

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

We recognize that our operations are primarily located in a water-scarce region. As such, we aim to minimize our draw on local resources, particularly our communities' available supply of freshwater. We use a blend of recycled produced water, brackish water and freshwater for our drilling and completion operations across our asset base, with an increased focus on both produced and brackish water as our primary options. We source brackish (non-potable) water for our drilling and hydraulic fracturing operations where it is available and economically feasible. This helps conserve the available supply of freshwater, since the brackish water we use is generally too high in salinity for irrigation or household use. In 2025, 89% of Diamondback's water usage came from non-freshwater sources, exceeding its goal of sourcing more than 65% of water used in drilling and completion from non-freshwater sources by 2025.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Other environmental commitment, please specify :Setting targets to increase our use of water from recycled sources

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Diamondback is dedicated to preventing the release of fluid from containment as part of our commitment to protect our employees, our communities and the planet. We hold ourselves accountable to exceed industry standards for spill prevention control and countermeasures. Diamondback does not discharge drilling-related wastewater to surface water bodies; wastewater is reused or injected into disposal wells, and drilling fluids are reused or treated onsite when possible. In 2025, Diamondback reported a net spill rate of 0.014 barrels per thousand barrels produced, exceeding its target of less than 0.02 net produced-liquid spills.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Other environmental commitment, please specify :Setting targets to decrease spills

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

Row 4

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Diamondback is committed to protecting biodiversity and minimizing adverse environmental impacts associated with our operations. We collaborate with landowners, regulatory agencies, local government representatives and other stakeholders in developing natural-resource management plans geared toward minimizing disturbances and restoring habitat in affected areas. Diamondback has been enrolled since 2021 in a Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances through the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service to support conservation of the Dunes Sagebrush Lizard, and it assesses new areas to avoid known threatened or endangered species and habitats.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Diamondback is part of the Oil & Gas Methane Partnership 2.0 (OGMP 2.0), the flagship oil and gas reporting and mitigation program of the United Nations Environment Programme.
[Fixed row]

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

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

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

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

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

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

Select from:
☑ No, neither my organization or the intermediary organization we engage through is registered

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

Transparency in the company's public policy advocacy, political contributions, and related activities is prioritized. The SSCR Committee reviews and discusses these efforts with management each year, including oversight of political action committees and corporate-funded contributions. The annual review also assesses trade association memberships. For memberships costing over $25,000 annually, Diamondback makes reasonable efforts to ascertain what portions of dues go toward lobbying.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America
☑ American Petroleum Institute

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

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

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

Select from:
☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

Diamondback is aligned with API's commitment 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.

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

1481072

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

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.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is not aligned

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :American Exploration & Production Council (AXPC)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

AXPC represents large independent American oil and gas producers like Diamondback, supporting innovative, collaborative solutions that lower greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions while meeting the world's growing need for abundant, low cost, reliable energy. We are aligned with their vision in that 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.

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

350000

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is not aligned

[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Underway - previous year attached

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Public policy engagement
☑ Climate-related targets

☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Water-related targets
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Water accounting figures
☑ Greenhouse gas emissions figures
☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Pages 5-18, 31

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

Diamondback 2025 CSR.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

We have included climate related metrics (flaring intensity, GHG intensity, methane intensity, water recycling)

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In other regulatory filings

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Water

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Water-related targets
☑ Climate-related targets
☑ Water accounting figures
☑ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Pages 33-34

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

FANG 2026 Proxy April 2026.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

An overview of our commitment to environmental responsibility
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Diamondback understands the importance of water for our business and our communities, which is why we are committed to the responsible use of water. We recognize that our operations are primarily located in a water-scarce region. As such, we aim to minimize our freshwater withdrawal. The World Resources Institute (WRI) publishes its Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to categorize scarce water zones. This tool helps guide us to make environmentally responsible decisions for future

water needs. Additionally, Diamondback seeks to recycle as much produced water as possible in completion operations and eliminate the use of potable water everywhere we possibly can.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios
☑ IEA CPS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply
☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

If the CPS outlined by the IEA comes to fruition over the next 30 years, oil and gas prices are likely to increase as efforts to limit fossil fuel consumption occur. Current price data suggests the Company will be well below the 2050 projected breakeven prices in the CPS, indicating that we are in a strong position to continue to produce oil and gas economically and help meet the global demand for oil. Our full scenario analysis is publicly available in our latest Corporate Sustainability Report on our website.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To analyze potential risks to Diamondback's oil and gas portfolio under a range of future market conditions, we utilized the IEA World Energy Outlook (WEO) 2025 to evaluate multiple supply-and-demand scenarios through 2050. We included the Current Policies Scenario (CPS) because it reflects a future in which only energy policies and regulations already enacted are implemented, providing a conservative view of the pace of the energy transition. We use multiple scenarios to better understand the potential risks and opportunities facing Diamondback's portfolio under different market conditions. The IEA's CPS offers a useful benchmark for assessing the resilience of our portfolio and our ability to profitably develop and produce energy resources under a future shaped by today's policy landscape.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

If the STEPS outlined by the IEA comes to fruition over the next 30 years, oil and gas prices are likely to increase as efforts to limit fossil fuel consumption occur. Current price data suggests the Company will be well below the 2050 projected breakeven prices in the STEPS, indicating that we are in a strong position to continue to produce oil and gas economically and help meet the global demand for oil. Our full scenario analysis is publicly available in our latest Corporate Sustainability Report on our website.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To analyze potential risks to Diamondback's oil and gas portfolio in a carbon-constrained environment, we utilized the IEA World Energy Outlook (WEO) 2025 to examine various supply-and-demand scenarios through 2050. Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) was one of the WEO scenarios that was added to the portfolio as it shows the trajectory implied by today's policy settings. We use several scenarios to understand the potential risks to Diamondback's oil and gas portfolio. The IEA's STEPS represents strong potential actions to reduce global fossil fuel demand. Therefore, we believe it serves as a good test of Diamondback's resiliency and of our ability to profitably develop and produce energy resources in a demand-constrained world.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands
☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

Macro and microeconomy
☑ Domestic growth
☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Looking at the Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE) scenario and given current price data, Diamondback would be in a position to continue producing oil and gas economically beyond 2030. Our full scenario analysis is publicly available in our latest Corporate Sustainability Report on our website.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To analyze potential risks to Diamondback's oil and gas portfolio in a carbon-constrained environment, we utilized the IEA World Energy Outlook (WEO) 2025 to examine various supply-and-demand scenarios through 2050. NZE was one of the WEO scenarios that was added to the portfolio, to map out a way to achieve a 1.5-degrees Celsius stabilization. We use several scenarios to understand the potential risks to Diamondback's oil and gas portfolio.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

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. The IEA's STEPS and CPS represent strong potential actions to reduce global fossil fuel demand. Therefore, we believe they serve as good tests of Diamondback's resiliency and of our ability to profitably develop and produce energy resources in a demand-constrained world. Both STEPS and CPS 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.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ No and we do not plan to develop a climate transition plan within the next two years

(5.2.20) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.2.21) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

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.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:
☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply
☑ Products and services
☑ Investment in R&D
☑ Operations
[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Transition risks
☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

We are taking meaningful steps to invest prudently to reduce our emissions and to address potential climate change–related risks and opportunities. In 2026, we are allocating approximately $44 million for emission reduction projects. As part of our strategy, we have set goals to reduce our GHG and methane emissions intensities. Along with taking aggressive steps to cut emissions, since 2021, as part of our Net Zero Now initiative, we have purchased voluntary carbon credits equivalent to our remaining Scope 1 emissions. Consistent with our overall approach to environmental responsibility, 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 installing air compression, vapor-recovery towers and electric-driven compression. In 2025, over 90% of Diamondback's crude oil production was supported by real-time continuous methane monitoring. To monitor our facilities for fugitive emissions, we have implemented a wide range of practices including on-the-ground inspections, dedicated field staff who use Forward-Looking InfraRed (FLIR) cameras to detect and repair any leaks identified and flame-sensor technology for real-time monitoring.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Transition risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

We track our environmental performance, including efforts to address flaring events, methane leaks and spills. Our HSE system provides trend data to our management and operational teams, enabling proactive oversight and corrective action to achieve continuous improvement. We continually investigate, evaluate and

incorporate BACT, whenever feasible, to reduce or prevent adverse environmental impacts from our operations. Our operations are subject to stringent environmental laws and regulations, including those related to waste handling and remediation of hazardous substances, water discharge and air emissions. We complete compliance audits for all newly acquired facilities in accordance with the Texas Environmental, Health and Safety Audit Privilege Act. In addition, we conduct monthly internal environmental audits and semiannual inspections of our operations to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements and our own standards. Through our corrective action procedures, if there is an environmental incident, we conduct a root-cause analysis to identify the issue and seek to address it and to drive continuous improvement. We train all our field/operational employees on environmental compliance and our operating procedures, including the use of our hazard identification reporting system. For example, our monitoring and inspection team is trained on the proper use of FLIR cameras to detect potential methane leaks. In addition, we have sent employees to emissions-detection and quantification-methods training at the Methane Emissions Technology Evaluation Center (METEC) at Colorado State University. Finally, our annual discretionary bonus opportunity for all employees includes metrics regarding achievement of our environmental responsibility targets. Water: We understand the importance of water for our business and our communities, which is why Diamondback is committed to the responsible use of water. In 2025, 89% of water usage was from non-freshwater sources, exceeding our goal of sourcing more than 65% of water used in drilling and completion activities from non-freshwater sources by 2025. The company seeks to address long-term water management requirements through integrated pipeline systems and sustainable water-management practices.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply
☑ Direct costs
☑ Capital allocation
☑ Liabilities

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Transition risks
☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

As part of our strategy, we have set goals to reduce our GHG and methane emissions intensities. Along with taking aggressive steps to cut emissions, since 2021, as part of our Net Zero Now initiative, we have purchased voluntary carbon credits equivalent to our remaining Scope 1 emissions. In 2026, we are allocating approximately $44 million for emission reduction projects.
[Add row]

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.5) 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
	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(5.6) Break down, by fossil fuel expansion activity, your organization's CAPEX in the reporting year and CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Exploration of new oil fields

(5.6.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.6.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.6.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX planned over the next 5 years

0

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Diamondback expects to maintain current activity levels for the next 5 years.

Exploration of new natural gas fields

(5.6.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.6.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.6.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX planned over the next 5 years

0

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Diamondback expects to maintain current activity levels for the next 5 years.

Expansion of existing oil fields

(5.6.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

97000000

(5.6.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

2.8

(5.6.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX planned over the next 5 years

2

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Diamondback expects to maintain current activity levels for the next 5 years.

Expansion of existing natural gas fields

(5.6.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.6.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.6.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX planned over the next 5 years

0

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Diamondback expects to maintain current activity levels for the next 5 years.
[Fixed row]

(5.8) 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.

36

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

-80

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

-100

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

308

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

-100

(5.9.5) Please explain

Diamondback anticipates little to no CAPEX and OPEX next year with water assets sold to Deep Blue in the second half of 2025 as part of the divestment. [Fixed row]

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

Carbon

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

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

(5.10.2) Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.10.3) Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality

Diamondback does not currently apply an internal price to carbon or other environmental externalities in investment or operational decision-making. The company evaluates climate-related risks and opportunities through other established processes, including emissions reduction initiatives, operational efficiency improvements, regulatory monitoring and scenario analysis. Capital allocation decisions are based on expected financial returns, operational performance and compliance with applicable regulations rather than an internal carbon price. At this time, the company does not believe that implementing an internal price on environmental externalities would materially enhance its decision-making process.

Water

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

☑ Yes

Other

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

(5.10.2) Provide details of your organization’s internal price on water.

Row 1

(5.10.2.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Market price

(5.10.2.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Identify and seize low-water impact opportunities

(5.10.2.3) Factors beyond current market price are considered in the price

Select from:

☑ No

(5.10.2.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Recycling water reduces the need to purchase fresh or brackish water from surface landowners, which can range from USD 0.20 - USD 1.00 per barrel depending on the operating field. Diamondback estimates the process of recycling water for completion operations saves USD 100,000 - USD 300,000 per well, depending on how much water is recycled at each well, and we are currently completing ~500 wells per year.
[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within two years
Water	*Select from:* ☑ No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within two years

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We engage with 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.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Material sourcing

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Diamondback's primary supplier of water is Deep Blue, a joint venture we invested in to recycle and reuse produced water for our operations and other stakeholders in the Permian Basin. Deep Blue develops, owns and operates integrated midstream water infrastructure networks for exploration and production companies throughout the Midland Basin. The company seeks to address long-term water management requirements through integrated pipeline systems and sustainable water management practices. Deep Blue helps Diamondback and other operators in the area to minimize wastewater disposal through water recycling and advanced technologies such as desalination and enhanced evaporation.
[Fixed row]

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

	Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process	Comment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years	*We do not currently have a policy*
Water	*Select from:*	*We do not currently have a policy*

	Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process	Comment
	☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years	

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No other supplier engagement

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No other supplier engagement

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Oil and gas gathering partners

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Other innovation and collaboration, please specify :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

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

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. In 2025, Diamondback hosted biannual in-person meetings with key midstream partners to strengthen collaboration, improve operations, and further reduce flaring.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We continue to work with our midstream providers to implement operational and commercial solutions to incentivize performance. We are committed to solutions-oriented discussions with our midstream partners, and we continue to press them to commit to the same level of environmental responsibility expected of us as the operator. While these solutions may 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. Diamondback 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 an unplanned event that prevents them from taking our gas. Additionally, we have 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 want to set the example that industry behaviors must change to eliminate routine flaring.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :The Texas Produced Water Consortium and Permian Basin Water Management Council are external industry organizations and are classified as other value chain stakeholders.

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Other innovation and collaboration, please specify :The engagement is classified as other innovation and collaboration because it advances responsible water-management practices at scale.

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

Diamondback collaborated with the Texas Produced Water Consortium and the Permian Basin Water Management Council to advance responsible water-management practices at scale.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The engagement is intended to advance responsible water-management practices at scale.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :The Environmental Partnership is reported as an external industry coalition and is classified as another value chain stakeholder.

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

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

Diamondback actively participated in The Environmental Partnership and supported initiatives to strengthen leak detection and repair practices and replace high-bleed pneumatic controllers with lower-emission alternatives.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The engagement supports stronger leak detection and repair practices and the replacement of high-bleed pneumatic controllers with lower-emission alternatives.
[Add row]

C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Criteria used for this metric follows GRI-305-1 methodology. Gases included in the calculation are CO2, CH4 and N2O. Diamondback used the global warming potential (GWP) rates from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fifth Assessment Report. We include all reportable emissions under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program using the operational control approach to consolidation. Scope 2 emissions include all electricity purchased to power facilities and equipment under our operational control. 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 2025 Form 10-K.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Beginning in 2020, Diamondback began adhering to AXPC methodology. For water, we also consider the World Resource Institute's Aqueduct Baseline Water Scarcity Data.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

To identify potential biodiversity impacts and priority areas, our teams perform satellite-image reviews of potential pad and battery sites to spot topographical features, such as playas, that may require avoidance. Next, a site visit is performed to identify potential impacts not discovered by the satellite review.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate change

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) 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?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ IPIECA's Petroleum Industry Guidelines for reporting GHG emissions, 2nd edition, 2011

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule

☑ US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☑ We have no operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors and are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Criteria used for this metric follows GRI-305-2 methodology. Gases included in the calculation are CO2, CH4 and N2O. Diamondback used the GWP rates from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fifth Assessment Report. We used the location-based method in accordance with the WRI's GHG Protocol. Scope 2 emissions include all electricity purchased to power facilities and equipment under our operational control.
[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

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 Form 10-K for fiscal year ending December 31, 2025.

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Franchises
☑ Scope 3: Investments
☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Other (upstream)
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Other (downstream)
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Processing of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not evaluated

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

According to the IPIECA's 2016 guidance document, Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions, the use of sold products is typically the most significant contributor to emissions for fuel-producing companies and can account for more than 80% of total Scope 3 emissions.
[Add row]

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1852946.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Criteria used for this metric follows GRI-305-1 methodology. Gases included in the calculation are CO2, CH4 and N2O. Diamondback used the global warming potential (GWP) rates from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fourth Assessment Report. We include all reportable emissions under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program using the operational control approach to consolidation.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

281020

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Criteria used for this metric follows GRI-305-2 methodology. Gases included in the calculation are CO2, CH4 and N2O. Diamondback used the GWP rates from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fourth Assessment Report. We used the location-based method in accordance with the WRI's GHG Protocol. Scope 2 emissions include all electricity purchased to power facilities and equipment under our operational control.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

45090583

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

2388165

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Criteria used for this metric follows GRI-305-1 methodology. Gases included in the calculation are CO2, CH4 and N2O. Diamondback used the global warming potential (GWP) rates from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fourth Assessment Report. We include all reportable emissions under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program using the operational control approach to consolidation.

Past year 1

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

1781521

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2024

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Criteria used for this metric follows GRI-305-1 methodology. Gases included in the calculation are CO2, CH4 and N2O. Diamondback used the global warming potential (GWP) rates from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fourth Assessment Report. We include all reportable emissions under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program using the operational control approach to consolidation.

Past year 2

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

1757044

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Criteria used for this metric follows GRI-305-1 methodology. Gases included in the calculation are CO2, CH4 and N2O. Diamondback used the global warming potential (GWP) rates from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fourth Assessment Report. We include all reportable emissions under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program using the operational control approach to consolidation.

Past year 3

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

1487280

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Criteria used for this metric follows GRI-305-1 methodology. Gases included in the calculation are CO2, CH4 and N2O. Diamondback used the global warming potential (GWP) rates from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fourth Assessment Report. We include all reportable emissions under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program using the operational control approach to consolidation.

Past year 4

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

1252665

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Criteria used for this metric follows GRI-305-1 methodology. Gases included in the calculation are CO2, CH4 and N2O. Diamondback used the global warming potential (GWP) rates from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fourth Assessment Report. We include all reportable emissions under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program using the operational control approach to consolidation.

Past year 5

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

1192556

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2020

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Criteria used for this metric follows GRI-305-1 methodology. Gases included in the calculation are CO2, CH4 and N2O. Diamondback used the global warming potential (GWP) rates from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fourth Assessment Report. We include all reportable emissions under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program using the operational control approach to consolidation.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

1660486

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Criteria used for this metric follows GRI-305-2 methodology. Gases included in the calculation are CO2, CH4 and N2O. Diamondback used the GWP rates from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fifth Assessment Report. We used the location-based method in accordance with the WRI's GHG Protocol. Scope 2 emissions include all electricity purchased to power facilities and equipment under our operational control.

Past year 1

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

1286295

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2024

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Criteria used for this metric follows GRI-305-2 methodology. Gases included in the calculation are CO2, CH4 and N2O. Diamondback used the GWP rates from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fifth Assessment Report. We used the location-based method in accordance with the WRI's GHG Protocol. Scope 2 emissions include all electricity purchased to power facilities and equipment under our operational control.

Past year 2

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

953809

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Criteria used for this metric follows GRI-305-2 methodology. Gases included in the calculation are CO2, CH4 and N2O. Diamondback used the GWP rates from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fifth Assessment Report. We used the location-based method in accordance with the WRI's GHG Protocol. Scope 2 emissions include all electricity purchased to power facilities and equipment under our operational control.

Past year 3

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

674087

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Criteria used for this metric follows GRI-305-2 methodology. Gases included in the calculation are CO2, CH4 and N2O. Diamondback used the GWP rates from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fifth Assessment Report. We used the location-based method in accordance with the WRI's GHG Protocol. Scope 2 emissions include all electricity purchased to power facilities and equipment under our operational control.

Past year 4

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

528224

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Criteria used for this metric follows GRI-305-2 methodology. Gases included in the calculation are CO2, CH4 and N2O. Diamondback used the GWP rates from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fifth Assessment Report. We used the location-based method in accordance with the WRI's GHG Protocol. Scope 2 emissions include all electricity purchased to power facilities and equipment under our operational control.

Past year 5

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

281020

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Criteria used for this metric follows GRI-305-2 methodology. Gases included in the calculation are CO2, CH4 and N2O. Diamondback used the GWP rates from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fifth Assessment Report. We used the location-based method in accordance with the WRI's GHG Protocol. Scope 2 emissions include all electricity purchased to power facilities and equipment under our operational control.
[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) 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)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

107506367

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :To calculate our Scope 3 emissions, we relied upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions.

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

0

(7.8.6) 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) 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)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) 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)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) 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.
[Fixed row]

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

	End date	Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
Past year 1	*12/31/2024*	*70198516*
Past year 2	*12/31/2023*	*52453762*
Past year 3	*12/31/2022*	*45090583*

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Diamondback 2025 CSR.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page 48-49

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply
☑ Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Diamondback 2025 CSR.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Diamondback 2025 CSR.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 48-49

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply
☑ Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Increased

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

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1070000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Integrating Endeavor's drilling and completion program with Diamondback's operations streamlined assets and reduced fuel consumption. Additional emissions reductions were achieved through the transition to electric hydraulic fracturing (e-fracking) and improved controls to reduce venting emissions. Collectively, these initiatives avoided emissions equivalent to approximately 60% of Diamondback's Scope 1 2024 emissions, substantially offsetting the increase in overall emissions associated with the Endeavor acquisition.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1950000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Diamondback acquired Endeavor Energy Resources, LP on September 10, 2024. This acquisition increased Diamondback's total acreage and resulted in increased reported Scope 1 and 2 emissions. A portion of this increase was offset by the avoided Scope 1 emissions from emission reduction activities.
[Fixed row]

(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities	Specify the reason for no significant activities
	Select from: ☑ No, explanation provided	*Select from:* ☑ No relevant activities identified

[Fixed row]

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Specify the reason for no technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geological storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	Select from: ☑ No, explanation provided	*Select from:* ☑ No relevant activities identified	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

☑ Yes, both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

2104266

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

2104266

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

1656272

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1656272

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

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

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

10103.7

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

282903.6

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

71.41

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1999.48

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

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

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

3.76

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

996.4

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

10.07

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

2668.55

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

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

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

Row 1

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:
☑ Flaring

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply
☑ Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:
☑ Unable to disaggregate

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

1235985

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

4563

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1364299

Row 2

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:
☑ Combustion (excluding flaring)

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply
☑ Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:
☑ Unable to disaggregate

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

848676

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

20

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

849678

Row 3

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:
☑ Other (please specify) :Includes natural gas pneumatic devices, natural gas pneumatic pumps, atmospheric storage tanks and reciprocating compressors.

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply
☑ Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:
☑ Unable to disaggregate

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

19586

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

3919

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

129321

Row 4

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:
☑ Fugitives

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply
☑ Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:
☑ Unable to disaggregate

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

17.71

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

1601.34

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44855
[Add row]

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

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	*2388165*	*1660486*	*0*

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

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

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Oil and Gas Production*	*2388165*

[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

Oil and gas production activities (upstream)

(7.19.1) Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e

2388165

(7.19.3) Comment

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. Diamondback retired carbon credits to offset approximately 2.4 million metric tons of CO2e emitted during 2025.
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By business division

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

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Oil & Gas Production*	*1660486*

[Add row]

(7.21) 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
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	*1660486*

[Fixed row]

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

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Consolidated accounting group	*2388165*	*1660486*
All other entities	*0*	*0*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.24) Report your methane emissions as percentages of natural gas and hydrocarbon production or throughput.

Row 1

(7.24.1) Oil and gas business division

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

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

0.001

(7.24.3) Estimated total methane emitted expressed as % of total hydrocarbon production or throughput at given division

0.003

(7.24.4) Indicate whether your methane emissions figure is based on observational data

Select from:

☑ Both observational data and estimated or modelled data

(7.24.5) Details of methodology

Diamondback calculated 10,103.7 mt CH4 as 0.001% and 0.003% of gross natural gas production and gross boe production, respectively.
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ More than 10% but less than or equal to 15%

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1223976

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1223976.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1101970

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1826678

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

2928648.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
	☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1223976

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

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1223976
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

United States of America

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2928648

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1223976

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

0

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

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4152624.00
[Fixed row]

(7.38) 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	*181.46*	*N/A*
Natural gas liquids, million barrels	*80*	*N/A*
Oil sands, million barrels (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)	*0*	*N/A*
Natural gas, billion cubic feet	*447.8*	*N/A*

[Fixed row]

(7.38.1) 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.

Proved oil and natural gas reserve estimates and their associated future net cash flows were prepared by the Company's internal reservoir engineers and audited by Ryder Scott, independent petroleum engineers, as of December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023. Proved reserves were estimated in accordance with guidelines established by the SEC, which require that reserve estimates be prepared under existing economic and operating conditions based upon SEC Prices for the periods ending December 31, 2025, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Reserve estimates do not include any value for probable or possible reserves that may exist, nor do they include any value for undeveloped acreage. The reserve estimates represent the net revenue interest in the Company's properties, all of which are located within the continental United States. Although the Company believes these estimates are reasonable, actual future production, cash flows, taxes, development expenditures, operating expenses and quantities of recoverable oil and natural gas reserves may vary substantially from these estimates. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of proved oil and natural gas reserves. Oil and natural gas reserve engineering is a subjective process of estimating underground accumulations of oil and natural gas that cannot be precisely measured and the accuracy of any reserve estimate is a function of the quality of available data and of engineering and geological interpretation and judgment. Results of drilling, testing and production subsequent to the date of the estimate may justify revision of such estimate. Accordingly, reserve estimates are often different from the quantities of oil and natural gas that are ultimately recovered.

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

(7.38.2.1) Estimated total net proved + probable reserves (2P) (million BOE)

3617.86

(7.38.2.2) Estimated total net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (million BOE)

0

(7.38.2.3) Estimated net total resource base (million BOE)

3617.86

(7.38.2.4) Comment

Diamondback only discloses estimated total proved reserves. The figure excludes probable reserves (2P).
[Fixed row]

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

Crude oil/ condensate/ natural gas liquids

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

76

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

0

(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)

76

(7.38.3.4) Comment

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

Natural gas

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

24

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

0

(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)

24

(7.38.3.4) Comment

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

Oil sands (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)

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

0

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

0

(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)

0

(7.38.3.4) Comment

Diamondback only discloses estimated total proved reserves. The figure excludes probable reserves (2P).
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.38.4.1) Development type

Select from:
☑ Tight/shale

(7.38.4.2) In-year net production (%)

100

(7.38.4.3) Net proved reserves (1P) (%)

100

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

0

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

0

(7.38.4.6) Net total resource base (%)

0

(7.38.4.7) Comment

Diamondback only discloses estimated total proved reserves. The figure excludes probable reserves (2P) and possible reserves (3P).
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

11.4

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

4048651

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit of production

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

353947428

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

11.8

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply
☑ Unidentified

(7.45.9) Please explain

Diamondback underwent a significant acquisition while also pursuing emissions reduction efforts, including transitioning to e-frac fleets and working to reduce flaring internally as well as with third-party processors.
[Add row]

(7.48) Provide the intensity figures for Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) per unit of hydrocarbon category.

Row 1

(7.48.1) Unit of hydrocarbon category (denominator)

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Thousands of barrels of oil equivalent

(7.48.2) Metric tons CO2e from hydrocarbon category per unit specified

6.7

(7.48.3) % change from previous year

9

(7.48.4) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.48.5) Reason for change

Select all that apply

☑ Unidentified

(7.48.6) Please explain

Diamondback underwent a significant acquisition while also pursuing emissions reduction efforts, including transitioning to e-frac fleets and working to reduce flaring internally as well as with third-party processors.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Spills

(7.52.2) Metric value

0.01

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

12653.14 Produced liquid spills (- recovered) bbls

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

919M Total Hydrocarbons + Produced Water (barrels)

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

55.5

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Preventing fluid releases is a core component of protecting our employees, communities, and environment. We aim to outperform industry benchmarks in wastewater management and implement comprehensive Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) practices across our operations. In 2025, a net spill rate of 0.014 barrels per thousand barrels produced was achieved, exceeding the company target of less than 0.02 of net produced liquid spills.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ Intensity target

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

01/01/2025

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per unit of production

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2024

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

7.4

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

7.4000000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

0

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

7.4000000000

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

6.7

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

6.7000000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:
☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our target was to maintain Scope 1 GHG intensity at or below our 2024 level. Calculated as metric tons of CO2e per gross MBOE produced.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Maintain 2024 level of Scope 1 GHG intensity of 7.4 mt CO2e/gross MBOE produced

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:
☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Int 2

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

09/26/2022

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per unit of production

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

9.5

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2

2.2

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

11.7000000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

5.8500000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-50

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

6.7

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

4.7

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

11.4000000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

5.13

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Calculated as metric tons of CO2e per gross MBOE produced.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

By 2030, achieve reduced Scope 1+2 GHG intensity by at least 50% from 2020 levels - in CDP

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Net-zero targets

☑ Other climate-related targets

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

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

01/01/2025

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

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

Energy productivity

☑ Other, energy productivity, please specify :Gross gas flared as a percentage of gross natural gas produced

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

☑ unit of production

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2024

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0.27

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

0.2

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

0.18

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

128.5714285714

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, flaring intensity is an emissions target.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :World Bank Zero Routine Flaring Ambition

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Calculated as gross gas flared as a percentage of gross gas produced.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Achieve less than 0.2% flared gas of Diamondback-operated natural gas production as a percentage of gas production.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To maintain this, Diamondback operations ensure appropriately-sized gas pipelines are in place and operational prior to bringing any new production online.

Row 2

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 2

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

01/01/2025

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

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

Energy productivity

☑ Other, energy productivity, please specify :Metric tons of methane divided by gross MBOE produced

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

☑ unit of production

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2024

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0.034

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

0.027

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

0.03

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

57.1428571429

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, methane intensity is an emissions target

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Calculated as metric tons of CH4 divided by thousands of barrels of oil equivalent produced.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Achieve reduced methane intensity by at least 20% from 2024 levels by 2030

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Transparency and performance in emissions management remains a focus through continued Oil & Gas Methane Partnership 2.0 (OGMP 2.0) membership, the flagship oil and gas reporting and mitigation program of the United Nations Environment Programme. Through ongoing OGMP 2.0 partnership, Diamondback aims to

enhance methane emissions accountability and continue reducing methane intensity across operations. Anchored by real-time continuous methane monitoring, this approach was enhanced in 2025 by initiating aerial flyovers across our assets. Annual flyovers support OGMP reporting by reconciling ground-based methane emission measurements, while quarterly flyovers validate performance data recorded through on-site technologies and help identify undetected issues.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

02/22/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply
☑ Abs1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2025

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target coverage is 100% of Scope 1 GHG emissions.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Maintain zero net Scope 1 GHG emissions from our oil and gas production

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the 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 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. This is an ongoing target that will be repeated each year.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway
[Add row]

(7.54.4) Indicate which targets reported in 7.53.1/2 incorporate methane emissions, or if you do not have a methane-specific emissions reduction target for your fossil fuel activities, please explain why not and forecast how your methane emissions will change over the next five years.

	Methane emissions reduction targets
	Select from: ☑ Methane emissions included in targets reported in questions 7.53.1 or 7.53.2

[Fixed row]

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

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Implementation commenced	*1*	*14729*
Implemented	*1*	*200000*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Natural Gas Pneumatic Devices

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

14729

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We continue to replace natural gas controllers with compressed air units on horizontal batteries and utilization of BACT on vertical batteries.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Electrification

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

200000

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

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.9) Comment

By the end of Q1 2025 Diamondback completed electrification of our primary frac fleet, reducing our use of diesel in operations
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Other :Participating in industry organizations to reduce emissions

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We are an active member of The Environmental Partnership, which represents nearly 70% of U.S. onshore oil and natural gas production and is committed to continuously improving environmental performance. Since 2020, we supported The Environmental Partnership's efforts to improve Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR) practices across oil and gas production sources. We continuously encourage member companies to replace all high-bleed pneumatic controllers with low- or zero-bleed technologies 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.
[Add row]

(7.57) 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. During 2026, we have budgeted ~$44 million for environmental capex to advance our goals. We have also implemented technology systems to establish continuous monitoring and response in our operations. As of December 31, 2025, over 90% of operated 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. Since setting our ambition to eliminate routine flaring by 2025, as defined by the World Bank, substantial investments and operational improvements to reduce routine flaring to near-zero levels have been made. To maintain this,

Diamondback operations ensure appropriately-sized gas pipelines are in place and operational prior to bringing any new production online. In 2025, total non-routine flaring represented ~2% of Diamondback's gross natural gas production, with 90% of flaring attributed to third-party midstream gatherers and processors. While reducing total flaring is influenced by third-party infrastructure dependencies, the company continues to take targeted actions to minimize it within our operational control. These efforts support our broader emissions reduction strategy by lowering flared hydrocarbons, a significant source of Scope 1 GHG emissions. Also in 2025, the organization outperformed our annual target of flaring less than 0.2% of Diamondback-operated natural gas production, achieving a rate of 0.18%. Midstream partner engagement drove routine and non-routine flaring reductions. Contracts incorporate performance-based incentives and penalties and, where appropriate, utilize fixed-fee structures to better align incentives and support more reliable movement of produced natural gas to market. We also host bi-annual in-person meetings with key midstream partners to strengthen collaboration, improve operations, and further reduce flaring. Operationally, systems and infrastructure were strengthened to reduce flaring, including adding multiple gas sales connections at larger production sites to enable alternative pathways to market and reduce reliance on a single provider. Oil production was curtailed or shut in when necessary to minimize flaring during third-party disruptions. These efforts underscore our commitment to responsible operations and long-term value creation.

(7.61) 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?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.61.1) 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. In FY2025, more than 90% of Diamondback's crude oil production was supported by real-time continuous methane monitoring, while LDAR inspections were supported by FLIR teams and completed monthly with reporting. 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. Diamondback's Integrated Operations Center provides centralized, real-time monitoring across facilities using advanced alarms and automated notifications to respond to potential leaks. An auditable enterprise software system also manages inspection results, identifies recurring issues, and prioritizes response and capital deployment; inspection turnaround time reportedly fell 75% after implementation. 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 monthly 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.

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

(7.62.1) Occurrence of flaring in production and/or processing activities

Select from:

☑ Yes, only emergency flaring

(7.62.6) Please explain

Since setting our ambition to eliminate routine flaring by 2025, as defined by the World Bank, substantial investments and operational improvements to reduce routine flaring to near-zero levels have been made. To maintain this, Diamondback operations ensure appropriately-sized gas pipelines are in place and operational prior to bringing any new production online. In 2025, total non-routine flaring represented ~2% of Diamondback's gross natural gas production, with 90% of flaring attributed to third-party midstream gatherers and processors. While reducing total flaring is influenced by third-party infrastructure dependencies, the company continues to take targeted actions to minimize it within our operational control. These efforts support our broader emissions reduction strategy by lowering flared hydrocarbons, a significant source of Scope 1 GHG emissions. Also in 2025, the organization outperformed our annual target of flaring less than 0.2% of Diamondback-operated natural gas production, achieving a rate of 0.18%. Midstream partner engagement drove routine and non-routine flaring reductions. Contracts incorporate performance-based incentives and penalties and, where appropriate, utilize fixed-fee structures to better align incentives and support more reliable movement of produced natural gas to market. We also host bi-annual in-person meetings with key midstream partners to strengthen collaboration, improve operations, and further reduce flaring. Operationally, systems and infrastructure were strengthened to reduce flaring, including adding multiple gas sales connections at larger production sites to enable alternative pathways to market and reduce reliance on a single provider. Oil production was curtailed or shut in when necessary to minimize flaring during third-party disruptions. These efforts underscore our commitment to responsible operations and long-term value creation.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Production of natural gas as a cleaner fuel for electric power generation

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other power, please specify :Natural gas for electric power generation

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Natural gas is a lower-carbon fuel compared to many other energy sources. We continue to reduce our emissions footprint through investments in operational efficiency. In 2025, we electrified our primary hydraulic fracturing fleet, reducing both operating costs and emissions.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Attributional Estimation Approach

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

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

metric tons of CO2

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Diamondback used the following data from the EIA: 7.42 cubic feet of natural gas to produce 1 kWh, or 7,420 cu ft to produce 1 MWh 1.14 pounds of coal to produce 1 kWh, or 1,140 lbs to produce 1 MWh (https://www.eia.gov/tools/faqs/faq.php?id=667&t=6) Natural gas-fired generation produces 0.96 lbs of CO2 per kWh, or 0.4354 metric tons of CO2 per MWh Coal-fired generation produces 2.31 lbs of CO2 per kWh, or 1.03125 metric tons of CO2 per MWh (https://www.eia.gov/tools/faqs/faq.php?id=74&t=11)

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

Select from:

☑ Use stage

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

35959790

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

During 2025, Diamondback produced 447.8 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 60 million MWh of electrical generation and emit ~26 million metric tons of CO2. To generate the same amount of MWh using coal-fired generation would require 68 billion pounds of coal and would emit ~62 million metric tons of CO2. Diamondback calculates the emissions saved of ~36 million metric tons of CO2.
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Transport

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The projects associated with these offsets include the capture, transportation and sequestration of carbon dioxide in North America.

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

2388165

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ ACR (American Carbon Registry)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Barrier analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No requirements

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ 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.

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

N/A

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

N/A
[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:
☑ Facilities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Non-operated oil and gas wells

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Data is not available

(9.1.1.4) Primary reason why data is not collected and/or reported

Select from:
☑ Challenges associated with data collection and/or quality

(9.1.1.10) Please explain

Diamondback excludes its interest in non-operated oil and gas wells because the water use data is collected by the operator and not readily available or accessible to Diamondback.
[Add row]

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring

(9.2.4) Please explain

Diamondback regularly measures and monitors all water withdrawals to meet regulatory requirements and obligations to water rights holders.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring

(9.2.4) Please explain

Diamondback regularly measures and monitors all water withdrawals to meet regulatory requirements and obligations to water rights holders.

Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring

(9.2.4) Please explain

Diamondback regularly measures and monitors all water withdrawals to meet regulatory requirements and obligations to water rights holders.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Third party lab testing

(9.2.4) Please explain

Diamondback tests water withdrawals and extrapolates the data in areas of similar aquifer characteristics.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring

(9.2.4) Please explain

If applicable, Diamondback monitors and measures all water discharges to meet regulatory requirements.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring

(9.2.4) Please explain

If applicable, Diamondback monitors and measures all water discharges to meet regulatory requirements.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring

(9.2.4) Please explain

If applicable, Diamondback monitors and measures all water discharges to meet regulatory requirements.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

If applicable, Diamondback monitors and measures all water discharges to meet regulatory requirements.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

If applicable, Diamondback monitors and measures all water discharges to meet regulatory requirements.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

If applicable, Diamondback monitors and measures all water discharges to meet regulatory requirements.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

112288.6

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Diamondback is increasing its use of non freshwater as part of our commitment to the responsible use of water.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Diamondback did not discharge to any surface water or ground water.

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Diamondback did not discharge to any surface water or ground water.

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Diamondback injects produced water into geologic formations below usable groundwater formations in accordance with all federal and state regulations.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

46636.6

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Diamondback is increasing its use of non freshwater as part of our commitment to the responsible use of water.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.3) In your oil & gas sector operations, what are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed (by business division), how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters)

112288.6

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

Diamondback is increasing its use of non freshwater as part of our commitment to the responsible use of water.

Total discharges – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Diamondback injects produced water into geologic formations below usable groundwater formations in accordance with all federal and state regulations.

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Diamondback injects produced water into geologic formations below usable groundwater formations in accordance with all federal and state regulations.

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

Diamondback injects produced water into geologic formations below usable groundwater formations in accordance with all federal and state regulations.

Total consumption – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters)

46636.6

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

Diamondback is increasing its use of non freshwater as part of our commitment to the responsible use of water.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

92077

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

82.00

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Identification tool used

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

We utilize the World Resources Institute's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to categorize scarce water zones in our operating areas and assist us in our goal of making environmentally responsible decisions for future water needs. Diamondback's operations are located entirely within the Permian Basin, much of which is considered water stressed by the World Resources Institute. Our water management practices are designed to conserve and protect water resources in the areas where we operate by prioritizing the use of low-quality produced water and brackish water in our operations and attempting to minimize the use of freshwater.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Diamondback does not withdraw from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Diamondback does not withdraw from brackish surface water/seawater sources.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

5214

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Diamondback considers our freshwater (1,000 Total Dissolved Solids or below) withdrawn to be from renewable sources. Reductions in withdrawals are due to increased use of non-freshwater.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

6549

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Diamondback considers brackish water (above 1,000 Total Dissolved Solids) withdrawn to be from non-renewable sources. Reductions in withdrawals are due to increased use of non-freshwater.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

814

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Diamondback considers produced water withdrawn to be produced/entrained water. Reductions in withdrawals are due to increased use of non-freshwater.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Third party sources are included in the categories above.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

	Relevance	Please explain
Fresh surface water	*Select from:* ☑ Not relevant	*Diamondback does not discharge into fresh surface water.*
Brackish surface water/seawater	*Select from:* ☑ Not relevant	*Diamondback does not discharge into brackish surface water/seawater*
Groundwater	*Select from:* ☑ Not relevant	*Diamondback does not discharge into groundwater.*
Third-party destinations	*Select from:* ☑ Not relevant	*Third party sources are included in the categories above.*

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Indicate the highest level to which your wastewater is treated (either by your organization or a third party) before being discharged to the environment.

	Please explain
Quaternary treatment	*Diamondback did not discharge to any surface water or ground water.*
Tertiary treatment	*Diamondback did not discharge to any surface water or ground water.*
Secondary treatment	*Diamondback did not discharge to any surface water or ground water.*
Primary treatment only	*Diamondback did not discharge to any surface water or ground water.*
No treatment	*Diamondback did not discharge to any surface water or ground water.*
Unknown	*Diamondback did not discharge to any surface water or ground water.*

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

While we do not maintain any facilities which are dependent on water, our drilling and completions operations do rely on water. We understand the importance of water for our business and our communities, which is why at Diamondback we are committed to the responsible use of water. In 2025, 89% of water usage was from non-freshwater sources, exceeding our goal of sourcing more than 65% of water used in drilling and completion activities from non-freshwater sources by 2025. We recognize that our operations are primarily located in a water-scarce region. As such, we aim to minimize our freshwater withdrawal. The World Resources Institute (WRI) publishes its Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to categorize scarce water zones. This tool helps guide us to make environmentally responsible decisions for future water needs. We use a blend of recycled produced water, brackish (non-potable) water and freshwater for our drilling and completion operations across our asset

base, with an increased focus on both produced and brackish water as our primary options. We source brackish water for our drilling and hydraulic fracturing operations where it is available and economically feasible. This helps conserve the available supply of freshwater, since the brackish water we use is generally too high in salinity for agricultural or household use. Our definition of brackish water conforms with the AXPC standard. AXPC classifies water containing up to 1,000 parts per million (ppm) of total dissolved solids as fresh. We are proud to engage with the Texas Produced Water Consortium, the Permian Basin Water Management Council and other industry groups for greater impact.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

While we do not maintain any facilities which are dependent on water, our drilling and completions operations do rely on water. We understand the importance of water for our business and our communities, which is why at Diamondback we are committed to the responsible use of water. In 2025, 89% of water usage was from non-freshwater sources, exceeding our goal of sourcing more than 65% of water used in drilling and completion activities from non-freshwater sources by 2025. We recognize that our operations are primarily located in a water-scarce region. As such, we aim to minimize our freshwater withdrawal. The World Resources Institute (WRI) publishes its Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to categorize scarce water zones. This tool helps guide us to make environmentally responsible decisions for future water needs. We use a blend of recycled produced water, brackish (non-potable) water and freshwater for our drilling and completion operations across our asset base, with an increased focus on both produced and brackish water as our primary options. We source brackish water for our drilling and hydraulic fracturing operations where it is available and economically feasible. This helps conserve the available supply of freshwater, since the brackish water we use is generally too high in salinity for agricultural or household use. Our definition of brackish water conforms with the AXPC standard. AXPC classifies water containing up to 1,000 parts per million (ppm) of total dissolved solids as fresh. We are proud to engage with the Texas Produced Water Consortium, the Permian Basin Water Management Council and other industry groups for greater impact.
[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

15026000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

133815.90

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Diamondback's anticipates that our water withdrawal efficiency will stay the same based on similar activity levels. The proportion of freshwater withdrawn will decrease as we increase our recycled water usage.
[Fixed row]

(9.11) Do you calculate water intensity for your activities associated with the oil & gas sector?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.11.1) Provide water intensity information associated with your activities in the oil & gas sector.

Row 1

(9.11.1.1) Business division

Select all that apply
☑ Upstream

(9.11.1.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.13

(9.11.1.3) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:
☑ Total water consumption

(9.11.1.4) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Thousand barrel of oil equivalent (net)

(9.11.1.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.11.1.6) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.11.1.7) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Monitor progress against targets

☑ Reduce impact on water resources

(9.11.1.8) Please explain

Total water consumption intensity (ML) was lower than 2024 (0.15) due to increased efficiency.

Row 2

(9.11.1.1) Business division

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

(9.11.1.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.01

(9.11.1.3) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Freshwater consumption

(9.11.1.4) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Thousand barrel of oil equivalent (net)

(9.11.1.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.11.1.6) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.11.1.7) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Monitor progress against targets

☑ Reduce impact on water resources

(9.11.1.8) Please explain

Total freshwater consumption intensity (ML) was about the same compared to 2024 (0.01). We prioritize the use of non-freshwater to reduce the draw on freshwater. [Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Unknown	*Unknown*

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Value chain stage where low water impact is assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(9.14.3) Indicator used to assess water impact

Water quantity

☑ Lower water withdrawal/consumption than conventional processes

(9.14.4) Have you used a certification standard to classify your products/services as low water impact?

Select from:

☑ No

(9.14.5) Definition used to classify low water impact

Diamondback uses non-freshwater whenever feasible to eliminate the withdrawal and consumption of freshwater.

(9.14.7) Please explain

Diamondback has built robust water recycling facilities that eliminate the need to use freshwater in some areas of our operations. Treating and recycling water used for our operations eliminates the need to withdraw or consume freshwater. In 2025, 89% of water usage was from non-freshwater sources, exceeding our goal of sourcing more than 65% of water used in drilling and completion activities from non-freshwater sources by 2025.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:
☑ Yes

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:
☑ Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.3) Primary reason for not setting a target in this category

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :This access is already available, a target it not needed

(9.15.4) Explain why you do not have a target set in this category

All Diamondback field and corporate office locations have access to fresh water supply, sanitation and hygiene facilities. Water volumes are measured by public water systems' billings.

Other

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 1

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Other water withdrawals, please specify :Increased use of non-freshwater in operations, percentage of total water used in operations

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

01/01/2025

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2024

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

70

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2026

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

65

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

89

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

-380

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Company-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To reduce reliance on freshwater, non-freshwater usage, including recycled produced water and brackish (non-potable) water, is prioritized. Brackish water, defined per AXPC standards as water exceeding 1,000 parts per million of total dissolved solids, is used where available and economically feasible, conserving freshwater resources better suited for agricultural and municipal use. Tools, such as World Resources Institute's (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, inform long-term water sourcing decisions and manage regional water risks.
[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

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

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Land/water management

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ Response indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

N/A

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

N/A

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

N/A

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

N/A

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

N/A

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

We systematically assess for endangered species before moving into a new area. Our policy is to avoid operating where there are known threatened or endangered species. If protected species or habitats are identified, we will utilize a third-party expert to mitigate impacts of our operations. In 2021, Diamondback enrolled in a Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances (CCAA) through the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service in order to ensure the protection of the Dunes Sagebrush Lizard. The lizard is native to the shinnery oak of the Mescalero Sands of New Mexico and the Monahans Sandhills of Texas. This includes portions of Andrews, Crane, Ector, Gaines, Ward and Winkler Counties. The CCAA is completely voluntary and will ensure preservation of the species on shared land with oil and gas production.
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Playas

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Oil and gas production

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Site selection

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

To identify potential biodiversity impacts and priority areas, our teams perform satellite-image reviews of potential pad and battery sites to spot topographical features, such as playas, that may require avoidance. Next, a site visit is performed to identify potential impacts not discovered by the satellite review. As part of our drilling plans, we seek to utilize existing pads and batteries to reduce the amount of disruption to new land. In addition, we are drilling more wells per pad and drilling longer laterals, when possible, to access more reservoir area with a smaller surface impact. We have established policies and procedures for full-site remediation at the end of use for all of our sites.
[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party	Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party	Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant	*Diamondback currently receives limited assurance for our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions.*

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

CEO

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub to facilitate collective action in priority basins.

Select from:

☑ No