

**Cheniere Energy, Inc.'s Management Assertion and Schedule of Environmental and Social Performance
for the year ended December 31, 2023**
(With Independent Accountants' Review Report Thereon)



KPMG LLP
811 Main Street
Houston, TX 77002

Independent Accountants' Review Report

To the Board of Directors and Management of Cheniere Energy, Inc.:

Report on Management Assertion in the Schedule of Environmental and Social Performance

Conclusion

We have reviewed management of Cheniere Energy, Inc.'s (the Company's) assertion on page 3 of the accompanying Management Assertion and Schedule of Environmental and Social Performance for the year ended December 31, 2023 (the Schedule) that the specified indicators included in the Schedule are presented in accordance with the criteria (the Criteria) set forth in Note 1: Basis of Presentation (Management's Assertion).

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to Management's Assertion in order for it to be fairly stated.

Our conclusion on Management's Assertion does not extend to any other information that accompanies or contains the Schedule and our assurance report.

Basis for Conclusion

Our review was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. We are required to be independent and to meet our other ethical requirements in accordance with relevant ethical requirements related to the engagement. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a reasonable basis for our conclusion.

Responsibilities for Management's Assertion

Management of the Company is responsible for Management's Assertion as well as:

- designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation of Management's Assertion such that it is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- selecting or developing suitable criteria as a basis for Management's Assertion and appropriately referring to or describing the criteria used; and
- fairly stating Management's Assertion.

Inherent Limitations in Preparing Management's Assertion

As presented on page 3 of the Schedule: Measurement Uncertainties, the Company's climate and environmental results are subject to measurement uncertainties resulting from limitations inherent in the nature and the methods used in collecting the relevant data used for determining such results. The selection of different but acceptable measurement techniques can result in materially different measurements.

Our Responsibilities

The attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants require us to:

- plan and perform the review to obtain limited assurance about whether any material modifications should be made to Management's Assertion in order for it to be fairly stated; and



- express a conclusion on Management's Assertion based on our review.

Summary of the Work we Performed as the Basis for Our Conclusion

We exercised professional judgment and maintained professional skepticism throughout the engagement. We designed and performed our procedures to obtain evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion. Our procedures selected depended on our understanding of Management's Assertion and other engagement circumstances, and our consideration of areas where material misstatements are likely to arise. In carrying out our engagement, we performed procedures that consisted primarily of:

- inquiring of management to obtain an understanding of Management's Assertion and the methodologies and inputs used in preparing the Schedule;
- inspecting a selection of supporting documentation related to the metrics in the Schedule;
- recalculating a selection of metrics reported in the Schedule;
- comparing disclosures in the Schedule to the underlying methodologies, inputs and assumptions reviewed; and
- performing analytical procedures.

The procedures performed in a review vary in nature and timing from, and are substantially less in extent than, an examination, the objective of which is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the assertion is fairly stated, in all material respects, in order to express an opinion. Because of the limited nature of the engagement, the level of assurance obtained in a review is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had an examination been performed.

KPMG LLP

Houston, Texas
August 13, 2024

Cheniere Energy, Inc.'s Management Assertion and Schedule of Environmental and Social Performance

MANAGEMENT'S ASSERTION

Management of Cheniere Energy, Inc. (Cheniere) is responsible for the completeness, accuracy and validity of the disclosures included in the Schedule of Environmental and Social Performance for the year ended December 31, 2023.¹ The Schedule of Environmental and Social Performance comprises the Statements of GHG Emissions, Environmental Metrics, Health and Safety, Political Expenditures, and the related notes for each respective statement, collectively referred to as the "statements." Management is also responsible for the collection, quantification, and presentation of the disclosures included in the Schedule of Environmental and Social Performance and for the selection and development of criteria that management believes provide an objective basis for measuring and reporting on the specified indicators.

Management of Cheniere Energy, Inc. asserts that the specified indicators included in the Schedule of Environmental and Social Performance for the year ended December 31, 2023 are presented in accordance with the Criteria (Management's Assertion) set forth in Note 1: Basis of Presentation to the Schedule of Environmental and Social Performance.

MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

Cheniere's climate and environmental results presented in the Schedule of Environmental and Social Performance are subject to measurement uncertainties resulting from limitations inherent in the nature and the methods used in collecting the relevant data used for determining such results. The selection of different but acceptable measurement techniques can result in materially different measurements. The precision of different measurement techniques may also vary.

ORGANIZATION

Cheniere is the leading producer and exporter of liquefied natural gas (LNG) in the United States, reliably providing a clean, secure, and affordable solution to the growing global need for natural gas. Cheniere is a full-service LNG provider, with capabilities that include gas procurement and transportation, liquefaction, vessel chartering, and LNG delivery. Cheniere is headquartered in Houston and has one of the largest liquefaction platforms in the world, consisting of the Sabine Pass and Corpus Christi liquefaction facilities on the U.S. Gulf Coast. Cheniere operates the Creole Trail Pipeline, the Corpus Christi Pipeline, and the Midship Pipeline, as well as related compressor and interconnected facilities, primarily to support liquefaction.

¹ Data is presented for the year ended December 31, 2023 unless otherwise specified.

A. STATEMENT OF GHG EMISSIONS

	Indicator	2023
Scope 1-as reported to EPA GHGRP	Total Scope 1 GHG Emissions (Metric tons CO ₂ e)	9,730,770
	Carbon Dioxide (Metric tons CO ₂)	9,685,447
	Methane (Metric tons CH ₄)	1,598
	Nitrous Oxide (Metric tons N ₂ O)	18
	Scope 1 GHG emissions intensity (Metric tons CO ₂ e emissions/MMscf LNG exported)	4.36
	Scope 1 CH₄ emissions intensity (Metric tons CH ₄ emissions/metric tons of LNG exported)	0.004%
Scope 1	Total Scope 1 GHG Emissions (Metric tons CO ₂ e)	10,869,319
	Carbon Dioxide (Metric tons CO ₂)	10,799,030
	Methane (Metric tons CH ₄)	2,592
	Nitrous Oxide (Metric tons N ₂ O)	18
	Percentage of Total Scope 1 GHG Emissions (CO ₂ e) that is Methane (%)	0.60%
	Percentage of Total Scope 1 GHG Emissions (CO ₂ e) Covered Under Emissions-limiting Regulations (%)	96%
	Scope 1 GHG emissions intensity (Metric tons CO ₂ e emissions/MMscf LNG exported)	4.87
	Scope 1 CH₄ emissions intensity (Metric tons CH ₄ emissions/metric tons of LNG exported)	0.006%

GHG emissions by Business Activity and per Site (all emission sources)

Indicator	2023
Scope 1 GHG Emissions by Business Activity	
Scope 1 GHG emissions by business activity - LNG (%)	96%
Scope 1 GHG emissions by business activity - Pipelines (%)	4%
Corpus Christi Liquefaction (CCL)	
Scope 1 GHG emissions (Metric tons CO ₂ e)	3,182,362
Scope 1 Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) (Metric tons CO ₂)	3,167,101
Scope 1 Methane (Metric tons CH ₄)	542
Scope 1 Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) (Metric tons N ₂ O)	6
Scope 2 GHG emissions (Metric tons CO ₂ e)	194,369
Creole Trail Pipeline (CTPL)	
Scope 1 GHG emissions (Metric tons CO ₂ e)	163,469
Scope 1 CO ₂ (Metric tons CO ₂)	155,259
Scope 1 CH ₄ (Metric tons CH ₄)	325
Scope 1 N ₂ O (Metric tons N ₂ O)	0.29

Scope 2 GHG emissions (Metric tons CO ₂ e)	2,101
Sabine Pass Liquefaction (SPL)	
Scope 1 GHG emissions (Metric tons CO ₂ e)	7,218,709
Scope 1 CO ₂ (Metric tons CO ₂)	7,190,321
Scope 1 CH ₄ (Metric tons CH ₄)	995
Scope 1 N ₂ O (Metric tons N ₂ O)	12
Scope 2 GHG emissions (Metric tons CO ₂ e)	379
Corpus Christi Pipeline (CCPL)	
Scope 1 GHG emissions (Metric tons CO ₂ e)	213,413
Scope 1 CO ₂ (Metric tons CO ₂)	205,197
Scope 1 CH ₄ (Metric tons CH ₄)	324
Scope 1 N ₂ O (Metric tons N ₂ O)	0.39
Scope 2 GHG emissions (Metric tons CO ₂ e)	25,229
Midship Pipeline Company (MPC)	
Scope 1 GHG emissions (Metric tons CO ₂ e)	91,366
Scope 1 CO ₂ (Metric tons CO ₂)	81,152
Scope 1 CH ₄ (Metric tons CH ₄)	407
Scope 1 N ₂ O (Metric tons N ₂ O)	0.15
Scope 2 GHG emissions (Metric tons CO ₂ e)	975
Corporate Offices Scope 2 GHG emissions (Metric tons CO ₂ e)	1,116
Total Scope 2 GHG Emissions —Location-Based (Metric tons CO ₂ e)	224,169

A.1 Greenhouse Gases

Total Scope 1 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and Scope 2 GHG emissions figures are in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e)² and include three of the seven GHGs covered by the Kyoto Protocol: CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O. Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃) are not relevant sources of greenhouse gases for Cheniere. Cheniere does not combust biogenic emissions sources. The breakdown of CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O emissions are reported in metric tons of each GHG. Cheniere has determined that establishing a base year for GHG emissions reporting is not appropriate at this time as liquefaction trains are still coming online and the majority of GHG emissions are due to liquefaction. None of Cheniere's facilities are subject to emissions trading programs or carbon tax/fee systems.

² All carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) data are reported using 100-year Global Warming Potentials (GWP) from the IPCC AR4, consistent with EPA GHGRP reporting. CH₄ GWP = 25 and N₂O GWP = 298. Separate presentation of CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O emissions are reported on an absolute basis without GWP weighting.

A.2 GHG Reporting Scope and Boundary

Scope 1 as reported to EPA GHGRP:

GHG emissions are presented as reported annually to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for Cheniere's SPL and CCL facilities and Gillis, Sinton and Tatum compressor stations.

Scope 1 emissions include all relevant GHGs emitted directly from Cheniere's activities as reported to the U.S. EPA under the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP), which includes CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O. Cheniere reports under 40 CFR Part 98 – Subparts C and W, which, by definition, are based on operational control.

Scope 1:

The reporting boundary for this metric includes assets for which Cheniere has operational control. It is inclusive of emissions reported to the EPA's GHGRP and includes emissions not required to be reported to GHGRP: sites that emit less than 25,000 MtCO₂e and individual sources, including Acid Gas Removal Units (AGRU) vents and dry gas seals, not covered by GHGRP. Cheniere's GHG and methane intensity ratios include direct (Scope 1) emissions only. Diesel is not included. Chartered vessels are not included as Cheniere is not the licensed operator.

Scope 2:

Scope 2 emissions are based on electricity purchased for use at operating sites and corporate offices, which, in total, include two LNG facilities, the Midship, Corpus Christi and Creole Trail Pipelines, and the Houston, Washington D.C., London, Singapore, Sabine Pass and Corpus Christi offices. Scope 2 emissions are reported based on operational control using the location-based method.

A.3 GHG Methodology

For Scope 1 emissions reported to the EPA GHGRP, GHG emissions from stationary sources are calculated based on U.S. EPA methodology (40 CFR Part 98 – Subparts C and W).

Additional Scope 1 emissions:

- U.S. EPA methodology (40 CFR Part 98 – Subparts C and W) was used to calculate emissions for facilities that emit fewer than 25,000 MtCO₂e (Bennington, Calumet and Sholem compressor stations) and for sources and facilities not covered under GHGRP.
- Certain emission sources and facilities were not covered by the applicable U.S. EPA GHGRP regulation in 2023 for our sites, including AGRU vents and dry gas seals. For these sources, Cheniere employed activity-based engineering estimates. These include using equipment manufacturer's parametric equations for dry gas seal vent methane emissions and CO₂ emissions based on gas composition before AGRU output.

A.4 GHG Emissions Factors

The CO₂e emissions associated with the activities noted above have been determined based on measured energy and fuel use, multiplied by relevant emission factors.

The table below indicates the relevant emission factors applied to current inventories.

Emissions source	Emissions source type	Emissions factor employed
Scope 1: Combustion	Natural gas	All Fuel Types – USA Code of Federal Regulations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table C-1 to 40 CFR 98 Subpart C (12-9-16 Edition) – Default CO₂ Emission Factors and High Heat Values for Various Types of Fuel • Table C-2 to 40 CFR 98 Subpart C (12-9-16 Edition) – Default CH₄ and N₂O Emission Factors for Various Types of Fuel
Scope 1: Flares, Compressors, Blowdowns and Fugitives	Natural gas	40 CFR Part 98.230 Subpart W - (5-14-2024 Edition) Leaker Emission Factors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table W-3A - Onshore Natural Gas Transmission Compression • Table W-6A - LNG Import and Export Equipment Pneumatic Device Emission Factors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table W-3B - Default Total Hydrocarbon Population Emission Factors for Onshore Natural Gas Transmission Compression
Scope 2: Location-based	Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database - 2022 eGRID GHG emission rates • UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero: Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2023 • Singapore Energy Market Authority - Grid Emission

B. STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL METRICS

The figures presented in 2023 – Corporate Responsibility Report Data and 2023 - Reporting Framework Unit Alignment (i.e., the figures in this statement and related notes) are the same figures; unit conversions are used for each reported metric.

³ EPA Emissions and Generation Resource Integrated <https://www.epa.gov/egrid/summary-data>

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2023>

⁵ <https://www.ema.gov.sg/resources/singapore-energy-statistics/chapter2>

Indicator	2023 – Corporate Responsibility Report Data		2023 – Reporting Framework Unit Alignment	
	Energy⁶			
Nonrenewable energy: electricity	498	GWh	1,792,418	GJ
Nonrenewable energy: natural gas (GWh)	51,706	GWh	186,140,467	GJ
Renewable energy	104	GWh	373,752	GJ
Total electricity	602	GWh	2,166,182	GJ
Total energy (nonrenewable + renewable)	52,307	GWh	188,306,649	GJ
Criteria Air Pollutant Emissions⁷				
NO _x	6,763	short tons	6,137	metric tons
SO _x	89	short tons	81	metric tons
VOC	351	short tons	319	metric tons
PM	248	short tons	225	metric tons
Criteria Air Pollutant Emissions Intensity				
NO _x	3.03	short tons NO _x /BCF LNG exported	2.75	metric tons NO _x /BCF LNG exported
SO _x	0.04	short tons SO _x /BCF LNG exported	0.04	metric tons SO _x /BCF LNG exported
VOC	0.16	short tons VOC/BCF LNG exported	0.14	metric tons VOC/BCF LNG exported
PM	0.11	short tons PM/BCF LNG exported	0.10	metric tons PM/BCF LNG exported
Water⁸				
Water Withdrawal	1,130,868,931	gallons	4,281	thousand cubic meters
Water Discharge	1,642,969,965	gallons	6,219	thousand cubic meters
Waste⁹				
Total nonhazardous waste	19,304,042	pounds	8,756	metric tons
Total hazardous waste	2,806,569.00	pounds	1,273	metric tons
Total recycled waste	13,970,612	pounds	6,337	metric tons
Reportable Hydrocarbon Spills¹⁰				
Number of Spills	1	number	-	
Volume of Spills	0.06	gallons	0.0015	barrels
Volume of Spills Recovered	0	gallons	0	barrels
Fines and Penalties				
Fines and Penalties Related to the Environment or Ecology	0	number	-	
Fines and Penalties Related to the Environment or Ecology	0	USD	-	

Environment

B.1 Energy

Energy includes nonrenewable energy from purchased electricity and natural gas; diesel is not included. Electricity consumption information is calculated from invoices and is presented for facilities, assets, and offices with greater than ten people. 2023 Green-e Residual Mix (2021 Data) resource mix data was used to determine the proportion of unclaimed renewable grid electricity consumption for U.S. sites, the Department for Energy Security & Net Zero for the UK and Energy Market Authority (EMA) for Singapore.¹¹ Nonrenewable energy: natural gas is calculated from fuel gas for liquefaction and midstream assets.

B.2 Criteria Air Pollutant Emissions

Criteria air pollutant emissions include NO_x, SO_x, VOC and PM emissions as reported in the annual emissions inventory to the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ), the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), and the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ).

B.3 Criteria Air Pollutant Emissions Reporting Scope and Boundary

Criteria air pollutant emissions (NO_x, SO_x, VOC and PM) are presented as reported annually to LDEQ for the SPL facility and Gillis compressor station; TCEQ for the CCL facility and Sinton compressor station; and ODEQ for the Sinton, Calumet, Bennington, and Tatums compressor stations, and the Sholem booster station.

Air pollutant emissions include those from stationary sources. Cheniere's operating sites are required to submit emissions inventories to the LDEQ, TCEQ, and ODEQ.

B.4 Criteria Air Pollutant Methodology and Emissions Factors

Criteria air pollutant emissions (NO_x, SO_x, VOC and PM) associated with combustion are calculated using established activity-based engineering methods with emission factors following state and/or federal guidelines for emissions inventory reporting.

B.5 Water

Total freshwater withdrawn and discharged, in U.S. liquid gallons and thousand cubic meters, for Sabine Pass Liquefaction (SPL) and Corpus Christi Liquefaction (CCL). Reported freshwater withdrawn from freshwater sources for SPL and CCL is water purchased from municipal sources.

At SPL, water discharge is the sum of all process wastewater, sanitary effluent, and stormwater discharged from external outfalls into the surface waters of Louisiana. At CCL, water discharge is the sum of all process wastewater, sanitary effluent discharged from external outfalls into the surface waters of Texas. A unit conversion of 1 cubic meter to 264.172 U.S. liquid gallons was used.

B.6 Waste

Nonhazardous waste, hazardous waste, and recycled waste are presented in pounds and metric tons for Sabine Pass Liquefaction (SPL) and Corpus Christi Liquefaction (CCL). Definitions of hazardous, nonhazardous, and recycled materials follow the Cheniere Environmental Waste Management Standard consistent with EPA's Code of Federal

¹¹ Green-e, "2023 Green-e Residual Mix Emissions Rates (2021 Data)," <https://www.green-e.org/2023-residual-mix>; U.K. Department for Business, Energy, & Industrial Strategy, "Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2021," <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2021>; Energy Market Authority, "Fuel Mix for Electricity Generation," <https://www.ema.gov.sg/resources/singapore-energy-statistics/chapter2>.

Regulations Title 40 and 49, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Department of Transportation, and state rules and regulations where operating facilities are located.

B.7 Reportable Hydrocarbon Spills

Reportable spills are defined as spills of materials containing hydrocarbons occurring outside of containment or to the environment that require an immediate (<24 hours) notification to a regulatory agency (LDEQ, TCEQ, ODEQ, EPA, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)). Only spills from assets which were operating at the time of the incident are included in this definition. The scope of releases from operations and events include: above-ground and below-ground facilities; sabotage, earthquakes, or other events outside operational control; company-owned and operated transport; and leakage over time, which is counted once at the time that it is identified.

B.8 Environmental Fines & Penalties

Environmental fines and penalties are payments Cheniere has made in relation to local, state and federal environmental authorizations, rules, regulations, or laws, individually in excess of \$10,000. There are no non-monetary sanctions, penalties or other dispute resolution mechanisms for 2023.

C. STATEMENT OF HEALTH & SAFETY

Indicator		2023
Health & Safety	Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR)	
	TRIR – Employees (Per 200,000 hours)	0.00
	TRIR – Contractors (Per 200,000 hours)	0.15
	TRIR – Combined (Per 200,000 hours)	0.10
	Lost Time Incident Rate (LTIR)	
	LTIR – Employees (Per 200,000 hours)	0.00
	LTIR – Contractors (Per 200,000 hours)	0.00
	LTIR – Combined (Per 200,000 hours)	0.00
	Near Miss Frequency Rate (NMFR)	
	NMFR – Employees (Per 200,000 hours)	6.92
	NMFR – Contractors (Per 200,000 hours)	3.15
	NMFR – Combined (Per 200,000 hours)	4.35
	Fatalities	
	Fatalities – Employees (#)	0
	Fatalities – Contractors (#)	0
	Fatality Rate	
	Fatality Rate – Employees (Per 200,000 hours)	0.00
	Fatality Rate – Contractors (Per 200,000 hours)	0.00
	Process Safety Events	
	Tier 1 Process Safety Events (#)	2
Tier 2 Process Safety Events (#)	3	

C.1 Reporting Scope and Boundary

These metrics are reported for all employees and contractors company-wide for the year ended December 31, 2023.

C.2 Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR) and Lost Time Incident Rate (LTIR)

TRIR is defined as: “a function of the number of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) recordable injuries per the number of hours worked by employees and contractors”. A Recordable Incident includes a workplace injury or illness that results in medical treatment beyond first aid or loss of consciousness.

LTIR is defined as “a function of the number of OSHA Lost Time Incidents per the number of hours worked by employees and Contractors.” A Lost Time Incident includes a workplace injury or illness that results in days away from work after the incident, restricted work, or transfer to another job.

C.3 TRIR and LTIR Methodology

TRIR and LTIR are calculated as the number of OSHA-defined recordable (for TRIR) / lost time (for LTIR) incidents multiplied by 200,000 hours and divided by the total number of exposure hours worked by employees and contractors.

C.4 Fatalities

A fatality is defined as a workplace injury or illness that results in death.

C.5 Fatalities Methodology

Fatality rate is calculated as the number of employee and contractor fatalities multiplied by 200,000 hours and divided by the total number of exposure hours worked by employees and contractors.

C.6 Near Miss Frequency Rate (NMFR)

A near miss is defined as an unplanned or uncontrolled event or chain of events that has not resulted in a recordable injury, illness, or physical damage or environmental damage, but had the potential to do so in other circumstances. The potential severity of an event is assessed based a reasonable outcome of what could have happened. It is determined using a combination of Subject Matter Expert (SME) knowledge and experience along with objective tools. Events are reviewed by a responsible manager and an incident review team for accuracy.

C.7 NMFR Methodology

NMFR is calculated as the number of employee and contractor near misses multiplied by 200,000 hours and divided by the total number of exposure hours worked by employees and contractors.

C.8 Process Safety Event (PSE)

A Tier 1 PSE is a loss of primary containment (LOPC) with the greatest consequence as defined by the American Petroleum Institute's Recommended Practice (API RP) 754 (2021). A Tier 2 PSE Event is an unplanned or uncontrolled release of any material, including non-toxic and non-flammable materials, from a process that results in consequences per the API 754 Guide (2021).

D. STATEMENT OF POLITICAL EXPENDITURES

Indicator		2023
Political Expenditures	Cheniere Political Action Committee (PAC) Contributions (\$ amount)	\$188,500
	Direct Corporate Political Contributions (\$ amount)	\$42,750
	Total Political Contributions (\$ amount)	\$231,250
	Total Lobbying Expenditures (\$ amount)	\$2,210,000

D.1 PAC contributions include contributions made to a political committee or an individual candidate and includes all federal and Texas State contributions. Direct corporate political contributions are made in the form of checks to political candidates and PACs in Louisiana. Total political contributions are the sum of PAC and direct corporate political contributions. All political contributions are made to politicians and PACs in the United States. Cheniere makes direct political contributions in the state of Louisiana only. We disclose all political contributions and lobbying expenses as required by state and federal laws which can be accessed at the [Federal Lobbying Database](#) and at the [Texas](#) and [Louisiana](#) state databases.

NOTE 1: BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The specified indicators presented within the Schedule of Environmental and Social Performance have been prepared based on a calendar reporting year that is the same as Cheniere’s financial reporting period.

The indicators presented in the table below are reported in the Statements presented herein in accordance with Management’s Assertion which is informed using the guidance in GRI and/or the SASB Oil & Gas Midstream and Refining & Marketing Standards with exceptions noted below.

Indicator	Description of the Criteria	Criteria
Category – GHG Emissions		
<p>Scope 1 GHG Emissions</p>	<p>Global Reporting Initiative (“GRI”) Sustainability Reporting Standard 305: Emissions 2016: Disclosure 305-1 Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions</p> <p>The reporting organization shall report the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Gross direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions in metric tons of CO2 equivalent. b) Gases included in the calculation; whether CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF6, NF3 or all. c) Biogenic CO2 emissions in metric tons of CO2 equivalent. d) Base year for the calculation, if applicable, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the rationale for choosing it; ii. emissions in the base year; iii. the context for any significant changes in emissions that triggered recalculations of base year emissions. e) Source of the emission factors and the global warming potential (GWP) rates used, or a reference to the GWP source. f) Consolidation approach for emissions; whether equity share, financial control, or operational control. g) Standards methodologies assumptions and/or calculation tools used. 	<p>GRI 305-1</p>
	<p>Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (“SASB”) Oil & Gas - Midstream Sustainability Accounting Standard: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Topic: EM-MD-110a.1.: Gross global Scope 1 emissions, percentage methane, percentage covered under emissions-limiting regulations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The entity shall disclose its gross global Scope 1 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to the atmosphere of the seven GHGs covered under the Kyoto Protocol-carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃). 	<p>Management’s Criteria: Management has prepared this indicator using the guidance in SASB Oil & Gas - Midstream Sustainability Accounting Standard: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Topic: EM-MD-110a.1. with</p>

	<p>2) Scope 1 emissions are defined and shall be calculated according to the methodology contained in The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition, March 2004 (hereafter, the "GHG Protocol"), provided by the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WRI/WBCSD).</p> <p>3) The entity shall disclose the percentage of gross global Scope 1 emissions from methane emissions.</p> <p>4) The entity shall disclose the percentage of its emissions that are covered under an emissions-limiting regulation or that is intended to directly limit or reduce emissions, such as cap-and-trade schemes, carbon tax/fee systems, and other emissions control (e.g., command-and-control approach) and permit-based mechanisms.</p>	<p>the exception of reporting using the operational control boundary as opposed to the financial control boundary.</p>
<p>Scope 2 Emissions</p>	<p>GRI Sustainability Reporting Standard 305: Emissions 2016: Disclosure 305-2 Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions</p> <p>The reporting organization shall report the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Gross location-based energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions in metric tons of CO₂ equivalent. b) If applicable, gross market-based energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions in metric tons of CO₂ equivalent. c) If available, the gases included in the calculation; whether CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆, NF₃ or all. d) Base year for the calculation, if applicable, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the rationale for choosing it; ii. emissions in the base year; iii. the context for any significant changes in emissions that triggered recalculations of base year emissions. e) Source of the emission factors and the global warming potential (GWP) rates used, or a reference to the GWP source. f) Consolidation approach for emissions; whether equity share, financial control, or operational control. g) Standards methodologies assumptions and/or calculation tools used. 	<p>GRI 305-2</p> <p>Management's Criteria: Management has prepared this indicator using the guidance in GRI Sustainability Reporting Standard 305: Emissions: Disclosure 305-2 Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions within the organization with the following exception: Gross market-based energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions in metric tons of CO₂e are not disclosed.</p>
<p>Scope 1 GHG Emissions Intensity</p>	<p>GRI Sustainability Reporting Standard 305: Emissions 2016: Disclosure 305-4 GHG emissions intensity</p> <p>The reporting organization shall report the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) GHG emissions intensity ratio for the organization. 	<p>GRI 305-4</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) Organization-specific metric (the denominator) chosen to calculate the ratio. c) Types of GHG emissions included in the intensity ratio; whether direct (Scope 1), energy indirect (Scope 2), and/or other indirect (Scope 3). d) Gases included in the calculation· whether CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF6, NF3 or all. 	
Methane Emissions Intensity	<p>GRI Sustainability Reporting Standard 305: Emissions 2016: Disclosure 305-4 GHG emissions intensity</p> <p>The reporting organization shall report the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) GHG emissions intensity ratio for the organization. b) Organization-specific metric (the denominator) chosen to calculate the ratio. c) Types of GHG emissions included in the intensity ratio; whether direct (Scope 1), energy indirect (Scope 2), and/or other indirect (Scope 3). d) Gases included in the calculation· whether CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF6, NF3 or all. 	GRI 305-4

Category – Environment		
Energy	<p>GRI Sustainability Reporting Standard 302: Energy 2016: Disclosure 302-1 Energy consumption within the organization</p> <p>The reporting organization shall report the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Total fuel consumption within the organization from non-renewable sources, in joules or multiples, and including fuel types used. b) Total fuel consumption within the organization from renewable sources, in joules or multiples, and including fuel types used. c) In joules, watt-hours or multiples, the total: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) electricity consumption ii) heating consumption iii) cooling consumption iv) steam consumption d) In joules, watt-hours or multiples, the total: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) electricity sold ii) heating sold iii) cooling sold iv) steam sold e) Total energy consumption within the organization, in joules or multiples. 	<p>Management’s Criteria: Management has prepared this indicator using the guidance in GRI Sustainability Reporting Standard 302: Energy 2016: Disclosure 302-1 Energy consumption within the organization with the following exception: Heating consumption, cooling consumption, and steam consumption breakouts cannot be calculated based on available data. Electricity sold, heating sold, cooling</p>

	<p>f) Standards, methodologies, assumptions, and/or calculation tools used.</p> <p>g) Source of the conversion factors used.</p>	<p>sold and steam sold are not applicable.</p>
<p>Criteria Air Pollutant Emissions</p>	<p>GRI Sustainability Reporting Standard 305: Emissions 2016: Disclosure 305-7 Nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), and other significant air emissions</p> <p>The reporting organization shall report the following information:</p> <p>a) Significant air emissions, in kilograms or multiples, for each of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. NOx ii. SOx iii. Persistent organic pollutants (POP) iv. Volatile organic compounds (VOC) v. Hazardous air pollutants (HAP) vi. Particulate matter (PM) vii. Other standard categories of air emissions identified in relevant regulations <p>b) Source of the emission factors used.</p> <p>c) Standards, methodologies, assumptions, and/or calculation tools used.</p>	<p>Management's Criteria: Management has prepared this indicator using the guidance in GRI 305-7. Persistent organic pollutants and hazardous air pollutants are not included because management has determined they are not considered relevant based on Cheniere's analysis of relevant ESG issues and are not a significant source of emissions for the Company.</p>
	<p>SASB Oil & Gas – Midstream Sustainability Accounting Standard Air Quality Topic: EM-MD-120a.1.: Air emissions of the following pollutants: (1) NO_x (excluding N₂O), (2) SO_x, (3) volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and (4) particulate matter (PM₁₀)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The entity shall disclose its emissions of air pollutants, in metric tons per pollutant, that are released into the atmosphere. 2) The entity shall disclose emissions consistent with IPIECA's Oil and Gas Industry Guidance on Voluntary Sustainability Reporting, as noted below. 3) The entity shall disclose its emissions of (1) oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), reported as NO_x. 4) The entity shall disclose its emissions of (2) oxides of sulfur (SO_x), reported as SO_x. 5) The entity shall disclose its emissions of (3) non-methane volatile organic compounds (VOCs). 6) The entity shall disclose its emissions of (4) particulate matter 10 micrometers or less in diameter (PM₁₀), reported as PM₁₀. <p>The entity may discuss the calculation methodology for its emissions disclosure, such as whether data are from continuous emissions</p>	<p>Management's Criteria: Management has prepared this indicator using the guidance in SASB Oil & Gas-Midstream Sustainability Accounting Standard: Air Quality Topic: EM-MD-120a.1. SO₃ is not included because management has determined it is not considered relevant based on Cheniere's analysis of relevant ESG issues and are</p>

	monitoring systems (CEMS), engineering calculations, or mass balance calculations.	not a significant source of emissions for the Company.
Criteria Air Pollutant Emissions Intensity	<p>GRI Sustainability Reporting Standard 305: Emissions 2016: Disclosure 305-7 Nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur oxides (SO_x), and other significant air emissions</p> <p>The reporting organization shall report the following information:</p> <p>a) Significant air emissions, in kilograms or multiples, for each of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. NO_x ii. SO_x iii. Persistent organic pollutants (POP) iv. Volatile organic compounds (VOC) v. Hazardous air pollutants (HAP) vi. Particulate matter (PM) vii. Other standard categories of air emissions identified in relevant regulations <p>b) Source of the emission factors used. Standards, methodologies, assumptions, and/or calculation tools used.</p> <p>GRI Sustainability Reporting Standard 305: Emissions 2016: Disclosure 305-4 GHG emissions intensity</p> <p>The reporting organization shall report the following information:</p> <p>a) GHG emissions intensity ratio for the organization.</p> <p>b) Organization-specific metric (the denominator) chosen to calculate the ratio.</p> <p>c) Types of GHG emissions included in the intensity ratio; whether direct (Scope 1), energy indirect (Scope 2), and/or other indirect (Scope 3).</p> <p>Gases included in the calculation; whether CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆, NF₃, or all.</p>	<p>Management's Criteria: Numerator: see Criteria Air Pollutant Emissions above.</p> <p>Denominator: quantity of liquified natural gas (LNG) exported in the calendar year as reported to the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) (consistent with denominator for GRI 305-4(b) GHG intensity calculation).</p>
Water	<p>SASB Oil & Gas – Refining and Marketing Standard Water Management Topic: ERM-RM-140a.1. Total fresh water withdrawn, percentage recycled, percentage in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress</p> <p>1) The entity shall disclose the amount of water, in thousands of cubic meters, that was withdrawn from freshwater sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Fresh water may be defined according to the local statutes and regulations where the entity operates. Where there is no regulatory definition, fresh water shall be considered to be water that has less than 1000 parts 	<p>Management's Criteria: Management has prepared this indicator using the guidance in SASB ERM-RM-140a.1. Recycled water is not included because Indicator 2</p>

	<p>per million of dissolved solids per the U.S. Geological Survey.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Water obtained from a water utility in compliance with U.S. National Primary Drinking Water Regulations can be assumed to meet the definition of fresh water. <p>2) The entity shall disclose the percentage of water recycled as the volume, in thousands of cubic meters, recycled divided by the volume of water withdrawn.</p> <p>Any volume of water reused multiple times shall be counted as recycled each time it is recycled and reused.</p>	<p>is not applicable because the Company has no recycled water.</p> <p>In addition to reporting fresh water withdrawn, Management is reporting total water discharge according to Management Criteria: Total water discharge to all areas in thousand cubic meters.</p>
<p>Waste</p>	<p>SASB Oil & Gas – Refining and Marketing Standard Hazardous Materials Management Topic: ERM-150.a.1. Amount of hazardous waste generated, percentage recycled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The entity shall calculate and disclose the total amount of hazardous waste generated, in metric tons. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Hazardous wastes are defined per the legal or regulatory framework(s) applicable within the jurisdiction(s) where the waste is generated. 2) The entity shall calculate and disclose the percentage of hazardous waste recycled as the total weight of hazardous waste generated that was recycled, divided by the total weight of hazardous waste generated. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Hazardous waste that is reused, reclaimed, and/or remanufactured shall be considered within the scope of recycled. ii. Recycled, reused, reclaimed, and remanufactured hazardous waste is defined per the legal or regulatory framework(s) applicable within the jurisdiction where the waste is generated. iii. Materials incinerated, including for energy recovery, shall not be considered within the scope of recycled. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Energy recovery is defined as the use of combustible waste as a means to generate energy through direct incineration, with or without other waste, but with recovery of the heat. 	<p>Management’s Criteria:</p> <p>Management has prepared this indicator using the guidance in SASB Oil & Gas – Refining and Marketing Accounting Standard: Hazardous Materials Management Topic: ERM-150.a.1, with the following exception: management has determined that percentage of hazardous waste recycled is not available.</p>

	<p>ii. The entity may separately disclose the percentage of hazardous waste generated that was incinerated.</p> <p>The entity may use the U.S. Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) or the EU Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC on waste, including its subsequent amendments), for the purposes of defining hazardous waste and/or recycled hazardous waste for operations located in jurisdictions that lack applicable legal or regulatory definitions.</p>	
	<p>SASB Oil & Gas – Midstream Sustainability Accounting Standard Ecological Impacts Topic: EM-MD-160a.4. Number and aggregate volume of hydrocarbon spills, volume in Arctic, volume in Unusually Sensitive Areas (USAs), and volume recovered</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The entity shall disclose the total number and volume (in barrels) of hydrocarbon spills where: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. A spill is defined as greater than 1bbl (42 U.S. gallons or 159 liters). ii. Spills include those that reached the environment and exclude spills that were contained within impermeable secondary containment. 2) Consistent with IPIECA’s Oil and Gas Industry Guidance on Voluntary Sustainability Reporting (hereafter, “IPIECA Guidance”), the volume reported shall represent the total estimated amount spilled that reached the environment and not be reduced by the amount of such hydrocarbon subsequently recovered, evaporated, or otherwise lost. 3) Consistent with IPIECA Guidance, the scope of releases from operations and events includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Above-ground and below-ground facilities ii. Sabotage, earthquakes, or other events outside operational control iii. Company-owned and operated transport iv. Leakage over time, which is counted once at the time that it is identified 4) The entity may disclose spills to soil and water separately. A spill that qualifies as a spill to both soil and water should be reported as a single spill to water, with the volume properly apportioned to soil and water. 5) The entity shall disclose the volume of spills (in bbls) that occurred in the Arctic, which is considered to be the area north 	<p>Management has prepared this indicator using the guidance in SASB Oil & Gas – Midstream Sustainability Accounting Standard: Ecological Impacts Topic: EM-MD-160a.4. Cheniere does not operate in the Arctic or any Unusually Sensitive Areas as defined by the National Pipeline Mapping System of the Office of Pipeline Safety as indicators were deemed not relevant.</p> <p>Management reports all reportable spills, even if less than 1 bbl.</p>

	<p>of the Arctic Circle, or north of the parallel of latitude at 66° 33' north.</p> <p>6) The entity shall disclose the volume of spills in Unusually Sensitive Areas (USAs) as identified by the National Pipeline Mapping System of the Office of Pipeline Safety.</p> <p>7) The entity shall calculate the volume of spills recovered as the amount of spilled hydrocarbons (in bbls) removed from the environment through short-term spill response activities, excluding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Amounts that were recovered during longer-term remediation at spill sites ii. Amounts that evaporated, burned, or were dispersed <p>The entity shall calculate recovery rates using an accepted standard or guideline, such as California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 1, Subdivision 4, Chapter 7, Subchapter 2, Determining Amount of Petroleum Hydrocarbons Recovered, Sections 877-880, Effective June 13, 2009.</p>	
<p>Number and amount (\$) of environmental fines and penalties</p>	<p>GRI Sustainability Reporting Standard 2: General Disclosures 2021: Disclosure 2-27 Compliance with laws and regulations</p> <p>The organization shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) report the total number of significant instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations during the reporting period, and a breakdown of this total by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. instances for which fines were incurred; ii. instances for which non-monetary sanctions were incurred; b) report the total number and the monetary value of fines for instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that were paid during the reporting period, and a breakdown of this total by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. fines for instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that occurred in the current reporting period; ii. fines for instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that occurred in previous reporting periods; c) describe the significant instances of non-compliance; describe how it has determined significant instances of non-compliance. 	<p>Management's Criteria:</p> <p>Management has prepared this indicator using the guidance in GRI Sustainability Reporting Standard 2: General Disclosures 2021: Disclosure 2-27 Compliance with laws and regulations with the following exceptions:</p> <p>1: Only fines paid during the reporting year are included; penalties that are open or under appeal are not included.</p> <p>2: Significant instances of non-</p>

		compliance are reported as required to local, state and federal agencies and publicly available through their respective databases.
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Category – Occupational Health and Safety		
Occupational Health & Safety	<p>SASB Oil & Gas – Refining & Marketing Sustainability Accounting Standard: Workforce Health & Safety Topic: EM-RM-320a.1. (1) Total recordable incident rate (TRIR), (2) fatality rate, and (3) near miss frequency rate (NMFR) for (a) full-time employees and (b) contract employees</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The entity shall disclose its total recordable incident rate (TRIR) for work-related injuries and illnesses. 2) The entity shall disclose its fatality rate for work-related fatalities. 3) The entity shall disclose its near miss frequency rate (NMFR) for work-related near misses. 4) Rates shall be calculated as: (statistic count × 200,000) / hours worked. 5) The scope of disclosure includes work-related incidents only. 6) The entity shall disclose the rates by each of the following employee categories: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Direct, full-time employees, defined as a person legally contracted and paid directly by a company to undertake work associated with its business activities. ii) Contract employees, defined as a person not employed directly by the company who performs services under contract for the company, especially at one of its worksites. 7) The scope of disclosure includes all employees regardless of employee location. 	<p>Management's Criteria: Management has prepared this criteria using the guidance in SASB Oil & Gas – Refining & Marketing Sustainability Accounting Standard Workforce Health & Safety Topic: EM-RM-320a.1, with the following exception: Management includes employees who are not on our payroll but are supervised by Cheniere on a day-to-day basis as full time employees.</p>
Lost Time Incident Rate	<p>Lost time incident rate for (a) full-time employees and (b) contract employees</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The entity discloses its lost time incident rate (LTIR) for work-related injuries and illnesses. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. A Lost Time Incident includes a workplace injury or illness that results in days away from work, restricted work, or transfer to another job. ii. The U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) provides additional resources for determining if 	<p>Management's Criteria: Numerator: number of OSHA-defined lost time incidents multiplied by 200,000 hours. Denominator: the total number of</p>

	<p>injuries or illnesses are considered recordable incidents in its guidance for OSHA Forms 300, 300A, and 301.</p> <p>2) Rates are calculated as: (statistic count x 200,000)/hours worked</p> <p>i. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) provides additional guidance for the calculation of rates in, "How to Compute a Firm's Incidence Rate for Safety Management" and "Incidence Rate Calculator and Comparison Tool."</p> <p>3) The scope of disclosure includes work-related incidents only.</p> <p>i. OSHA guidance for Forms 300, 300A, and 301 provides guidance on determining whether an incident is work-related, as well as definitions for exemptions for incidents that occur in the work environment but are not work-related.</p> <p>4) The entity discloses the rates by each of the following employee categories:</p> <p>i. Direct, full-time employees, defined as a person legally contracted and paid directly by a company to undertake work associated with its business activities.</p> <p>ii. Contract employees, defined as a person not employed directly by the company who performs services under contract for the company, especially at one of its worksites.</p> <p>The scope of disclosure includes all employees regardless of employee location.</p>	<p>exposure hours worked by employees and contractors.</p> <p>The numerator and denominator are consistent with the numerator and denominator for TRIR according to SASB EM-RM-320a.1.</p>
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Category – Process Safety		
<p>Process Safety Events</p>	<p>SASB Oil & Gas – Refining & Marketing Sustainability Accounting Standard: Critical Incident Risk Management Topic: EM-RM-540a.1. Process Safety Event (PSE) rates for Loss of Primary Containment (LOPC) of greater consequence (Tier 1) and lesser consequence (Tier 2)</p> <p>1) The entity shall disclose Tier 1 process safety event (PSE) rates and Tier 2 PSE rates for instances of loss of primary containment (LOPC).</p> <p>i. The entity shall refer to the terms and definitions from the ANSI/API Recommended Practice 754 – Process Safety Performance Indicators for the Refining and Petrochemical Industries (hereafter, ANSI/API RP-754).</p> <p>2) A PSE is defined as an unplanned or uncontrolled LOPC of any material including non-toxic and non-flammable materials (e.g., steam, hot condensate, nitrogen, compressed CO2 or compressed air) from a process, or an undesired event or condition that, under slightly different circumstances, could have resulted in an LOPC of a material.</p> <p>i. LOPC is a type of event.</p> <p>ii. An unplanned or uncontrolled release is an LOPC irrespective of whether the material is released into the environment, or into secondary containment, or</p>	<p>Management has prepared this indicator using the guidance in SASB Oil & Gas – Refining & Marketing Sustainability Accounting Standard Critical Incident Risk Management Topic: EM-RM-540a.1 with the exception of Process Safety Event Rate because this is not a standard industry metric. Management has instead reported total number of process safety events.</p>

	<p>into other primary containment not intended to contain the material released under normal operating conditions.</p> <p>3) A Tier 1 PSE is defined as a LOPC with the greatest consequence, resulting in one or more of the following consequences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. An employee, contractor or subcontractor experiencing a "days away from work" injury and/or fatality. ii. A hospital admission and/or fatality of a third party. iii. An officially declared community evacuation or community shelter-in-place. iv. A fire or explosion resulting in greater than or equal to \$100,000 in direct costs to the entity. v. A pressure relief device (PRD) discharge to atmosphere, whether directly or via a downstream destructive device that results in one or more of the following four consequences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Liquid carryover ii. Discharge to a potentially unsafe location iii. An onsite shelter-in-place iv. Public protective measures (e.g., road closure) and a PRD discharge quantity greater than the threshold quantities specified in Table 1 of ANSI/API RP-754 in anyone-hour period vi. A release of material greater than the threshold quantities specified in Table 1 of ANSI/API RP-754 in any one-hour period. <p>4) A Tier 2 PSE is defined as a LOPC with lesser consequence, not disclosed as a Tier 1 PSE, and resulting in one or more of the following consequences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. An employee, contractor or subcontractor recordable injury. ii. A fire or explosion resulting in greater than or equal to \$2,500 in direct costs to the entity. iii. A PRD discharge to atmosphere, whether directly or via a downstream destructive device that results in one or more of the following four consequences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Liquid carryover ii. Discharge to a potentially unsafe location iii. An onsite shelter-in-place iv. Public protective measures (e.g., road closure) and a PRD discharge quantity greater than the threshold quantities specified in Table 2 of ANSI/API RP-754 in any one-hour period iv. A release of material greater than the threshold quantities specified in Table 2 of ANSI/API RP-754 in any one hour period. <p>5) The Tier 1 PSE Rate shall be calculated as: (Total Tier 1 PSE Count / Total Hours Worked) × 200,000</p>	
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	6) The Tier 2 PSE Rate shall be calculated as: (Total Tier 2 PSE Count / Total Hours Worked) × 200,000 Total hours worked includes employees and contractors.	
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Category - Lobbying		
Political Expenditures	<p>GRI Sustainability Reporting Standard 415: Public Policy 2016</p> <p>Disclosure 415-1 Political contributions</p> <p>The reporting organization shall report the following information:</p> <p>a) Total monetary value of financial and in-kind political contributions made directly and indirectly by the organization by country and recipient/beneficiary.</p> <p>If applicable, how the monetary value of in-kind contributions was estimated.</p>	<p>Management's Criteria: Management has prepared this indicator using the guidance in GRI 415-1 with the exception of monetary in-kind donations because this type of contribution is not relevant.</p>