



<b>Metric</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
Scope 1 Greenhouse Gas Emissions <sup>1</sup>	259,557 Metric Tons CO2e	266,112 Metric Tons CO2e	245,019 Metric Tons CO2e
Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions <sup>1</sup>	430 Metric Tons CO2e	404 Metric Tons CO2e	463 Metric Tons CO2e
Scope 1 Methane Emissions <sup>1</sup>	159,516 Metric Tons CH4 as CO2e	159,147 Metric Tons CH4 as CO2e	131,120 Metric Tons CH4 as CO2e
Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emissions Intensity	4.37 kg CO2e/BOE	4.32 kg CO2e/BOE	3.67 kg CO2e/BOE
Scope 1 & 2 Methane Emissions Intensity	2.70 kg CO2e/BOE	2.58 kg CO2e/BOE	1.96 kg CO2e/BOE
Percentage of Water Recycled	96.5%	92.6%	90.3%
Percentage of Water Withdrawn from Locations with High or Extremely High Water Risk	0%	0%	0%
Surface Footprint % (as of October 2023)			0.50%
Surface Footprint (as of October 2023)			~48 BOEPD/hectare
Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR) – Seneca Employees	0.51	0.00	0.48
Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR) – Contractors	0.75	1.00	0.51
Fatality Rate – Seneca Employees	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fatality Rate – Contractors <sup>2</sup>	0.25	0.00	0.00
Near Miss Frequency Rate – Employees and Contractors	7.64	7.82	2.03

View our 2022 Corporate Responsibility Report for additional information:

<https://www.nationalfuel.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/NFG-2022-CR-Report-Full-Final.pdf>

Notes:

- 1 Scope 1 emissions have been calculated for sources defined by the U.S. EPA’s GHGRP (40 CFR Part 98, as applicable), Natural Gas Sustainability Initiative (NGSI), and also fleet and office buildings. CO2e values have been calculated based on those values in accordance with the published 100-year time horizon global warming potential (GWP) values from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report (AR5)
- 2 In 2020, there were two fatalities of third-party contractor employees: (1) A contractors’ employee that was working on a roof replacement project at an office location fell off the roof and sustained fatal injuries. At the time the fall occurred, the contractor was wearing a harness but was not tied off to an anchor point, a violation of OSHA’s fall protection standard. (2) A contractors’ employee was unloading a contractor owned piece of heavy equipment and sustained fatal injuries when the hydraulic ramp on the contractor’s truck trailer came down on top of him. The contractor was improperly positioned behind the ramp when he attempted to manually lower it due to a failed hydraulic system