



California Resources Corp

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

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.

[Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP](#)

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C1. Introduction

(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

CRC is an independent energy and carbon management company committed to energy transition in the sector. CRC has an unwavering commitment to environmental stewardship while safely providing local, responsibly sourced energy. We are focused on producing energy in a safe and responsible manner, while maximizing the value of our land, mineral and technical resources for decarbonization by developing carbon capture and storage (CCS) and other emissions reducing projects. In 2023, our large portfolio of low-risk and low-decline conventional opportunities comprised approximately 68% of our proved reserves across the three oil and natural gas basins in which we operated. With decades of proven, low-decline reserves, we expect to continue to self-fund our low carbon intensity E&P business, sustainably deploy additional shareholder returns and fund our carbon management activities. Our core fields generate strong free cash flow yield, while our ESG opportunities support our work to achieve some of the most ambitious decarbonization goals in the United States. In 2023, CRC produced approximately 99,700 (gross operated) barrels of oil equivalent per day (Boe/d), 86,000 (net) Boe/d and delivered record financial results. On December 31, 2023, we held approximately 1.7 million net mineral acres spanning three major California oil and gas basins, the largest non-governmental mineral acreage position in the state. The Company's proved reserves totaled an estimated 377 million barrels of oil equivalent (MMBoe) as of December 31, 2023. CRC shares and endorses the State of California's commitment to conserve our natural resources, to mitigate climate change, and to protect our environment. Since our founding in 2014, CRC has consistently set a high standard for environmental stewardship, safe and responsible operations, and community empowerment. We engage proactively with regulatory agencies, communities, and other stakeholders to pursue mutually beneficial outcomes that benefit the communities where we live and work. Our operations span across a variety of landscapes including coastal, urban, and agricultural environments as a result of our advanced production technologies and control systems and facilities are designed and maintained throughout the state with our neighbors, communities, and the environment in mind

[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.

End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
12/31/2023	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

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

2800000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

(1.5.1) Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?

Select from:

No

(1.5.2) How does your reporting boundary differ to that used in your financial statement?

Our CDP reporting boundary differs from our financial reporting boundary in that our financial reporting is conducted on an equity basis, while our CDP reporting follows an operational control approach, covering all emissions from operations we directly control.

[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

CRC

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

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

United States of America

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

Midstream, Upstream, Grid electricity supply from gas

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

- Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

CRC is committed to building a sustainable and transparent supply chain, ensuring that our suppliers and contractors adhere to our standards for health and safety, environmental stewardship, and ethical business conduct. Our tiered supply chain includes direct relationships with tier 1 suppliers who provide critical products and services, while tier 2 and beyond involve indirect suppliers responsible for raw materials and components. We have mechanisms in place to assess and mitigate risks, including compliance with state laws, human rights, labor, and environmental regulations. We also actively engage with agricultural stakeholders and consider them part of our downstream value chain, particularly concerning water use and management. CRC's community outreach extends to our carbon capture and storage (CCS) projects, where we engage with local communities, including environmental justice groups, through public meetings, direct mailings, door-to-door outreach, and multilingual media campaigns. This comprehensive approach allows CRC to address both upstream and downstream impacts, ensuring responsible practices across our entire value chain. Our tier 1 suppliers are crucial to the company's operations and supply because through our direct contractual relationship, they provide products and services to CRC. We do not have a direct relationship with our tier 2 suppliers though they play an important role in the production and delivery of goods and services that tier 1 suppliers provide to CRC. Our tier 3 suppliers supply raw materials and components needed by our tier 2 suppliers to produce the products and services. Our tier 4 suppliers, often consisting of raw material extractors and producers, are at the bottom of CRC's supply chain as they supply raw and basic components to tier 3 suppliers.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

- Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

CRC's core business operations are focused primarily on the production of oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids, and carbon management, rather than industries heavily involved in plastics production or use. CRC's products are sold in bulk and delivered by pipeline, truck, or transmission line in the case of electricity. Therefore, mapping plastics in our value chain is not a relevant topic or strategic priority for CRC, as our efforts are more aligned with managing and mitigating risks related to carbon emissions, energy efficiency, and sustainability in our core areas of operation.

[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)

3

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

CRC's uses these short, medium and long-term horizons in its strategic and financial planning. For example, CRC's financial planning integrates standard financial measures (such as PV10) to prioritize short, medium and long-term projects that enhance renewable energy integration and mitigate carbon costs. CRC also participates in California's climate-related incentives and programs as part of our larger life-of-field planning (such as California's Cap and Trade program) which looks at medium and long-term time horizons. Additionally, CRC's long-term planning incorporates climate-related risks and opportunities, ensuring resilience against physical risks and regulatory changes over the next 10-50 years.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

4

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

CRC's uses these short, medium and long-term horizons in its strategic and financial planning. For example, CRC's financial planning integrates standard financial measures (such as PV10) to prioritize short, medium and long-term projects that enhance renewable energy integration and mitigate carbon costs. CRC also participates in California's climate-related incentives and programs as part of our larger life-of-field planning (such as California's Cap and Trade program and overarching Scoping Plan toward Net Zero) which look at medium and long-term time horizons. Additionally, CRC's long-term planning incorporates climate-related risks and opportunities, ensuring resilience against physical risks and regulatory changes over the next 10-50 years.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

11

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

Select from:

No

(2.1.3) To (years)

50

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

CRC's uses these short, medium and long-term horizons in its strategic and financial planning. For example, CRC's financial planning integrates standard financial measures (such as PV10) to prioritize short, medium and long-term projects that enhance renewable energy integration and mitigate carbon costs. CRC also participates in California's climate-related incentives and programs as part of our larger life-of-field planning (such as California's Cap and Trade and overarching Scoping Plan toward Net Zero) which look at medium and long-term time horizons. Additionally, CRC's long-term planning incorporates climate-related risks and opportunities, ensuring resilience against physical risks and regulatory changes over the next 10-50 years.

[Fixed row]

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

(2.2.1) Process in place

Select from:

- No, but we plan to within the next two years

(2.2.4) Primary reason for not evaluating dependencies and/or impacts

Select from:

- Not an immediate strategic priority

(2.2.5) Explain why you do not evaluate dependencies and/or impacts and describe any plans to do so in the future

CRC has not yet established a formal process for evaluating its impacts and dependencies on nature because the LEAP guidance from the TNFD was published in late 2023, and prior to its publication, we have focused on other environmental issues. Nonetheless, we have been informally addressing our environmental impacts and dependencies for many years and will continue to do so. For instance, CRC identifies biodiversity-sensitive areas near our operations using tools like the California Conservation Plan Boundaries and implements measures to mitigate our impacts on these locations. At our Elk Hills field, we conduct various types of surveys, including spotlighting, foot, and road surveys, to assess our impacts, and have established a biodiversity management plan to address activities that may negatively impact biodiversity. These impact assessments are also conducted at numerous other sites near biodiversity-sensitive areas. In the future, we plan to build on our current efforts to evaluate impacts to establish a more formal process including both impacts and dependencies across our operations.

[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
Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities

(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
- 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

- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- More than once a year

(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
- Sub-national

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

- Enterprise Risk Management
- Internal company methods
- Risk models

Other

Scenario analysis

State Lands Commission and SWISS RE

Desk-based research

External consultants

Materiality assessment

Internal company methods

Other, please specify :**Safety and Spill Prevention Assessments completed by**

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

Drought

Landslide

Wildfires

Heat waves

Toxic spills

Cold wave/frost

Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

Heat stress

Water stress

Sea level rise

Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Increased severity of extreme weather events

Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Policy

Carbon pricing mechanisms

Changes to national legislation

Increased pricing of water

Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation

Market

- Other market, please specify :Chronic dependency on imported energy

Reputation

- Stigmatization of sector

Technology

- Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

- Exposure to litigation
- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Suppliers
- Regulators
- Local communities
- Water utilities at a local level
- Other water users at the basin/catchment level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

CRC's multi-disciplinary and company-wide HSE Risk Management Program prioritizes risks to people and sensitive ecosystems over business or financial impacts. All risks, including climate-related risks (heat waves, wildfires, cold snaps, etc.) and water-related risks (coastal flooding, flash floods, drought/water stress, etc) are evaluated covering short term (0-3 years), medium term (3-10 years), and long-term issues (10-50 years). Per CRC's HSE Risk Evaluation and Response Procedure, CRC identifies potential hazards to personnel, environment, property, reputation, or revenue through Process Hazard Reviews (PHRs), inspections, audits, or surveys, and such risks are assessed for their potential for HSE consequences, impacts on the business and potential mitigation opportunities. Through these

assessments, risks are prioritized for mitigation using CRC's Risk Matrix and are periodically reassessed. Higher-level risks are reported, validated, and reviewed annually with the Sustainability and Audit Committees of the Board of Directors to ensure HSE risk management remains a top priority. HSE risk management policies, standards and procedures are in place at all operating locations to identify, prioritize, and apply feasible risk mitigation options. CRC's Risk Management Community of Practice leverages the expertise of company engineers and scientists to share opportunities for improvement. Risks and opportunities related to climate change are considered at the asset and company-wide levels. Each capital project is reviewed by a multi-disciplinary team to evaluate regulatory requirements and project risks and to identify appropriate engineering and administrative mitigation measures. Some examples of risks evaluated include the cost of carbon under California's Cap and Trade program (regulatory) and coastal flooding at operations near the coastline (acute physical). To evaluate supply chain risks, we use CRC's Supply Risk Matrix. When a risk is identified, it will be assessed based on its background, CRC's ability to respond and what mitigation techniques or controls would apply to this risk. Risks are then evaluated using a modified heat map which measures the inherent risk (impact potential * likelihood) against the management action and control effectiveness to determine which of the following actionable quadrants a risk falls into: Operate, Tolerate, Monitor or Improve. Each quadrant is defined by several characteristics and mitigation strategies. If a risk falls into the Tolerate quadrant, CRC typically takes a collaborative approach to maintain cost and availability control. The Operate quadrant is often applicable to regularly mandated suppliers where CRC will consider developing alternatives or innovative substitutions. The Improve quadrant is made up of high-cost and high impact strategic suppliers. CRC will conduct a deeper review of the suppliers in this quadrant to develop solutions. The Monitor quadrant is also made up of high-cost and high impact suppliers which CRC then targets for negotiation and strategy. Risks are evaluated through the Supply Risk Matrix more than once a year.

[Add row]

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

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

No

(2.2.7.3) Primary reason for not assessing interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(2.2.7.4) Explain why you do not assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

CRC has not yet established a formal process for evaluating its impacts and dependencies on nature because the LEAP guidance from the TNFD was published in late 2023, and prior to its publication, we have focused on other environmental issues. Nonetheless, we have been informally addressing our environmental impacts

and dependencies for many years and will continue to do so. For instance, CRC identifies biodiversity-sensitive areas near our operations using tools like the California Conservation Plan Boundaries and implements measures to mitigate our impacts on these locations. At our Elk Hills field, we conduct various types of surveys, including spotlighting, foot, and road surveys, to assess our impacts, and have established a biodiversity management plan to address activities that may negatively impact biodiversity. These impact assessments are also conducted at numerous other sites near biodiversity-sensitive areas. In the future, we plan to build on our current efforts to evaluate impacts to establish a more formal process including both impacts and dependencies across our operations.
[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 important for biodiversity
- Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

- Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water
- Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

We identify priority locations based on their proximity to biodiversity sensitive locations. These sites include those located adjacent to and in areas involved in Natural Community Conservation Plans (NCCP) as defined by the as California Conservation Plan Boundaries, as well as Areas of Conservation Emphasis as defined by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. We collaborate with these government agencies to identify these sites. One of these sites, Elk Hills, was also identified to

be exposed to water risks that have a substantive financial or strategic impact on CRC's business. The majority of our facilities are within a region of water stress; however, Elk Hills was the only facility identified to have risks with the potential to create substantive impact. We use CRC's multi-disciplinary and company-wide HSE Risk Management Program to identify and prioritize sites with water-related risks.

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

Select from:

- Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

CRC Priority locations.pdf
[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

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We identify substantive environmental risks using our Risk Matrix as a part of CRC's multi-disciplinary and company-wide HSE Risk Management Program. Higher-level risks are reported, validated, and reviewed annually with the Sustainability and Audit Committees of the Board of Directors to ensure HSE risk management remains a top priority. Risks may be substantive regardless of the time horizon, frequency or likelihood.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

CRC defines substantive opportunities as those that are more likely than not to occur. Our definition of substantive opportunities may differ slightly depending on the project.

[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) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

The State of California, through various agencies (such as regional water quality control boards, department of water resources or the division of geologic and energy management) is authorized to issue permits and enforce the federal Clean Water and the Safe Drinking Water Acts, Federal water quality rules and regulations interact or are 'packaged' together as part of the state regulations in some instances. Each of these regulatory regimes identifies compounds or characteristics of

water discharges that if measured over defined levels may be detrimental to human health and the environment. In broadest terms, water quality regulations whether regulated by federal or state law are based on the principle of pollution prevention, preservation, and human health standards.

[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

Oil that spills or leaks from pipelines, storage tanks or wells can negatively impact water quality and ecosystems. When oil spills into water, it spreads out rapidly, forming a slick that blocks sunlight and reduces oxygen levels, which are essential for aquatic life. This can suffocate fish, kill plants, and harm microorganisms that are vital to the ecosystem. This can lead to reduced biodiversity and long-term ecosystem damage.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

CRC is committed to preventing spills through construction, maintenance, and mechanical integrity programs. We were the first oil and gas company in California to sign a statewide Project Labor Agreement (PLA), ensuring facilities are built and maintained by a qualified workforce. Our teams inspect and maintain pipelines, which are regularly assessed by internal and third-party engineers and audited by regulators. In 2023, CRC achieved a 99.9999% oil spill prevention rate, exceeding compliance requirements. We adopted California's Assembly Bill 1197 early, securing full Spill Management Team (SMT) certification in 2023, the first oil and gas operator to do so. This enhances our ability to proactively manage spill responses. CRC has invested in automated monitoring systems to detect and mitigate spills, particularly at Elk Hills. Our asset integrity program focuses on inspections to prevent corrosion and ensure containment. Employees can shut down operations to prevent incidents. CRC's 24/7 emergency response center conducts regular drills with local and federal responders to ensure preparedness. CRC evaluates success by monitoring spill rates and conducting audits to ensure all procedures minimize environmental risks. For further information, see CRC's sustainability reporting at www.crc.com/esg

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Other physical pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

The primary storm water pollutant at our construction sites is sediment. Excessive amounts of sediment can cloud water thus reducing the amount of sunlight reaching aquatic life, habitat, and spawning areas. This reduction in sunlight can prevent plant growth due to decreased photosynthesis therefore reducing the food available to wildlife and decreasing biodiversity. Although storm water runoff is a natural occurrence, sediments in construction sites contribute to more sediments deposited in streams at a faster rate.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

CRC has prevention measures in place such as storm water pollution prevention plans (SWPPP) and complies with all applicable stormwater regulations that include pre- and post-rain event site inspections, and maintenance/repair of BMP controls in compliance with local, state, and federal stormwater regulations.
[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, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

(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

*Environmental risks associated with plastics have not been identified as having material impact to CRC's business.
[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 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

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Increased operating costs may occur due to climate-related legislative and regulatory risks such as California's AB 32 (and its GHG Mandatory Reporting Regulation and Cap and Trade), Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations, Senate Bills (SB) 905 and 1137, EPA's GHG and carbon capture and storage regulations, the Inflation

Reduction Act (IRA), and California and federal oil and natural gas regulations. Since 2012, CARB regulations have required us to obtain and retire GHG emissions allowances corresponding to reported and covered GHG emissions from operations and, starting in 2015, from the sale of certain products to customers for use in California. The 2022 CARB Scoping Plan outlines a path for the state to reach net-zero by 2045 through stricter methane emission controls, including monitoring, leak detection, and tank vapor recovery. The IRA, expected to be applicable to CRC starting in 2024, could also accelerate the transition to a low-carbon economy and impose new costs on our operations through a methane emissions charge. In addition, SB 905 involves the development of permitting and pipeline safety regulations over a multiyear period to facilitate the development of CCS projects in California, which could impair or prohibit projects that may rely on CO2 pipeline transportation, like Carbon TerraVault.

(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

- Short-term

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

Select from:

- Very likely

(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

California's cap and trade program provides for a direct price on greenhouse gas emissions and with the 2022 Scoping Plan providing overall direction and regulatory certainty toward support of a net zero GHG economy using cap and trade as a regulatory lever, pricing of allowances has continued to increase well above inflation and the minimum prices set by regulation. In 2023, using an average futures price for GHG allowances (32.15/MT CO2e), CRC incurred costs of 90MM to fund the state's climate and GHG mitigation beyond the allotment of 446,876 MT GHG emissions allowances with respect to certain upstream operations. CRC purchased

allowances principally related to GHG emissions from electricity generation, gas processing and compression, and sales of certain natural gas liquids. In comparison to 2022, this demonstrates an increase in direct costs by approximately 26.5MM.

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

Select from:

Yes

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

74184340.3

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

74184340.3

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

In 2023, CRC incurred approximately 74 million for mandatory GHG emissions allowances in California, and costs of such allowances per metric ton of GHG emissions are expected to increase in the future as CARB reduces the number of available allowances, increases its targeted price and covers more operations and products in the program. This potential financial impact figure is calculated based on the difference between CRC's 2023 GHG emissions covered under the Cap-and-Trade program in California (2,753,603 MT CO₂e) and GHG emissions allocated to CRC (446,876 MT CO₂e), which is CRC's remaining compliance obligation, multiplied by the market price of 32.16 per ton of carbon credits. Remaining compliance obligation 2,753,603– 446,876 2,306,727 MT 2,306,727 x 32.16 74,184,340.30

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Increase investment in R&D

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

37000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response to risk is based on CRC's total carbon management investments in 2023, which includes lease cost for sequestration land easements, advocacy, engineering and design, and other startup related costs.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To mitigate against more stringent regulations around greenhouse gas emissions and expected carbon allowance price increases, CRC is working to respond by designing, implementing, and operating our carbon capture and sequestration (CCS) projects to lower our operational GHG emissions and to meet our ESG Goals by providing CCS as a service. This would simultaneously reduce CRC's carbon footprint and decrease the amount of mandatory GHG emission allowances we would need to purchase as well as provide opportunities for other industries to do the same. In 2023, CRC continued the implementation and development of CCS in company-owned fields to reach CRC's goal of storing 200 million metric tons of CO₂e by 2045. An important joint venture (JV) with Brookfield Renewable began in August of 2022 to focus on CCS development opportunities. Brookfield has committed an initial 500 million to invest in CCS projects that are jointly approved through the JV. The investment from Brookfield will be allocated through the Brookfield Global Transition Fund (BGTF), the world's largest fund dedicated to facilitating the global transition to a net zero carbon economy. The initial Brookfield commitment of 500 million provides CRC with additional capital to advance the Company's carbon management strategy, de-risks its CCS projects and aims to significantly progress the decarbonization of California. CRC and its investment partners, including Brookfield, look to invest 2.5 billion over the next 5 years to advance CCS projects. If permitting and investment timing targets are met, this would mean an average of 500 million per year invested in the energy transition. The investments made by CRC and BGTF in 2022 and moving forward for the CCS projects will be key in achieving 200 million metric tons of CO₂e and CRC's Full-Scope Net Zero Goal by 2045.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

Inadequate water-related infrastructure

(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

- Other, please specify :Kern River Basin

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Based on a recent Process Hazard Analysis (PHA), a water-related risk that could have a substantive financial impact to CRC could be caused by a loss of water supply in the Fire Water Storage Tank at the major gas plant facility at Elk Hills, CGP1. Although water in this tank is not required during normal operation of the plant; if a loss of water supply occurred in the fire water system during a fire, there could be incremental impact from the reduced inability to suppress the fire from escalating in size and severity. The PHA covered a range of acute causes of loss of water supply such as tank water level failure, pump failure, and pipe failure. Additionally, slowly developing and chronic causes of water supply loss such as severe drought or utility water rationing were NOT specifically considered in the PHA, but CRC expects these systematic risks to be recognized and addressed before there is an impact. A loss of water supply in the Fire Water Storage Tank due to an acute infrastructure failure resulting in fire escalation and significant incremental financial impact was determined to have a probability level of 3 in the CRC Risk Matrix, corresponding to a frequency of less than once per year—deeming this risk very unlikely to occur in the next six years. The risk of loss of water supply due to a slow onsetting water restriction resulting in fire risk escalation has not been evaluated via a PHA or CRC Risk Matrix but would likely be deemed non-credible.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(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:

- Very 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

Because 54% of CRC's revenue and 42% of CRC's BOE oil and gas product volume is dependent on the Elk Hills Power and CGP1 gas plant, the PHA determined that if a fire occurred and was not able to be extinguished due to a loss of water supply, a financial impact could range from 5 million to 20 million. It is important to note that it is very unlikely a fire with this severe of a magnitude would occur at all at this facility.

(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)

5000000

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

20000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The range of 5MM to 20MM was estimated by the team as the worst-case credible property damage and loss of revenue consequence for the loss of water to the Fire Water Tank. This estimate was based on a multi-disciplinary team with expertise in engineering, operations, and risk analysis.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

200000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

If CRC determines that a loss of water supply to the Fire Water Tank at facility CGP1 becomes more likely, a mitigation measure would be the installation of an automatic filling function costing 200,000 as outlined below. Equipment: 100,000 Installation: 75,000 Salary from Employee oversight and management: 25,000 150,000 35,000 25,000 200,000.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

CRC continuously implements numerous engineering and administrative controls to prevent the accidental release of flammable materials and occurrence of fires at the Elk Hills CGP1 facility, which precludes the need for the Fire Water stored as a contingency in the Fire Water Storage Tank and reduces the risk associated with loss of water supply in the tank. Additionally, at the time of the PHA for the facility, CRC had implemented level monitoring equipment and alarm to alert facility operating personnel if water in the tank falls below a pre-determined minimum storage level. CRC will continue to monitor the risk associated with acute losses of fire water supply by conducting a PHA of the CGP1 facility every 1-5 years. If CRC determines that this risk increases to a level requiring mitigation, an example risk reduction measure that could be implemented is an equipment upgrade that enables automatic tank filling. Any project of this type would require detailed scoping and evaluation, but a rough estimate is that it could be installed within 7 months to a year and cost 200,000 (rough order of magnitude at best). Implementation of a new risk reduction measure such as this would be weighed against all other proposed and existing risk reduction measures, then prioritized accordingly for detailed evaluation and execution.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk2

(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

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As a result of severe droughts occurring in California over the last several decades, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) was passed, which required state designated medium- and high- priority basins and sub-basins to form a groundwater sustainability agency and to develop long-term groundwater sustainability plans. Under SGMA, groundwater sustainability agencies may implement plans and policies that restrict groundwater extraction and water usage and increase the cost of water. Regulations developed by these agencies may affect the cost to operate certain CRC facilities, particularly for fresh water needed for power generation and farming operations, which may increase operating costs ranging from 100 to 500 per acre feet for 5,000 acre-feet. The vast majority of water used by CRC's operations is recycled produced water that is not expected to be affected by these groundwater management plans.

(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

If fresh water supplies were curtailed significantly, CRC could experience higher operating costs in certain areas, particularly with respect to electricity generation that requires fresh cooling water supply and farming operations. In the event of curtailment, CRC may need to identify alternative water supplies and/or further expand our produced water treatment and recycling. CRC estimated the financial impact of freshwater curtailment by varying the cost of water from 100 to 500 per acre foot for the amount of water we typically use in one year – approximately 5,000-acre feet. At costs above that amount, we would increase recycling and use of non-fresh water supplies.

(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)

500000

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

2500000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*If fresh water supplies were curtailed significantly, CRC could experience higher operating costs in certain areas, particularly with respect to electricity generation that requires fresh cooling water supply and farming operations. In the event of curtailment, CRC may need to identify alternative water supplies and/or further expand our produced water treatment and recycling. CRC estimated the financial impact of freshwater curtailment by varying the cost of water from 100 to 500 per acre foot for the amount of water we typically use in one year – approximately 5,000-acre feet. At costs above that amount, we would increase recycling and use of non-fresh water supplies. Minimum Figure: 100 per acre ft (price of water) * 5,000-acre feet (amount of water used) 500,000 Maximum Figure: 500 per acre ft (price of water) * 5,000-acre feet (amount of water used) 2, 500,000*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

492000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of managing the water-related risk was 492,000, which includes conducting water leak detection surveys, replacing two miles of pipeline at Elk Hills, installing 67 isolation valves, and adding four water meters across Kern Front, South Coles Levee, and LA Basin. Additionally, we installed a surveillance camera at the Cawelo discharge location to monitor water quality. These costs were calculated by adding material, labor, and installation expenses for each activity.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Water management is an essential part of our operations and is a method we implement to address the risks associated with groundwater mandates, such as the SGMA. For example, we treat and re-use water co-produced with oil and natural gas for vital activities. We also provide treated, reclaimed water to agricultural water districts while also using supplied water from various local and regional sources in our power plants and in support of operations. Through these investments, we have served for years as a net water supplier to agriculture. In 2023, CRC supplied 4.75 billion gallons of treated, reclaimed water to agricultural water districts, sustaining our role as a net water supplier. In order to progress towards our Freshwater Usage Reduction Goal of 30% reduction by 2025 based on a 2022 baseline, CRC created an Operations Team in 2022 to coordinate with a water leak detection company and conduct water leak detection and surveys. These surveys helped CRC identify opportunities to reduce and minimize unidentified and remote area leaks. These surveys and processes are now integrated throughout our operations and enable real-time analysis of usage data to identify spikes in increased water consumption or possible loss due to leaks. In 2023, CRC surveyed approximately 100 miles of the freshwater pipeline system at Elk Hills and identified areas with integrity concerns due to corrosion. Consequently, CRC replaced approximately two miles of pipeline at Elk Hills in 2023 and added 67 isolation valves along the freshwater pipelines that were not feeding critical equipment to prevent future leakages. Four water meters were also installed at Kern Front (1), South Coles Levee (1), and Los Angeles Basin (2) operations. Additionally, CRC added a surveillance camera to monitor water quality and any changes to water flowing into Cawelo Water District which supplies irrigation water for agricultural use.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk3

(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

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

While CRC is the largest oil and natural gas producer in California, we produce only a small fraction of all the oil and natural gas used in California. In 2023, CRC produced approximately 99,700 (gross operated) barrels of oil equivalent per day (Boe/d), 86,000 (net) Boe/d and delivered record financial results. State policies that restrict the use of petroleum products and political measures to impose restrictions on the production of petroleum products or subsidize other forms of energy may affect the demand for our products and services resulting in up to 32.4 million in decreased revenues, if for example the state banned the production of dry natural gas in the state. For instance, the Inflation Reduction Act, signed into law in August 2022, could further accelerate the transition of the economy away from fossil fuels towards lower- or zero-carbon emission alternatives. This is a relevant risk to CRC because 97.6% of our total operating revenues were from oil, natural gas and NGL sales in 2022. This risk is considered very unlikely and of medium magnitude because the company and its key customers make products with tremendous versatility. Currently, most of CRC's products and those of its customers are consumed locally due to high California demand

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

- Long-term

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

Select from:

- Very 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 state's continued vulnerability to power outages and power shutoffs make this risk very unlikely, with natural gas continuing to serve a pivotal role in electricity generation and heating, cooking and industrial applications. However, the maximum financial impact assumes curtailing of natural gas sales in certain locations, which again, we believe is a very unlikely scenario.

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

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

23515130

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The maximum financial impact assumes curtailing of natural gas sales in certain locations, which we believe is a very unlikely scenario. Total 2023 natural gas production in our Sacramento Valley production operations was 5,475,000 MSCF. If 50% of our Sacramento Valley gas production operations were to shut in, at 8.59 per MSCF financial impact to sales, this would result in a potential 23.54 million in decreased revenues. (50% x 5,475,000 MSCF x 8.59/MSCF 23,515,130)

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

37182000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of implementing these CCS and solar projects in 2023, which will help CRC reduce GHG allowances, is as follows: -Internal staffing costs: 182,000 -CCS development costs: 37,000,000 182,000 37,000,000 37,182,000.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

CRC is constantly evaluating its operations to reduce carbon intensity production in order to mitigate potential risks related to potential state policies to restrict the use or production of petroleum. This includes our successful methane emission reduction projects, as well as our ongoing expansion of renewable energy at our operations and our Elk Hills carbon capture and storage project. For example, in 2019 CRC immediately implemented strategies to increase renewable energy consumption by entering several 20-year solar PPAs, four of which have been issued a Notice to Proceed in 2022. In 2023, subcontractor performance issues forced CRC to re-bid projects, which are on track to be online in 2025. A total of 38.5 MW of solar power will be provided to two CRC oilfields to reduce the carbon intensity of those fields and a set of smaller back of the meter solar projects are being assessed totaling approximately 10 additional MW of solar power. Additionally, the Carbon TerraVault JV projects are proceeding through state and federal permitting including the CalCapture project at the Elk Hills Power Plant, when permitted, funded, and installed, would reduce CRC's carbon dioxide emissions by 30%. In 2022, costs incurred by CRC for these projects include staffing, site preparation and permitting, as well as Carbon Management expenses such as lease cost for sequestration easements, advocacy, and other startup related costs. The implementation of these projects will allow us to diversify our energy mix to mitigate the impacts of state policies that impose restrictions on our petroleum products.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk2

(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

- Other, please specify :Kern River Basin

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As a result of severe droughts occurring in California over the last several decades, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) was passed, which required state designated medium- and high- priority basins and sub-basins to form a groundwater sustainability agency and to develop long-term groundwater sustainability plans. Under SGMA, groundwater sustainability agencies may implement plans and policies that restrict groundwater extraction and water usage and increase the cost of water. Regulations developed by these agencies may affect the cost to operate certain CRC facilities, particularly for fresh water needed for power generation and farming operations, which may increase operating costs ranging from 100 to 500 per acre feet for 5,000 acre-feet. The vast majority of water used by CRC's operations is recycled produced water that is not expected to be affected by these groundwater management plans.

(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

If fresh water supplies were curtailed significantly, CRC could experience higher operating costs in certain areas, particularly with respect to electricity generation that requires fresh cooling water supply and farming operations. In the event of curtailment, CRC may need to identify alternative water supplies and/or further expand our produced water treatment and recycling. CRC estimated the financial impact of freshwater curtailment by varying the cost of water from 100 to 500 per acre foot for the amount of water we typically use in one year – approximately 5,000-acre feet. At costs above that amount, we would increase recycling and use of non-fresh water supplies.

(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)

500000

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

2500000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*Minimum Figure: 100 per acre ft (price of water) * 5,000-acre feet (amount of water used) 500,000 Maximum Figure: 500 per acre ft (price of water) * 5,000-acre feet (amount of water used) 2,500,000*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

492000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of managing the water-related risk was 492,000, which includes conducting water leak detection surveys, replacing two miles of pipeline at Elk Hills, installing 67 isolation valves, and adding four water meters across Kern Front, South Coles Levee, and LA Basin. Additionally, we installed a surveillance camera at the Cawelo discharge location to monitor water quality. These costs were calculated by adding material, labor, and installation expenses for each activity.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Water management is an essential part of our operations and is a method we implement to address the risks associated with groundwater mandates, such as the SGMA. For example, we treat and re-use water co-produced with oil and natural gas for vital activities. We also provide treated, reclaimed water to agricultural water districts while also using supplied water from various local and regional sources in our power plants and in support of operations. Through these investments, we have served for years as a net water supplier to agriculture. In 2023, CRC supplied 4.75 billion gallons of treated, reclaimed water to agricultural water districts, sustaining our role as a net water supplier. In order to progress towards our Freshwater Usage Reduction Goal of 30% reduction by 2025 based on a 2022 baseline, CRC created an Operations Team in 2022 to coordinate with a water leak detection company and conduct water leak detection and surveys. These surveys helped CRC identify opportunities to reduce and minimize unidentified and remote area leaks. These surveys and processes are now integrated throughout our operations and enable real-time analysis of usage data to identify spikes in increased water consumption or possible loss due to leaks. In 2023, CRC surveyed approximately 100 miles of the freshwater pipeline system at Elk Hills and identified areas with integrity concerns due to corrosion. Consequently, CRC replaced approximately two miles of pipeline at Elk Hills in 2023 and added 67 isolation valves along the freshwater pipelines that were not feeding critical equipment to prevent future leakages. Four water meters were also installed at Kern Front (1), South Coles Levee (1), and Los Angeles Basin (2) operations. Additionally, CRC added a surveillance camera to monitor water quality and any changes to water flowing into Cawelo Water District which supplies irrigation water for agricultural use.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

OPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

92500000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

41-50%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The OPEX figures are calculated based on the sum potential financial impact associated with mandatory GHG allowances and Sustainable Groundwater Management Act.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

OPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

2500000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Water-related OPEX is based on the potential financial impact associated with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

2500000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

*The total revenue is based on the assumption of curtailing natural gas sales in certain locations, which we believe is a very unlikely scenario.
[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

Other, please specify :Kern River Basin

(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

1

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

Select from:

1-25%

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

Select from:

26-50%

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

Select from:

51-60%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Based on a recent Process Hazard Analysis (PHA), a water-related risk that could have a substantive financial impact to CRC could be caused by a loss of water supply in the Fire Water Storage Tank at the major gas plant facility at Elk Hills, CGP1. Although water in this tank is not required during normal operation of the plant; if a loss of water supply occurred in the fire water system during a fire, there could be incremental impact from the reduced inability to suppress the fire from escalating in size and severity. A loss of water supply in the Fire Water Storage Tank due to an acute infrastructure failure resulting in fire escalation and significant incremental financial impact was determined to have a probability level of 3 in the CRC Risk Matrix, corresponding to a frequency of less than once per year—deeming this risk very unlikely to occur in the next six years. The risk of loss of water supply due to a slow onsetting water restriction resulting in fire risk escalation has not been evaluated via a PHA or CRC Risk Matrix but would likely be deemed non-credible. Because 54% of CRC's revenue and 42% of CRC's BOE oil and gas product volume is dependent on the Elk Hills CGP1 gas plant, the PHA determined that if a fire occurred and was not able to be extinguished due to a loss of water supply, a financial impact could range from 5 million to 20 million

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	CRC received one administrative violation that was settled with no penalties.

[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)?

Yes

(3.5) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

California CaT - ETS

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

California CaT - ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

100

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

100

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

446876

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

2248936

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

2688461.31

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

152267.52

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

California's Cap and Trade program uses a 3-year compliance period. In accordance with the program, the fourth compliance period commenced on January 1, 2021 and ended on December 31, 2023. In 2023, CRC retired 30% of its compliance obligation for the 2022 production year which for direct emissions totals 811,785 MT CO₂e of credits. CRC also generates a compliance obligation for sales of products such as NGLs within the state that is equal to emissions from the use of sold products, a scope 3 emission category.

[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) regulations have required the oil and gas industry to obtain GHG emissions allowances corresponding to reported GHG emissions from operations since 2013 and, starting in 2015, from the sale of certain products to customers for use in California as part of the Cap-and-Trade program. Under the program, the CARB set a state-wide maximum limit on total GHG emissions, and this cap declines annually through 2030. We are required to obtain allowances or qualifying offset credits for each metric ton of GHGs emitted from our operations and from the sale of certain products to customers for use in California. The availability of allowances will decline over time, and the cost to acquire such allowances is expected to increase. CRC has been participating in the California Cap-and-Trade program since its inception in 2013. CRC's key strategy for cost-effective compliance with the California Cap-and-Trade program is to routinely monitor the futures price of GHG emissions allowances in California, which effectively set a price for carbon emissions in the state. We have a dedicated team whose primary responsibility is to stay updated with regulatory compliance. Our team consists of government affairs, communications, and regulatory staff. In 2023, the auction clearance price was \$32.15 per metric ton which is the most applicable price for CRC to use. Given that carbon prices are expected to increase over time, within our strategy, long-term capital projects are reviewed and updated in our life-of-field planning to reflect costs and opportunities for energy efficiency and reliability. Since 2021 and continuing into 2023, we applied this strategy at our proposed CalCapture carbon capture and sequestration project at Elk Hills, operating scenarios and alternative fuel choices such as electrification, use of natural gas, or natural gas liquids in lieu of diesel engines, and use of renewable energy sources along with other management and economic alternatives. In 2023, with a futures price of 32.16 we incurred GHG allowance costs at Elk Hills Power Plant of \$51.5MM. Costs of such allowances per metric ton of GHG emissions are expected to increase in the future as CARB expands program requirements. These cost triggers also provide opportunities to purchase or sell GHG allowances in transactions with third parties.

(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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 carbon capture and storage

(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

CRC is dedicated to being a significant part of the solution for reaching and maintaining carbon neutrality, and helping California meet its emissions reduction goals. CRC has successfully submitted permit applications for about 120 million metric tons of CO2 Class VI storage to the EPA, completed multiple FEED studies and project cost evaluations of capture equipment, experienced subsurface, reservoir and injection management capabilities and developed a team of 39 individuals focused on all aspects of this Carbon Management Business. Carbon capture from the Elk Hills Power Plant or similar facilities in the area would reduce GHG allowance costs and in some cases generate Low Carbon Fuel Standard credits. CRC and its predecessor invested billions of dollars in acquiring the Elk Hills Field and consolidating the field and the surrounding fields CRC operates with integrated infrastructure for power generation and distribution, oil and natural gas gathering, natural gas and NGL processing and water management, all managed from a Consolidated Control Facility at Elk Hills. The 550 megawatt, combined-cycle Elk Hills Power Plant generates electricity for the Elk Hills Field and surrounding fields and supplies surplus electricity to a local utility and the grid sufficient to power over 300,000 homes.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

Reduced direct 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

Long-term

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

Select from:

More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

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

Carbon capture from facilities, such as the Elk Hills Power Plant would reduce GHG allowance costs and could generate Low Carbon Fuel Standard credits

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

Select from:

Yes

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

51500000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Calculated potential financial impact consists of avoided GHG allowance costs at Elk Hills Power Plant [32.15 (2023 futures price) for 1.66 MM metric tons of CO₂e]. 32.15 x 1,600,000 metric tons CO₂e 51,500,000 This figure does not include OPEX, capital recovery, or monetization of other potential environmental benefits or credits (e.g., LCFS credits), or potential federal (45Q) or state tax credits, which depend on the final design, scope, permitting and timing of the Carbon TerraVault project.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

37000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

In 2023, as part of this investment in CCS, CRC has expended a total cost of approximately 37,000,000 on Carbon Management Expenses which consist of lease cost for sequestration easements, advocacy, and other startup related costs.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We have a dedicated CCS Team of 39 people focused on all aspects of CRC's Carbon Management Business including storage permits submitted to the EPA, FEED studies and project cost evaluations of capture equipment, and subsurface, reservoir and injection management skills and capabilities. In line with our Full-Scope 2045 Net Zero Goal, the Carbon TerraVault JV targets 5 million metric tons per annum of permanent CO₂ storage by the end of 2027. We plan to design and permit the state's first CCS system at our Elk Hills Field. The CCS system, if permitted, funded and installed, would put the Elk Hills Power Plant on a path to serve as a carbon neutral source of base-load electricity for California. In 2022, CRC continued working towards the implementation of the CCS system by proceeding with refinement of the carbon capture facility design to increase energy efficiency, decrease water requirements and reduce capital expense estimates. Further, CRC evaluated its subsurface assets for use as carbon storage facilities including physical capacities, permitting and regulatory timelines and potential sources of captured CO₂. Although the project is still underway, CRC expects the results of our TerraVault I CCS project to increase CRC's ESG leadership within our industry and once operational, save 51,500,000 annually in avoided GHG allowance costs. CRC and its investment partners, including Brookfield, look to invest 2.5 billion over the next 5 years to advance CCS projects. If permitting and investment timing targets are met, this would mean an average of 500 million per year invested in the energy transition.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

- Cost savings

(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

- Other, please specify :Kern River Basin

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Although CRC's water supply is unlikely to be curtailed, we are committed to conserving fresh water, in line with our Freshwater Usage Reduction Goal, improving our water efficiency in operations, and expanding our supply of recycled and reclaimed water to lower operational costs. This includes water efficiency upgrades and supplying water to agricultural users. Our Water Management Team collaborates with local water districts and state agencies to implement conservation and recycling projects that protect freshwater resources in the communities we serve. At our Kern Front field, CRC recycles approximately 90% of produced water, which is sold to agricultural districts. Since 2014, this initiative has made CRC a net water supplier, helping sustain local farmers during droughts. In 2023, CRC delivered almost 4.75 billion gallons of reclaimed water to agricultural districts for irrigation or recharge. Additionally, in 2022, we installed nine water meters at our Elk Hills Power Plant and identified 26 leaks, saving around 643 barrels of freshwater daily. Through these efforts, CRC has made significant progress toward its goal of reducing freshwater use in oil and gas operations by 30% by 2025. From a 2022 baseline of 5,765,436 barrels, 2023 usage was reduced to 4,046,106 barrels, representing a reduction of 1,718,330 barrels. These efforts allow us to track water loss and continue making reductions in freshwater usage.

(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:

Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Low

(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

CRC's progress in reducing freshwater usage by 1.7 million barrels in 2023, along with investments in water recycling and infrastructure, positions the company for notable financial benefits. The anticipated financial effects include cost savings from reduced freshwater purchases and lower operational expenses tied to increased production efficiency. By recycling 90% of produced water and implementing leak detection systems, CRC minimizes water wastage, optimizing its water management practices. This focus on water conservation is expected to enhance production efficiency, reduce distribution costs, and ultimately contribute to stronger cash flow and profitability as CRC continues to meet its water reduction goals by 2025.

(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

492000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

This cost included 215,000 for 2 miles of pipeline at Elk Hills and 277,000 for water leak detection surveys, 67 isolation valves, 4 water meters, & surveillance at Cawelo discharge.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

At our Kern Front field, CRC recycles approximately 90% of produced water, which is sold to agricultural districts. Since 2014, this initiative has made CRC a net water supplier, helping sustain local farmers during droughts. In 2023, CRC delivered almost 4.75 billion gallons of reclaimed water to agricultural districts for irrigation or recharge. Additionally, in 2022, we installed nine water meters at our Elk Hills Power Plant and identified 26 leaks, saving around 643 barrels of freshwater daily. Through these efforts, CRC has made significant progress toward its goal of reducing freshwater use in oil and gas operations by 30% by 2025. From a 2022 baseline of 5,765,436 barrels, 2023 usage was reduced to 4,046,107 barrels, representing a reduction of 1,718,329 barrels. These efforts allow us to track water loss and continue making reductions in freshwater usage.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

Use of renewable 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

CRC has been actively pursuing opportunities to make our operations more efficient than those of our competitors. Over the last several years, we have implemented a number of emissions reduction and energy efficiency projects, such as the design of our Carbon TerraVault carbon capture and sequestration project at our Elk Hills Power Plant, which will allow us to sustainably provide energy to Californians and to provide local solutions to protect our environment and mitigate effects of climate change. For example, implementing CCS through CRC's Carbon TerraVault JV would put the Elk Hills Power Plant on a path to serve as a carbon neutral source of base-load electricity for California and would also result in cost savings from reduced GHG emissions as well as LCFS credits. The value proposition of these projects is also increased by the enhancements to the foundational 45Q tax credit increase from the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 which increased the 45Q value for CO2 permanently stored in geological formations. Opportunities to invest in renewables such as the Power Purchase Agreements to construct 45MW of solar capacity adjacent to one or more of its field operations located at North Shafter, Mount Poso, Kern Front, Yowlumne and Long Beach, could generate LCFS credits, leading to increased revenues, which estimated to be approximately 3.9 million.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(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:

- Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium

(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

CRC has further developed its plan to develop 45MW of solar generating capacity to serve oil field operations behind the meter.

(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)

0

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

3942000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

CRC has further developed its plan to develop 45MW of solar generating capacity to serve oil field operations behind the meter. The financial impact reflects estimated annual cost savings of 3.9 million per year. This was calculated by projecting a high value of 50 per MWh generated according to market projections for LCFS credits, along with an estimated 8,760 hours operating at a 20% capacity factor per year. The financial impact breakdown is as follows: 45 MW x 8,760 hours x 20% capacity x 50/MWh 3,942,000.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

182000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The costs incurred by CRC in 2023 to advance these solar projects include staffing costs, site preparation costs, and permitting (land easement) costs, was 182,000

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We evaluate all projects for operational efficiency, potential cost savings, and environmental attributes through Operations, HSE and our Sustainability Team and have implemented a number of emissions reduction and energy efficiency projects that will help us realize the opportunity of lower emission sources of energy, as well as increased revenues through LCFS credits. In 2023, CRC entered into a Power Purchase Agreement to construct 45MW of solar capacity adjacent to one or more of its field operations located at North Shafter, Mount Poso, Kern Front, Yowlumne, and Long Beach. In 2022, the two larger back of the meter projects at Kern Front (22.8 MW DC) and Mt. Poso (11.7 MW DC) have both been issued a Notice to Proceed and are planned to be online in 2025. Investor due diligence and PPA milestone activities such as environmental and biological surveys, utility interconnection approval, grading permit approval, and Financial close have been completed for Mt. Poso. Advanced investor due diligence as well as PPA milestone activities of environmental and biological surveys, utility interconnection approval processes, and electrical and civil engineering design have been completed for Kern Front. We are also proceeding with Tideland – Pier A West (

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

Use of recycling

(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

Other, please specify :Kern River Basin

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Even though CRC's water supply has not been curtailed, we are committed to conserving fresh water and expanding our supply of recycled and reclaimed water. In 2023, we supplied 4.75 billion gallons (14,586acre-feet) of reclaimed produced water to agricultural water districts, which the districts blend with water from other sources and use for irrigation or recharge. As a result of our investments in water treatment and reclamation, CRC delivers approximately three gallons of reclaimed water for every gallon of fresh water we purchase. This reduces our costs by 11.25 million annually and helps to ensure that our operations sustain the availability of freshwater resources for communities, the ecosystem, and habitat protection.

(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:

- Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium

(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

These districts pay a cost for the water that enables CRC to recoup its capital costs in the water reclamation and conveyance systems.

(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)

11317354.2

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

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

In 2023, 113,173,542 barrels (15,256 acre-feet) of reclaimed produced water was supplied from CRC's Kern Front oil field to the Cawelo and North Kern Water Districts for use in agricultural irrigation or ground water recharge. Water disposal by subsurface injection costs roughly 0.10 per barrel, resulting in operating cost savings of 11.32 million dollars annually. 113,173,542 barrels x 0.10 per barrel 11,317,354.20

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

440000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Sampling and reporting (340,000) laboratory services for water analysis and crop testing (100,000) 440,000.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

CRC supports communities where we live and work, including helping local governments and agricultural water districts plan for and alleviate impacts of drought by supplying more treated, reclaimed water for agricultural irrigation. To do this, CRC's Water Management Team works with local water districts and state agencies to implement conservation and recycling projects to sustain freshwater resources in the communities where we operate. We carefully manage water throughout our operations. For example, CRC recycles or reclaims approximately 90 percent of our produced water, significantly reducing our need to purchase fresh water and preserving freshwater resources. Since our launch in 2014, CRC has served as a net supplier of water, which sustained local farmers in Kern County during the drought when farmers in other areas had to fallow their land. This is an effort that CRC plans to continue as we reach our Freshwater Usage Reduction goal by 2025 (short-term time horizon), and to continue for the foreseeable future as water resources in the state of California are expected to maintain a high importance. In 2023, we delivered 4.75 billion gallons of reclaimed water to agricultural water districts. The cost to realize this opportunity is based on the costs associated with sampling and reporting for permit compliance (340,000) and laboratory services (100,000) for water analysis in compliance with our permits for the treatment and delivery of reclaimed water and testing of crops.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

- Use of recycling

(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

Even though CRC's water supply has not been curtailed, we are committed to conserving fresh water and expanding our supply of recycled and reclaimed water. In 2023, we supplied 4.75 billion gallons (14,586 acre-feet) of reclaimed produced water to agricultural water districts, which the districts blend with water from other sources and use for irrigation or recharge. As a result of our investments in water treatment and reclamation, CRC delivers approximately three gallons of reclaimed water for every gallon of fresh water we purchase. This reduces our costs by 11.25 million annually and helps to ensure that our operations sustain the availability of freshwater resources for communities, the ecosystem, and habitat protection.

(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:

- Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium

(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

These districts pay a cost for the water that enables CRC to recoup its capital costs in the water reclamation and conveyance systems.

(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)

11317354.2

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

11317354.2

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

In 2023, 113,173,542 barrels (15,256 acre-feet) of reclaimed produced water was supplied from CRC's Kern Front oil field to the Cawelo and North Kern Water Districts for use in agricultural irrigation or ground water recharge. Water disposal by subsurface injection costs roughly 0.10 per barrel, resulting in operating cost savings of 11.32 million dollars annually. 113,173,542 barrels x 0.10 per barrel 11,317,354.20

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

440000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

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(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

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[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:

OPEX

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

51500000

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

Select from:

41-50%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The financial metric figure was calculated based on the avoided GHG allowance costs at Elk Hills Power Plant [32.15 (2023 futures price) for 1.66 MM metric tons of CO2e].

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

OPEX

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

11317354.2

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

Select from:

41-50%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

In 2022, 113,173,542 barrels (15,256 acre-feet) of reclaimed produced water was supplied from CRC's Kern Front oil field to the Cawelo and North Kern Water Districts for use in agricultural irrigation or ground water recharge. Water disposal by subsurface injection costs roughly 0.10 per barrel, resulting in operating cost savings of 11.32 million dollars annually. 113,173,542 barrels x 0.10 per barrel 11,317,354.20

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

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

3942000

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

Select from:

41-50%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The financial metric figure reflects estimated annual cost savings of 3.9 million per year. This was calculated by projecting a high value of 50 per MWh generated according to market projections for LCFS credits, along with an estimated 8,760 hours operating at a 20% capacity factor per year. The financial impact breakdown is as follows: 45 MW x 8,760 hours x 20% capacity x 50/MWh 3,942,000

[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:

More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

Executive directors or equivalent

Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The Board recognizes the value of having directors from a wide variety of backgrounds who bring diverse opinions, perspectives, skills, experiences, backgrounds and orientations to its discussions and its decision-making processes. A diverse board enables a more balanced, wide-ranging discussion in the boardroom, and is also important to the Company's stockholders, its management and employees. For these reasons, the Nominating and Governance Committee also will consider the diversity of, and the optimal enhancement of, the current mix of talent and experience on the Board of Directors.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

(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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

- Board Terms of Reference

(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

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Sustainability Committee holds the highest responsibility for the direction and oversight of CRC's ESG performance, including climate-related issues, as well as health, safety and environmental (HSE) efforts (collectively called "sustainability matters"). The Committee consists of independent directors that meet on a frequent and periodic basis to review and discuss the management and progress of sustainability matters. The most important delegation for the Sustainability Committee is to review, discuss, and drive the progress of CRC's ESG Goals: 2045 Full-Scope Net Zero, methane reduction, freshwater usage reduction, ethnic, racial and gender diversity in leadership, community giving, and executive annual incentive pay goals. In 2022, our Board of Directors adopted a Freshwater Usage Reduction ESG goal to reduce freshwater usage in our oil and gas production by 30% from our 2022 baseline by 2025, thus exceeding California's voluntary 15% water use reduction target. As described in our Proxy Statement, this metric directly affects the annual incentive compensation of our employees. At the end of 2023, CRC achieved a 30% reduction from our 2022 baseline, meeting the 2025 goal.

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

- Board Terms of Reference

(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

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Sustainability Committee holds the highest responsibility for the direction and oversight of CRC's ESG performance, including climate-related issues, as well as health, safety and environmental (HSE) efforts (collectively called "sustainability matters"). The Committee consists of independent directors that meet on a frequent and periodic basis to review and discuss the management and progress of sustainability matters. The most important delegation for the Sustainability Committee is to review, discuss, and drive the progress of CRC's ESG Goals: 2045 Full-Scope Net Zero, methane reduction, freshwater usage reduction, ethnic, racial and gender diversity in leadership, community giving, and executive annual incentive pay goals. In 2022, our Board of Directors adopted a Freshwater Usage Reduction ESG goal to reduce freshwater usage in our low carbon intensity fuel production by 30% from our 2022 baseline by 2025, thus exceeding California's voluntary 15% water use reduction target. As described in our Proxy Statement, this metric directly affects the annual incentive compensation of our employees. At the end of 2023, CRC achieved a 30% reduction from our 2022 baseline, meeting the 2025 goal.

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

- Board Terms of Reference

(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

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Sustainability Committee holds the highest responsibility for the direction and oversight of CRC's ESG performance, including climate-related issues, as well as health, safety and environmental (HSE) efforts (collectively called "sustainability matters"). The Committee consists of independent directors that meet on a frequent and periodic basis to review and discuss the management and progress of sustainability matters. The most important delegation for the Sustainability Committee is to review, discuss, and drive the progress of CRC's ESG Goals: 2045 Full-Scope Net Zero, methane reduction, freshwater usage reduction, ethnic, racial and gender diversity in leadership, community giving, and executive annual incentive pay goals. CRC commits to responsible environmental stewardship and upholds the highest standards of biodiversity conservation throughout our operations in California. We seek to prevent disturbance and loss of biodiversity and habitat by adhering to a mitigation program hierarchy focused on avoidance. Our operations and construction activities undergo rigorous planning and adjustments to minimize the biodiversity footprint and avoid new disturbances. CRC strives to mitigate impacts by implementing a comprehensive biological program, which includes pre-activity biological surveys and a mandatory environmental training program for all employees and service providers involved.

[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

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- 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 an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

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

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

- Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- 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)

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

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:

- More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) reports directly to the CEO and has broad responsibility for developing ESG Goals and leading CRC actions to achieve those goals. The CSO leads a team that is focused on implementing carbon sequestration projects. The CSO also quantifies, reports, and audits emissions to state and federal agencies, participates in voluntary disclosure processes, and follows regulatory activity that affects greenhouse gas emissions and reporting. The CSO oversees the Technical Manager – Carbon Management’s management of the team of engineering and geologists responsible in permitting and designing carbon storage facilities. The CSO also oversees the Senior Director of Sustainability’s management of the mandatory and voluntary reporting team. The Chairman of the Board Sustainability Committee and CRC’s Chief Sustainability Officer meets bi-weekly to discuss issues relating to sustainability matters. Additionally, the CEO joins these biweekly meetings as appropriate. On a quarterly basis, the senior management, which includes the CSO and CEO, meets with the Sustainability Committee to discuss strategies to address both short and long-term climate-related business risks and opportunities. Examples of short-term climate risks discussed in the meetings relate to annual sustainability project milestones and budgets as well as California’s three-year Cap-and-Trade compliance period. On the other hand, long-term climate risks discussed relate to life-of-field planning and implementation, major capital projects such as the CalCapture CCS project at Elk Hills, and acquisitions and divestitures.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Conducting environmental scenario analysis issues
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

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:

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Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

- Implementing a climate transition plan

- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

- Conducting environmental scenario analysis issues
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

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:

- More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

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[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

30

(4.5.3) Please explain

Our executive compensation program is designed to motivate our executives to take actions that are aligned with our short- and long-term strategic objectives and incorporate compensation best practices. We are proud to note that CRC's ESG goals continue to be directly tied to the performance-based compensation of our employees, including executives and senior managers, further highlighting our standing commitment and dedication to a cleaner and more sustainable future. 30% of CRC management team's annual incentive bonus related to company performance is tied to ESG-related metrics, including Carbon Management, Safety, and Freshwater Reduction. Under our Annual Incentive Program (AIP), management can be awarded maximum payouts for the achievement of extraordinary ESG-related results. For each ESG-related performance measure, from 0% if minimum goals are not met to a maximum payout of 200%. Performance is reviewed at each quarterly meeting

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

30

(4.5.3) Please explain

Our executive compensation program is designed to motivate our executives to take actions that are aligned with our short- and long-term strategic objectives and incorporate compensation best practices. We are proud to note that CRC's ESG goals continue to be directly tied to the performance-based compensation of our employees, including executives and senior managers, further highlighting our standing commitment and dedication to a cleaner and more sustainable future. 30% of CRC management team's annual incentive bonus related to company performance is tied to ESG-related metrics, including Carbon Management, Safety, and Freshwater Reduction. Under our Annual Incentive Program (AIP), management can be awarded maximum payouts for the achievement of extraordinary ESG-related results. For each ESG-related performance measure, from 0% if minimum goals are not met to a maximum payout of 200%. Performance is reviewed at each quarterly meeting
[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

- Progress towards environmental targets

Emission reduction

- Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

30% of CRC management team's annual incentive bonus related to company performance is tied to ESG-related metrics. Under our Annual Incentive Program (AIP), management can be awarded maximum payouts for the achievement of extraordinary ESG-related results. For each ESG-related performance measure, from 0% if minimum goals are not met to a maximum payout of 200%. Performance is reviewed at each quarterly meeting, with metrics reported against objectives on an annual basis that determine incentive compensation for the management team and all employees

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

Incentive compensation for the CEO and management team is tied to specific quantitative measures of HSE (Health, Safety, and Environment) and sustainability performance, as detailed in the Proxy Statement and summarized below for all employees. Additionally, the Board evaluates the CEO and senior management on strategic objectives, including annual sustainability project milestones toward our ESG Goals and managing HSE, climate, and other enterprise risks. This approach, which includes one of the highest ESG weightings in the industry, underscores CRC's leadership commitment to achieving our ESG Goals

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

- Progress towards environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

- Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

30% of CRC management team's annual incentive bonus related to company performance is tied to ESG-related metrics. Under our Annual Incentive Program (AIP), management can be awarded maximum payouts for the achievement of extraordinary ESG-related results. For each ESG-related performance measure, from 0% if minimum goals are not met to a maximum payout of 200%. Performance is reviewed at each quarterly meeting, with metrics reported against objectives on an annual basis that determine incentive compensation for the management team and all employees

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

Incentive compensation for the CEO and management team is tied to specific quantitative measures of HSE (Health, Safety, and Environment) and sustainability performance, as detailed in the Proxy Statement and summarized below for all employees. Additionally, the Board evaluates the CEO and senior management on strategic objectives, including annual sustainability project milestones toward our ESG Goals and managing HSE, climate, and other enterprise risks. This approach, which includes one of the highest ESG weightings in the industry, underscores CRC's leadership commitment to achieving our ESG Goals
[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
- Water
- 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
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

CRC's HSE Management System is a public, organization-wide policy that comprehensively covers the company's direct operations as well as its upstream and downstream value chain. This system is designed to ensure health, safety, and environmental (HSE) excellence across all aspects of their business, from sourcing and production to distribution and customer engagement. The policy integrates rigorous standards and procedures to manage HSE risks, promoting sustainability and responsible operations throughout the entire value chain.

(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
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- Commitment to net-zero emissions

Water-specific commitments

- Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
- Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
- Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Social commitments

- Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

- Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

(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 the Paris Agreement
- Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

CRC-HSE-Management-System-Summary-2019.pdf

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

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

[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

Select all that apply

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:

Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

CRC ESG Webpage.pdf

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

Select from:

Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

California Air Resources Board GHG Mandatory Reporting 104014 – California Resources Elk Hills, LLC – 35R Gas Plant 104075 – California Resources Production Corporation - 760 Los Angeles Basin 104029 – California Resources Production Corporation - Sacramento Valley Basin 730 104030 – California Resources Production Corporation – San Joaquin Valley Basin 745

(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

We utilize several internal systems to ensure our approach to California state climate change policy is consistent. CRC's public statements on climate change are reviewed and vetted by our technical experts (both internal and external, as needed) and management team. These statements are then discussed with the Sustainability – Health, Safety, Environment, and Community Committee of our Board of Directors. These vetted statements serve as the foundation for our Operations, Corporate Development, HSE, and Sustainability teams in implementing and updating company policies, conducting risk management analyses, strategic planning, and designing specific projects. CRC has committed to reducing freshwater usage in its low carbon intensity fuel production by 30% by 2025. This goal reflects our broader commitment to sustainable water management, our role as a net water provider in California, and is in line with United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 6. CRC's engagement with trade associations, labor, agricultural and business groups, policymakers, community organizations, and other stakeholders is conducted with ongoing management and Board oversight. The Chief Sustainability Officer and the VP of HSE and Sustainability evaluate whether engagements align with CRC's overall climate adaptation strategy. They have the authority to reject any engagement that is inconsistent and report on these engagements to the CEO and the Sustainability Committee of the Board of Directors.

[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

- Other trade association in North America, please specify :Western States Petroleum Association

(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:

- Mixed

(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

WSPA supports market-based solutions like well-designed cap-and-trade programs as cost-effective methods to reduce carbon emissions. The California Cap-and-Trade program, the nation's first, mandates companies like CRC to buy allowances for their CO2 emissions, with available allowances decreasing over time. While intended to lower emissions, this program may increase business costs and energy prices, creating market volatility. WSPA and industry representatives argue that the current design disadvantages California businesses, such as oil and gas producers and manufacturers, compared to those in states and countries with less stringent regulations. This could further California's dependence on imported energy from regions without equivalent environmental standards. A majority of CRC and WSPA's positions are well-aligned. However, CRC and WSPA differ in how oil in CA is treated under the low carbon fuel standard. The current low carbon fuel standard does not delineate between low carbon intensity and high carbon intensity oil, but CRC believes there should be a distinction between the two to drive reductions in carbon intensity. We are working towards changing this position

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

636856

(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 funding provided to WSPA in 2023 supports their broader mission of advocating for market-based solutions which aim to reduce carbon emissions in a cost-effective manner to ensure access to reliable energy through socially, economically and environmentally responsible policies and regulations. For example, this funding helps WSPA engage in policy discussions and influence regulations such as the Low Carbon Fuel Standard and California's Cap-and-Trade program to ensure that these regulations drive emissions reductions while maintaining the competitiveness of California businesses in the oil and gas sector. As a supporter of California's legislated goal under AB1279 (2022) to become carbon neutral by 2045, WSPA and its members seek to innovate towards a sustainable energy future that supports the economy, social equality, and the health of our environment.

(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 aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(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 mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

Climate change

Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

Governance

Risks & Opportunities

Strategy

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

CRC 10K.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

CRC integrates climate strategy into its broader operations through its commitment to energy transition & decarbonization. This is reflected in our focus on developing CCS projects through our CTV initiative, which is central to our efforts to reduce GHG emissions & support CA's climate goals.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water
- Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Underway - previous year attached

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Strategy
- Governance
- Value chain engagement
- Dependencies & Impacts

- Emission targets
- Emissions figures
- Risks & Opportunities
- Water pollution indicators
- Content of environmental policies

- Biodiversity indicators
- Public policy engagement
- Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Strategy: p 4-5 Value chain engagement: 13-16 Governance: p 7, 17-20 Emission targets: p 9 Dependencies & Impacts: p 9 Content of environmental policies: p 7 Risks & Opportunities: p. 7 Public policy engagement: p 17-20 Emissions figures: p 22-27 Biodiversity indicators: p 22-27 Water accounting figures: p 22-27 Water pollution indicators: p 22-27

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2022-Sustainability-Update.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

*CRC's most up to date Sustainability Report and performance data can be found on our website: <https://www.crc.com/esg/default.aspx>
[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:

Every three years or less frequently

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

No, but we 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

CRC does not currently have a specific scenario analysis in place. However, we are currently exploring opportunities with external consultants to conduct an asset-specific scenario analysis in the next two years.

[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

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

No SSP used

(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

Acute physical

Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2050
- 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature
- Changes in ecosystem services provision
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Key assumptions/findings from the report that affect CRC's operations and staff safety are: 1) A projected increase in ambient temperature of 5.6 to 8.8F by 2100; 2) A decrease by two-thirds in water supply from snowpack in the Sierra Range, which is the major source of freshwater inflow in the southern San Joaquin Valley where the majority of CRC's production is located. By 2050, under certain precipitation conditions, a study estimates California's agricultural production could face climate-related water shortages of up to 16 percent in certain regions; and 3) Hotter temperatures will increase annual electricity demand for homes, driven mainly by the increased use of air conditioning units. However, increases in peak hourly demand during the hot months of the year could be more pronounced than changes in annual demand. This is a critical finding, because electricity-generating capacity must match peak electricity demand.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Since CRC operates exclusively in California, we believe California-specific scenarios are most relevant to our business. Starting in late 2018 and continuing into 2022, we updated our scenario planning to incorporate California's Fourth Assessment and its 2018 update to Safeguarding California, in conjunction with Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 4.5 to provide climate-related input to our life-of-field planning.
[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

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning
- Resilience of business model and strategy
- Capacity building
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Key findings from the report that affect CRC's operations and staff safety are that the regions in which CRC operates would experience a projected increase in ambient temperature of 5.6 to 8.8F by 2100 and a decrease by two-thirds in water supply from snowpack in the Sierra Range. The area is a major source of freshwater inflow in the southern San Joaquin Valley where approximately 68 percent of CRC's estimated proved reserves are located. In addition, any increases in temperature will significantly impact CRC workers in the field during summer months. By 2050, under certain precipitation conditions, a study estimates California's agricultural production could face climate-related water shortages of up to 16 percent in certain regions. Lastly, hotter temperatures will increase annual electricity demand for homes, driven mainly by the increased use of air conditioning units. However, increases in peak hourly demand during the hot months of the year could be more pronounced than changes in annual demand. This is a critical finding because electricity-generating capacity must continuously match peak electricity demand. The United Nations has stated that carbon capture technology is necessary to meet the goal of the Paris Climate Accord to limit temperature rise to less than 2 degrees Celsius by 2050, and the 2022 CARB Scoping Plan outlines CCS as a "necessary tool" for Net Zero. This is in line with CRC's decision to develop our Strategic Carbon Management Partnership, a Joint Venture with Brookfield Renewable - to become a significant part of the solution for reaching and maintaining

carbon neutrality. This partnership involves investments that validate the economic feasibility of CRC's 2045 Net Zero Goals. With the help of this partnership, we have filed four project applications with a total of 200 million metric tons of permanent CO2 storage capacity. This Partnership aims to have 5 million metric tons per annum of CO2 injection by year end of 2027. In 2023, we continue to prioritize our CCS initiatives, which will help us meet our targets, mitigate risks of increased GHG emissions, increase our capacity to sequester carbon, and maintain a resilient business model.

[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

An explicit commitment to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel production has not been implemented due to the expectation that California will continue to use petroleum products through at least mid-century as outlined in California's 2022 Scoping Plan which envisions a net-zero greenhouse gas economy 2045. However, CRC's 1.5C transition plan is embedded in our overall business strategy as we seek to have the lowest carbon intensity of the top 100 oil and gas producers by 2045 through expanding renewable energy procurement and carbon capture and sequestration. We seek to permanently store captured or removed carbon emissions equal to CRC's scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions by 2045 to align with the State of California's Net Zero ambitions.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

- Our climate transition plan is voted on at AGMs and we also have an additional feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

CRC provides our shareholders the opportunity to voice feedback on our transition plan and overall carbon management business strategy at our Annual General Meetings (AGMs), as well as during our quarterly earnings calls. This feedback can come in the form of voting on new carbon management-related agendas and/or leadership, letter writing, and participation in other shareholder events. At the conclusion of quarterly and annual report presentations, shareholders and investors are also invited to ask questions to executives and senior management. These questions at times have related to CRC's net zero goal, overall carbon strategy and upcoming regulations on carbon emissions.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

- More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

CRC's 1.5C transition plan is embedded in our overall business strategy as we seek to have the lowest carbon intensity of the top 100 oil and gas producers by 2045. The plan is reliant on the availability of permitting, financing and regulatory support for the various projects which generally rely on carbon capture and sequestration to reduce carbon emissions from oil and gas production and electricity generating activities. To a smaller extent, reductions in the carbon intensity of California's electrical grid will also be required and CRC is facilitating this by making land surface available for solar development. CRC is currently permitting several sequestration projects with the first federal Class VI injection permit expected in 2025. We seek to permanently store captured or removed carbon emissions equal to CRC's scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions by 2045 to align with the State of California's Net Zero ambitions. Likewise, financing activity is proceeding but ultimately will depend on the legal authority to operate the sequestration sites via permitting. Finally, regulatory support at the state and federal levels are in place or are being sought depending on the specific regulatory programs (e.g., low carbon fuels standard, cap and trade, IRS tax credits under 45Q).

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

We continue to make progress on our Net Zero goals.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

CRC ESG Webpage.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

No other environmental issue considered

[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

Upstream/downstream value chain

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

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

CRC is one of the only E&P companies with a Full-Scope Net Zero Goal aligned with the Paris Agreement. In 2023, we advanced EPA Class VI CO2 injection well permit applications for injection into reservoirs with combined CO2 storage potential of up to 51 million metric tons (MMT). This action is in part in response to existing and new regulations including the CARB 2022 Scoping Plan which emphasizes the need to deploy all viable tools including carbon capture and sequestration. In addition, we have a dedicated CCS Team of 39 people that are responsible for the design and implementation of projects that lower our carbon intensity or use lower-emission sources of energy. This would contribute to a substantial decrease in the carbon intensity of our production and may lead to increased revenue from increased demand of the low carbon energy source. In August 2022, we engaged in Carbon TerraVault JV, a joint venture with Brookfield for the further development of a carbon management business in California. Currently, the Carbon TerraVault JV is targeting the development of up to 5MMT of CO2 injection per annum by year end 2027 and first CO2 injection by year end 2025 and is therefore covered under a medium-term time horizon (3 – 10 years).

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- 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

California's Cap-and-Trade program and its Methane Rule, as well as the Inflation Reduction Act (the Act) and its fees on methane, have affected the equipment selection we purchase from our suppliers and increased required monitoring and reporting. Much of this is performed by specialized contractors, which leads to an

increase in operating and capital costs. In accordance with our Methane Reduction Goal for 2030, and to lower our costs under the Cap-and-Trade program, the Methane Rule and the Act, we have implemented Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR), changed out certain natural gas driven pneumatic devices (e.g., level controllers) to solar air driven units, and installed leak tight components for controllers. CRC performs its own enhanced monitoring of fugitives and exceeds the minimum required fugitive leak inspection frequency by approximately 25% more than what is mandated by LDAR rules from the EPA, California and local air districts in many of our fields. To improve our emissions mitigation strategy, we regularly review innovative technologies to integrate into our operations. We have been continually investing in field-deployed methane detection technology since 2018 with over 2,100,000 invested. CRC has evaluated and implemented the use of fixed methane sensors, and drone/aerial/satellite technology to identify leaks. In 2023, CRC also allocated 2.0 MM to remove 269 natural gas-driven pneumatic devices from service via a combination of methods including installing zero bleed devices, using air compressors as the drive mechanism, installing solar- or electric-driven devices, or permanently removing other devices. Additionally, we have assessed stationary methane sensors and drone, aerial, and satellite technologies for enhanced leak detection, which aids in prompt repair response. 29 CRC has evaluated this risk of imposed methane fees and estimated it will have a low impact on the company in terms of increased costs, partially offset by a positive impact to our continued partnerships with technology developers and our suppliers.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- 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

CRC's investment in research and development is focused on exploration and production technology, as well as carbon capture and sequestration (CCS), which has been influenced by the opportunity to reduce emissions and increase water recycling through shifts towards low carbon sources of technology. CRC includes the state's cost of carbon for GHG allowances or offsets in the business decision associated with the development of new facilities and new R&D efforts. We have a dedicated CCS Team of 39 people that are responsible for the design and implementation of projects that lower our carbon intensity or use lower-emission sources of energy. In August 2022, following CRC's capital investment in E&P, Corporate, and Carbon Management along with all necessary Carbon Management related startup expenses including (but not limited to) CO2 sequestration easements, FEED studies, permitting, commercial contracts and advocacy, CRC engaged in a joint venture with Brookfield for the further development of a carbon management business in California, called Carbon TerraVault JV. Currently, the Carbon TerraVault JV is targeting the development of up to 5MMT of CO2 storage per year by year end 2027 and first CO2 injection by year end 2025 and is therefore covered under a medium-term time horizon (3 – 10 years). In 2023, we advanced EPA Class VI CO2 injection well permit applications for injection into reservoirs with combined CO2

storage potential of up to 51 million metric tons (MMT). This would serve to close the lifecycle emissions, reducing CRC's scope 3 emissions from processing and use of CRC's products within our supply chain, which would also reduce CRC's operating costs and impact our supply chain strategy in the long term (10–50 years).

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- 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

Operations at CRC facilities are impacted by physical risks, such as heatwaves and freezes. In 2021, a heatwave curtailed the power available in California due to a surge in demand from increased air conditioning loads along the west coast and interior of Pacific Northwest states. Because some of California's imported electricity was being redirected to other states, CRC started its co-generation unit to help stabilize the grid and prevent rolling blackouts. This is not considered economically advantageous to our organization as this GHG-intensive co-generation requires CRC to purchase more GHG allowances compared to other forms of electricity generation. These heat wave and cold snap events are physical risks that continue to occur each year, causing CRC to run co-generation. Although CRC provides electricity back to California's grid to assist with stabilization efforts in these situations, there were 13 days of co-generation in 2022 which resulted in 3,300 MT CO₂e leading to an additional unplanned carbon credit cost of 99,000. CRC expects the risk of future heatwaves to have future impacts on operations when further co-generation is needed to prevent blackouts. Additionally, because California imports over 90% of its natural gas from outside the state, the February 2021 extreme cold front in Texas disrupted power production in Texas, and the distribution of natural gas to other western states including California. CRC was able to quickly adjust operations and shut-in steaming operations at its Kern Front field and make that gas available for other uses within the state during this climate event.

[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

- Assets
- Revenues
- Direct costs
- Capital allocation
- Capital expenditures
- Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- 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

California's Cap-and-Trade program represents a direct cost to CRC and is directly related to CRC's direct Scope 1 emissions. CRC is developing a carbon capture and storage project for our Elk Hills power plant along with several other major emissions reduction projects at other fields which, when constructed, will reduce significantly CRC's direct costs to comply with the Cap and Trade program is part of our life-of-field resilience planning, is expected to lead to increased revenues. A key example is the generation of credits from California's Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS). LCFS credits will be essential to implement commercial-scale carbon capture and sequestration, including our Carbon TerraVault joint venture, and thereby substantially decrease the carbon intensity of California oil production, refining, use, and GHG emissions for natural gas power plants that remain essential to provide reliable power. In addition to the importance of LCFS credits to our ESG Goals including our Full-Scope 2045 Net Zero Goal, our projects that integrate solar and other renewable energy or energy storage directly with oil and gas operations may also warrant LCFS credits to expedite financing and installation. CRC's team has designed a solar project at a partner's field to provide electricity for steam generation which, if funded and installed, would generate future LCFS credits. Through the project planning phase CRC has factored in the generation of future LCFS credits, which would generate revenue over the project's lifetime. CRC estimates the value of LCFS credits for solar projects as 50 per MW (based on LCFS credits valued at 100/MT), which is projected to have a low impact to our revenues. CRC has been actively pursuing opportunities to reduce our carbon intensity and use

lower emission sources of energy to make our operations more efficient than that of our competitors. We developed and currently use a unique Value Creation Index (VCI) metric system for project selection and capital allocation across our portfolio of opportunities – calculating the VCI over the project’s life and including the Renewable Energy Investment Value and carbon cost. CRC applies a VCI threshold of 1.3 for capital allocation and uses this and other factors to prioritize proposed projects including assumptions about product prices.

[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	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Total carbon management business capital expenses, excluding general and admin

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

- CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

39000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

21

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

21

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

21

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

CRC continues to be at the forefront of the decarbonization and sustainability story in California and in the US. To date, we have 325MMT of CO2 storage capacity submitted to the EPA for Class VI permit approval (nationally leading position) and nearly 3MMTPA of CCS projects under consideration with more to come. Since we began our Carbon TerraVault journey in October of 2021 and through the end of 2024, CRC will be spending nearly 250MM (carbon management capital and expenses, excluding G&A) on the expansion of our energy transition platform. This deployment of spend is before any CTV capital projects are financed. By the end of 2028, CRC plans to develop for sequestration 5MMTPA of CO2 which will require nearly 2.5B in capital according to our estimates. While by our current projections, half of it can be financed through issuance of new infrastructure debt and the remaining portion dividend between our JV partner Brookfield Renewable and us, the remaining 637MM in CRC capital plus expenses gives you an approximation of how much capital deployment will be needed by 2045 or target year. The large majority of our capital spend on decarbonization projects is still ahead of us and we are looking forward to these developments.

[Add 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	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	CRC invests in the research and development of low-carbon technologies.

[Fixed row]

(5.5.7) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

Carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS)

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

Applied research and development

(5.5.7.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

95

(5.5.7.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

37000000

(5.5.7.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

In 2023, CRC continued the implementation and development of CCS in company-owned fields to reach CRC's goal of storing 200 million metric tons of CO₂e by 2045 through CCS. An important joint venture (JV) with Brookfield Renewable began in August of 2022 to focus on CCS development opportunities. Brookfield has committed an initial 500 million to invest in CCS projects that are jointly approved through the JV. The investment from Brookfield will be allocated through the Brookfield Global Transition Fund (BGTF), the world's largest fund dedicated to facilitating the global transition to a net zero carbon economy. The initial Brookfield commitment of 500 million provides CRC with additional capital to advance the Company's carbon management strategy, de-risks its CCS projects and aims to significantly progress the decarbonization of California. CRC and its investment partners, including Brookfield, look to invest 2.5 billion over the next 5 years to advance CCS projects. If permitting and investment timing targets are met, this would mean an average of 500 million per year invested in the energy transition. In 2023, as part of this investment in CCS, CRC has expended a total cost of approximately 37,000,000 on Carbon Management Expenses which consist of lease cost for sequestration easements, advocacy, and other startup related costs. The investments made by CRC and BGTF in 2023 and moving forward for the CCS projects will be key in achieving 200 million metric tons of CO₂e and CRC's Full-Scope Net Zero Goal by 2045.

Row 2

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

Other, please specify :Solar energy generation

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

Applied research and development

(5.5.7.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

5

(5.5.7.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

182000

(5.5.7.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

1

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

We are investing in both Behind the Meter (BTM) solar with battery storage and Front of the Meter (FTM) solar in order to achieve our Full Scope Net-Zero goal by 2045. We will complete these projects in 2023; therefore, we won't be investing additional funds into solar projects in the next 5 years. We plan to bring up to 45 megawatts (MW) of renewable energy online by installing several behind-the-meter (BTM) solar projects. Our BTM solar projects are used solely to power our business operations and will help reduce our total Scope 2 emissions. CRC invested approximately 182,000 in 2023 to advance these projects. CRC is also actively repurposing our surface holdings space to enable third party partners to develop utility-scale solar projects on our properties that contribute generation capacity to the state's grid. As a result, while we continually lower our carbon intensity through operational improvements and our BTM projects, we are also helping the state meet its net-zero carbon grid target by providing opportunities for front-of-the-meter (FTM) solar development locations with energy storage systems. CRC invested approximately 500,000 in 2022 to advance these projects.

Row 3

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

Advanced monitoring techniques

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

Basic academic/theoretical research

(5.5.7.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

0

(5.5.7.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

0

(5.5.7.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

0

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

CRC is the sole industry partner on the SUMMATION project with the California Air Resources Board (CARB), Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, and Carbon Mapper on the remote surveillance of our operations, using mobile and fixed wing airplanes in the San Joaquin Valley to further reduce unintentional fugitive emissions and thus reduce both methane and VOC emissions.

Row 4

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

Carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS)

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

Pilot demonstration

(5.5.7.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

0

(5.5.7.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

0

(5.5.7.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

0

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

CRC's 35R pre combustion CCS project at Elk Hills gas plant is planned to sequester 100KMPTA of CO2.

Row 5

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

Other, please specify :Direct air capture plus storage

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

Applied research and development

(5.5.7.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

0

(5.5.7.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

0

(5.5.7.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

0

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

CTV Direct, a wholly owned subsidiary of CTV focused on Direct Air Capture (DAC), together with Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) and Kern Community College District (Kern CCD), assembled a consortium of more than 40 diverse organizations across industry, technology, academia, national labs, community, tribes, government, and labor to create the California DAC Hub (CalHub) — the state's first full-scale DACS network of regional hubs that will provide transformative benefits

to the California communities. DACS is a solution that can remove and then permanently store atmospheric CO2 using low-carbon emission energy. The first DAC hub is targeted to launch in Kern County with plans to expand to other locations across the state.

[Add 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

No planned expansion or exploration

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

No planned expansion or exploration

Expansion of existing 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

No planned expansion or exploration

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

*No planned expansion or exploration
[Fixed row]*

(5.8) Disclose the breakeven price (US\$/BOE) required for cash neutrality during the reporting year, i.e. where cashflow from operations covers CAPEX and dividends paid/share buybacks.

13.05

(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)

72.6

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

0

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

6.5

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

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

In 2022, our freshwater reduction CAPEX was 285,000, and in 2023 it was 492,000, this is a 72.6% increase. Our 2023 CAPEX consisted of 215,000 to replace two miles of pipeline at our Elk Hills location and 277,000 for leak surveys and isolation valves. For OPEX, our 2022 freshwater use was 34,508,647 barrels and our 2023 freshwater use increased to 36,767,111 barrels due to increased power production. This represents a 6.5% increase.

[Fixed row]

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

Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Futures price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- Navigate regulations
- Drive energy efficiency
- Drive low-carbon investment
- Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
- Influence strategy and/or financial planning
- Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- Alignment to scientific guidance
- Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

Currently, we use the pricing of futures for California Carbon Allowances (CCA) rather than the floor or ceiling prices to evaluate projects and emissions changes. Futures pricing more accurately reflect actual costs of carbon emissions under the cap and trade scheme. We align the price of carbon in our project evaluations to the futures price and may escalate based on the 5% plus expected CPI increases as specified by regulation for projects with time horizons that exceed futures markets. In addition, a price for methane emissions has been imposed due to the Waste Emissions Charge (i.e. methane fee) contained in the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- Scope 1

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

We anticipate that the futures price of California Carbon Allowances (CCA) will increase over time as they are bound by the floor and ceiling prices by regulation and increase each year by 5% plus the change in consumer price index.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO₂e)

32.16

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO₂e)

32.16

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

Opportunity management

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :Currently, we use the pricing to evaluate projects and emissions changes. Futures pricing more accurately reflect true costs of carbon emissions under the cap and trade scheme.

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

Yes

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

CRC uses the futures price for carbon as opposed to the actual California Cap-and-Trade floor price for the calendar year/quarter because the futures price more accurately reflects the true costs of carbon emissions under the cap and trade scheme. This allows CRC to continue to manage our GHG obligations proactively and provides greater incentives to justify reduction projects. For example, we assess the potential GHG allowance costs of proposed acquisitions and major equipment purchases, and the potential savings and LCFS credits from proposed emission reduction or renewable energy projects as an integral part of our life-of-field planning. We also use the GHG allowance costs of proposed acquisitions and major equipment purchases, as well as LCFS credits, to determine whether projects meet financial expectations. The cost of carbon is escalated each year in the analysis at 5% plus CPI inflation.

[Add 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:

- Shadow price

(5.10.2.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- Incentivize consideration of water-related issues in decision making
- Navigate regulations

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

Select from:

- Yes

(5.10.2.4) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- Costs of disposing water
- Costs of treating water
- Costs of transporting water

(5.10.2.5) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

CRC estimates the water pricing of freshwater curtailment by varying the cost of water from 100 to 500 per acre foot for the amount of water we typically use in one year – approximately 5,000-acre feet.

(5.10.2.6) Stages of the value chain covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Downstream value chain

(5.10.2.7) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- Uniform

(5.10.2.9) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- Static

(5.10.2.11) Minimum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

123348

(5.10.2.12) Maximum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

616740

(5.10.2.13) Business decision-making processes the internal water price is applied to

Select all that apply

- Operations
- Product and R&D
- Risk management

(5.10.2.14) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

- Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :CRC utilizes the internal price on water to assess the impact of water-related risks, operations, and some R&D initiatives

(5.10.2.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

Yes

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

If fresh water supplies were curtailed significantly, CRC could experience higher operating costs in certain areas, particularly with respect to electricity generation that requires fresh cooling water supply, steam generation, and farming operations. In the event of curtailment, CRC may need to identify alternative water supplies and/or further expand our produced water treatment and recycling. CRC uses this pricing to address the risks associated with SGMA.

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Customers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Investors and shareholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Other value chain stakeholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years
Water	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next 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:

No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

We engage with all suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We engage with all suppliers on climate and water issues, as we expect them to comply with the requirements with our Supplier Code of Conduct.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

We engage with all suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

*We engage with all suppliers on climate and water issues, as we expect them to comply with the requirements with our Supplier Code of Conduct.
[Fixed row]*

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

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

To ensure our high standards are upheld, all suppliers are required to follow our HSE standards and contract terms. CRC suppliers are legally and contractually required to comply with environmental regulations.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

To ensure our high standards are upheld, all suppliers are required to follow our HSE standards and contract terms. CRC suppliers are legally and contractually required to comply with environmental regulations.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1 and 2)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Supplier scorecard or rating
- Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- None

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- None

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- Exclude

(5.11.6.12) Comment

To ensure our high standards are upheld, all suppliers are required to follow our HSE standards and contract terms. CRC suppliers are legally and contractually required to comply with environmental regulations, including the GHG emission reports as applicable. Suppliers are required to report to CRC any GHG emissions generated at our facilities, which CRC incorporates as applicable into emissions reporting to regulatory agencies as direct Scope 1 emissions. These agreements require our suppliers to comply with and perform to our high standards around HSE, CRC's standard commercial terms, drug, alcohol and controlled substance requirements, business ethics and corporate policies, surveillance technology guidelines, business insurance, following all federal, state and local labor laws and regulations, working fairly with customers, suppliers, competitors, and other commercial counterparties, equal opportunity employment, conducive workplaces and antitrust compliance. All suppliers have the same standard HSE language in contracts. No suppliers have identified substantive impacts and all are in compliance with requirements. A supplier found to be non-compliant with contractual requirements would be engaged first, then suspended if further non-compliance is evidenced.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all employees

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Supplier scorecard or rating
- Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- Exclude

(5.11.6.12) Comment

To ensure our high standards are upheld, all suppliers are required to follow our HSE standards and contract terms. These agreements require our suppliers to comply with and perform to our high standards around HSE, CRC's standard commercial terms including the provision of WASH services as required by state and local labor laws and regulations. All suppliers have the same standard HSE language in contracts. No suppliers have identified substantive impacts and all are in compliance with requirements. A supplier found to be non-compliant with contractual requirements would be engaged first, then suspended if further non-compliance is evidenced.

[Add 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:

- Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Financial incentives

- Provide financial incentives for environmental performance

Information collection

- Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

- Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We conduct a Supplier Sustainability survey of our top 600 suppliers seeking information related to their practices and policies, including those related to environmental impact. The survey contained 28 sustainability-focused questions that asked our suppliers to indicate whether they disclose Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions, track energy consumption, have set public goals for reducing GHG emissions, and many more. Overall, we received a low response rate in 2023 of approximately 20%. However, we received a near 100% response rate from our top 50 suppliers by spend. Efforts such as the Supplier Sustainability survey aid CRC's identification of suppliers who align with our commitment to environmental guardianship and sustainability.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Yes

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:

Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

100%

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

Our customers include major utilities and major refineries in California, who in turn supply virtually all California residents and businesses, community members, and stakeholders, such as our shareholders. We are committed to informing our customers, community leaders and other stakeholders about our ambitious environmental goals with the intent to replace our state's dependence on imported energy with locally produced energy from multiple and complementary traditional and renewable in-state resources to increase affordability, reliability and resilience and ensure that energy consumed by Californians is produced under California's leading safety, labor, human rights, climate and environmental standards. For this reason, we engage with 100% of our customers and seek to engage with end users of our products by publicly reporting details of our HSE and sustainability performance and our efforts to address climate change, such as our Carbon TerraVault project at Elk Hills, Net Zero and methane emissions reduction goals, annual milestones to achieve these goals, annual GHG emissions and emissions reductions achieved in our Proxy Statement, annual Sustainability Report and in the Sustainability section of our website. In addition, we heavily market to industries in the power and refineries sectors our Carbon Dioxide Management Agreements (CDMAs). We engage with our customers through CDMAs to share information about our permanent carbon storage services. We intend to continue to build our carbon management business through Carbon TerraVault. Our efforts will build on the progress made in 2022, including the formation of the Carbon TerraVault JV with Brookfield. In 2023, we announced new Carbon Development Management Agreements and projects totaling 860 thousand metric tons per annum.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

As California proposes and implements significant changes in its energy portfolio, we believe that our engagement on the importance of maintaining an affordable, reliable and resilient energy supply from diverse, in-state sources helps to ensure a constructive public policy discussion. One measure of success for this engagement strategy is the amount of Scope 3 emissions that could be decreased from downstream processing of sold products. CRC has engaged with several California refineries that use our products to evaluate opportunities for CRC to provide carbon sequestration services for their emission sources. These carbon sequestration services to our customers would decrease CRC's Scope 3 emissions by 1.1 million metric tons CO₂e per year. In 2023, we announced new Carbon Development Management Agreements and projects totaling 860 thousand metric tons per annum. Another measure of success is the successful advancement of EPA Class VI permit applications for our Carbon TerraVault projects. To date, we have submitted EPA Class VI CO₂ injection well permit applications for injection into reservoirs with combined CO₂ storage potential of up to 51 million metric tons (MMT).

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

(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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

100%

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

We directly reuse or recycle 90% of our produced water in our improved or enhanced recovery operations, typically in a closed loop system by reinjecting it into the same oil and gas reservoirs from which it came. Even though recycled produced water is already our primary water source for our operations, we have continued to evaluate additional water recycling technologies to ensure that our freshwater use does not affect the availability of high-quality water to cities, towns, farms and ranches near our operations. These investments have enabled CRC to expand our role as a net water supplier to farmers and agricultural districts since our formation.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In 2023, CRC supplied 4.75 billion gallons (14,587-acre feet) of treated, reclaimed produced water to agricultural water districts, 12% of the company's produced water. This delivery was nearly double the amount we supplied in 2015. For every gallon of freshwater purchased in 2023 for statewide operations, CRC supplied more than three gallons of reclaimed water to agriculture. This water is essential for Central Valley farmers since it reduces their demand for groundwater pumping and uses of surface water delivered through state and federal water projects. We measure our success by increasing the volume of treated, reclaimed produced water we deliver to agricultural districts annually and by maintaining a freshwater supply to use ratio above 3. In 2022, 15,256-acre feet were delivered. Although the 2023 amount delivered was less than 2022, we consider this a success due to the increase in volume delivered to farmers since the start of this program.
[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

CRC consistently applies the operation control approach to its GHG inventories to identify and document activities occurring within our operations and value chain where we have the ability to direct operating policies. This allows CRC to appropriately account, monitor, and report our GHG emission-related impacts.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

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

CRC consistently applies the operation control approach to its water data inventories to identify and document activities occurring within our operations and value chain where we have the ability to direct operating policies. This allows CRC to appropriately account, monitor, and report our water-related impacts.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Other, please specify :We do not have operations where plastics are produced or material.

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

We do not have operations where plastics are produced or material.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

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

CRC consistently applies the operation control approach to its biodiversity data inventories to identify and document activities occurring within our operations and value chain where we have the ability to direct operating policies. This allows CRC to appropriately account, monitor, and report our biodiversity-related impacts.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

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
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

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

- US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule
- Other, please specify: **California GHG MRR**

(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 are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Since CRC is located in California, we purchase electricity from utilities with significant renewable sources, including PG&E and Southern California Edison. CRC uses third party verified electricity purchase totals and California grid carbon intensity as published by US EPA.

[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 within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2845818.2

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We follow the US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule and the California GHG MRR for the calculation of our Scope 1 emissions. Our emissions are also third-party verified.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

210557.04

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Since CRC is located in CA, we purchase electricity from utilities with significant renewable sources, including PG&E and Southern California Edison, CRC uses third-party verified electricity purchase totals and California grid carbon intensity as published by US EPA.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

214441.312

(7.5.3) Methodological details

CRC uses grid electricity and published carbon intensity of that grid to calculate scope 2 emissions.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9362.701

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated based on reported fuel use by contractors.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31579.8

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated using custom emission factors focused on steel and concrete used in capital projects and a ratio of CAPEX spend to the 2020 base year.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

182013.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated based on natural gas purchased and upstream emission factors from EPA lifecycle analysis.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

72727.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated based on natural gas purchased and upstream emission factors from EPA lifecycle analysis.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated based trucking emission factor along with waste volumes produced.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3292.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated based on estimated flight count, actual distances, and emission factors for commercial airline travel.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2194.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated based on estimated commute distances, frequencies, fuel efficiencies, and actual employee count.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

CRC has no upstream leased assets.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

353207.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated Based on actual production volumes of oil, natural gas liquids, and natural gas along with emission factors from EPA and CARB contained in life cycle analyses.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1318410.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Substantially all of our crude oil production is connected to California markets via our crude oil gathering pipelines, which are used almost entirely for our production. We currently sell all of our crude oil into the California refining markets. We do not transport, refine or process the crude oil we produce and do not have any significant long-term crude oil transportation arrangements in place. This calculation uses the Average Data Method which provides emissions based on actual emissions from California refineries and actual crude throughput to develop a per barrel emission factor. This factor is multiplied by actual crude production.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15826764

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The calculation uses the volume of end product. Using this approach, an emissions factor is applied to an end product volume. The end product volume is also estimated based on volume of raw product (i.e. crude) sold to a refinery in the region. Refinery throughputs and production are estimates based on published regional production ratios (i.e. PADD 5 refinery product ratios). Examples of agencies providing emissions factors, and production ratios include U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the U.S. Energy Information Administration.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This is not a relevant source because GHG life cycle assessments of our products do not include an end-of-life stage, due to the fact that petroleum fuels are consumed during use and petroleum feedstocks are consumed or transformed during manufacturing processes.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Currently, CRC does not have any downstream leased assets.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Currently, CRC does not have any franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Currently, CRC does not have any Scope 3 emissions from other investments.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Currently, CRC does not have any other significant upstream leased assets.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*Currently, CRC does not have any other downstream leased assets.
[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)

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We follow the US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule and the California GHG MRR for the calculation of our Scope 1 emissions. Our emissions are also third-party verified.

[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)

152267.516

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

154047.6

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Since CRC is located in California, we purchase electricity from utilities with significant renewable sources, including PG&E and Southern California Edison. CRC uses third party verified electricity purchase totals and California grid carbon intensity as published by US EPA (CAMX – WECC California at <https://www.epa.gov/egrid/summary-data>).

[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:

Relevant, calculated

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

1930.94

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculated based on reported fuel use by contractors.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

15414.92

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

Average product method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculated using custom emission factors focused on steel and concrete used in capital projects for base year and adjusted for CAPEX spending.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

215466

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average product method

Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Based on natural gas purchased and upstream emission factors from EPA lifecycle analysis.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

118224.13

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average product method

Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Based on natural gas purchased and upstream emission factors from EPA lifecycle analysis.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

825.65

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Based trucking emission factor along with waste volumes produced.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

2062.89

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Fuel-based method

Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Based on estimated flight count, actual distances and emission factors for commercial airline travel.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

2125.71

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Based on estimated commute distances, frequencies, fuel efficiencies and actual employee count.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

CRC has no upstream leased assets

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

348063.07

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average product method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Based on actual production volumes of oil, natural gas liquids, and natural gas along with emission factors from EPA and CARB contained in life cycle analyses.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

1158261.79

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Substantially all of our crude oil production is connected to California markets via our crude oil gathering pipelines, which are used almost entirely for our production. We currently sell all of our crude oil into the California refining markets. We do not transport, refine or process the crude oil we produce and do not have any significant long-term crude oil transportation arrangements in place. Emissions calculations for oil refining use actual crude production and average reported refining emissions per barrel of crude throughput as reported to CARB in addition to actual natural gas liquids production and a fractionator emission factor from processing of natural gas liquids. This calculation uses the Average Data Method which provides emissions based on actual emissions from California refineries and actual crude throughput to develop a per barrel emission factor. This factor is multiplied by actual crude production.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

12886246.79

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average product method

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

(7.8.5) Please explain

The calculation uses the volume of end product. Using this approach, an emissions factor is applied to an end product volume. The end product volume is also estimated based on volume of raw products (i.e. crude) sold to refinery. Refinery throughputs and production are estimates based on national or international published regional production ratios (i.e., PADD 5 refinery product ratios). Examples of agencies providing emissions factors, and production ratios include American Petroleum Institutes, Environmental Protection Agency, and the U.S. Energy Information Administration.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This is not a relevant source because GHG life cycle assessments of our products do not include an end-of-life stage, due to the fact that petroleum fuels are consumed during use and petroleum feedstocks are consumed or transformed during manufacturing processes.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Currently, CRC does not have any downstream leased assets.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Currently, CRC does not have any franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Currently, CRC does not have any Scope 3 emissions from other investments.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Currently, CRC does not have any other significant upstream leased assets.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Currently, CRC does not have any other downstream leased assets.
[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No third-party verification or assurance

[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:

Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

CRC GHG Verification Statements 2024.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

1-4

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

California Mandatory GHG Reporting Regulations (CARB)

(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:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

CRC GHG Verification Statements 2024.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1-4

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

California Mandatory GHG Reporting Regulations (CARB)

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(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.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

94003

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.41

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In the reporting year, there was an increase in the overall amount of electricity purchased from utilities of which renewable resources are part of their portfolio. The increased electricity consumption from these utilities resulted in a 94,003-MTCO2e decrease in scope 2 emissions. Scope 12 emissions for 2023 were 2,753,603 MTCO2e, and changes in Scope 12 emissions due to change in renewable energy consumption in 2023 attributed to 3.41%.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

84053.03

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.05

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We had an increase of 84,053.03 MTCO₂e in scope 1 GHG emissions from our operations due to higher generation of electricity in 2023 due to market factors. Scope 12 emissions for 2023 were 2,753,603 MTCO₂e, and changes in Scope 12 emissions due to other emissions activities in 2023 attributed to 3.05%.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in the reporting year.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in the reporting year.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in the reporting year.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in the reporting year.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in the reporting year.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in the reporting year.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in the reporting year.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in the reporting year.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in the reporting year.

[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

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

Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 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 CO2e)

2603265.57

(7.15.1.3) 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 CO2e)

85811

(7.15.1.3) 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 CO2e)

1315.3

(7.15.1.3) 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:

Fugitives

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

Oil

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

221.46

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

202.9

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

5902.66

(7.15.4.7) Comment

N/A

Row 2

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

Venting

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

Oil

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

5076.08

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

2382.32

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

71781.04

(7.15.4.7) Comment

N/A

Row 3

(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:

Oil

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

33373.77

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

257.72

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

40589.93

(7.15.4.7) Comment

N/A

Row 4

(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:

Oil

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

2486662.27

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

221.74

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

2492870.99

(7.15.4.7) Comment

N/A

[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	2603265.57	152267.516	154047.6

[Fixed row]

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

By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Fugitive</i>	<i>5072.6</i>
Row 2	<i>Venting</i>	<i>64633.97</i>
Row 3	<i>Flaring</i>	<i>39833.9</i>
Row 4	<i>Combustion</i>	<i>2493503.92</i>
Row 5	<i>Mobile</i>	<i>0.1</i>

[Add row]

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

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e	Comment
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	<i>2603266</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>N/A</i>
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>N/A</i>

[Fixed row]

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

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)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	Corporate office	7613.38	7702.38
Row 2	Field offices/operations	144654.14	146345.22

[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	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	152267.516	154047.6	N/A
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	0	0	N/A
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	0	0	N/A

[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.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2603266

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

152267.516

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.22.4) Please explain

CRC has no unconsolidated subsidiaries.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

CRC has no unconsolidated subsidiaries.

[Fixed row]

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

Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

(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

0.07

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

0.01

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

Select from:

Observational data only

(7.24.5) Details of methodology

To improve our emissions mitigation strategy, we regularly review innovative technologies to integrate into our operations. In 2021, we implemented the use of optical gas imaging Forward-Looking InfraRed (FLIR) cameras to enhance traditional methane leak detection via handheld portable monitors. These FLIR cameras allow operators to easily detect leaks from difficult to-monitor locations. We have been continually investing in field-deployed methane detection technology since 2018 with over 2.1 million invested. CRC invested approximately 2 million to remove natural gas-driven pneumatic devices from service in 2023 via a combination of methods including installing zero bleed devices, using air compressors as the drive mechanism, installing solar- or electric-driven devices, or permanently removing other devices. Additionally, we have assessed stationary methane sensors and drone, aerial, and satellite technologies for enhanced leak detection, which aids in prompt repair response. In 2023 alone, we invested 1 million for methane leak detection improvements, including deploying the use of 10 additional TDL 300 and TDL 220 handheld methane laser units. The units can detect methane up to 100 meters away at volumes from 0 ppm to 100,000 ppm for operators to use during their daily rounds. We also installed three new fixed continuous methane detection systems with 50 sensors deployed through our production facilities in the LA and SJV basins and added a new DJI M300 methane detection drone and performed detection campaigns through satellite and aerial flights throughout our operations in the state. For 2024, CRC has committed an additional 1 million for improving and maintaining these programs

[Add row]

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

More than 15% but less than or equal to 20%

(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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[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:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

11693668.04

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

11693668.04

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

250007.99

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

422056.5

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

672064.49

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

0

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

250007.99

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

12115724.53

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

12365732.52

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[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) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

11693668.04

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

8918824.96

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

2774843.08

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

26313.98

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Self-generation of electricity includes co-gen field

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Emissions from liquid fuels are estimated using emission factors in tables 2-3 of California Air Resource Board Mandatory Report Regulation.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

11693668.04

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

8918824.96

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

2774843.08

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

26313.98

(7.30.7.8) Comment

*Emissions from liquid fuels are estimated using emission factors in tables 2-3 of California Air Resource Board Mandatory Report Regulation.
[Fixed row]*

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

4184548.9

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1543949.43

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

2774843.08

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

2774843.08

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

250007.99

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Other, please specify :Grid Power

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2001

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We source our electricity from California's grid, which uses approximately 37.2% renewable energy. (<https://www.energy.ca.gov/news/2023-05/new-data-shows-growth-californias-clean-electricity-portfolio-and-battery>)

[Add row]

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

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

672064.49

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

1543949.43

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

0

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

2774843.08

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

4990857.00

[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	18.98	52 MBbl/d
Natural gas liquids, million barrels	4.01	11 MBbl/d
Oil sands, million barrels (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)	0	0 MBbl/d
Natural gas, billion cubic feet	49.28	135 MMcf/d

[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.

The engineering and geological professionals of California Resources Corporation (CRC) estimate the proved reserves, volumes, and economic evaluations and determining the reserves classifications based on the definitions and disclosure guidelines of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, Modernization of Oil and Gas Reporting, Final Rule released January 14, 2009, in the Federal Register (SEC regulations). The results are disclosed by CRC in filings made with the SEC in accordance with the disclosure requirements set forth under Section 229.1202(a) (8) of the SEC regulations. Our process is reviewed, according to Paragraph 2.2(h) contained in the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) Standards Pertaining to the Estimating and Auditing of Oil and Gas Reserves Information (SPE auditing standards) by independent third-party auditors. We use deterministic methods to estimate probable reserve quantities, and when deterministic methods are used, it is as likely as not that actual remaining quantities recovered will exceed the sum of estimated proved plus probable reserves. The estimation of reserves involves two distinct determinations. The first determination results in the estimation of the quantities of recoverable oil and gas and the second determination results in the estimation of the uncertainty associated with those estimated quantities in accordance with the definitions set forth by the SEC's Regulations in Part 210.4-10(a). The process of estimating the quantities of recoverable oil and gas reserves relies on the use of certain analytical procedures falls into three broad categories or methods: (1) performance-based methods; (2) volumetric-based methods; and (3) analogy.

(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)

0

(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)

377

(7.38.2.4) Comment

N/A
[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) (%)

0

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

0

(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)

77

(7.38.3.4) Comment

N/A

Natural gas

(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 (%)

23

(7.38.3.4) Comment

N/A

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

N/A

[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:

Onshore

(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 (%)

100

(7.38.4.7) Comment

N/A

[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

0.000983

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

2753603

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

2801000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

1.7

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Change in renewable energy consumption

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

In the 2023 reporting year, we had a gross total scope 1 2 emissions of 2,753,603 MTCO₂e and a total revenue of 2,801,000,000 USD, leading to an intensity figure of 0.000983. CRC saw a 1.7% decrease in our intensity figure due to an increase in product revenue caused by changing market conditions.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0756

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

2753603

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

barrel of oil equivalent (BOE)

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

36404000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

3.46

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Change in renewable energy consumption

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

The intensity figure increased by approximately 3.46% due to CRC's increased production caused by changing market conditions. The majority of CRC's emissions come from electricity production, which is not affected by oil production.

[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 :Thousand BOE

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

71.46

(7.48.3) % change from previous year

7

(7.48.4) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

(7.48.5) Reason for change

In 2023, we produced and consumed more of our own electricity and consumed less from the grid than compared to 2022 which resulted in an increase in Scope 1 emission per thousand BOE intensity. In 2023, we emitted 2601335 MTCO2e to produce 36,404 MBOE for a Scope 1 intensity of 71.46 MTCO2e/MBOE. In 2022, we emitted 2,517,281.97 MTCO2e to produce 37,819 MBOE for a scope 1 intensity of 66.56 MTCO2e /MBOE. Scope 1 intensity increased by 7.36%. CRC's scope 1 emissions include emissions for electricity that is generated and provided to the California electrical grid, which is not typical of oil and gas companies.

(7.48.6) Comment

N/A

[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 :Methane

(7.52.2) Metric value

76625

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

metric tonnes CO2e

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

N/A

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

6.7

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The decrease in methane emissions is due to our enhanced leak detection and repair program and our changing out of methane pneumatic devices. We expect our methane emissions to continuously decrease in the future.

[Add row]

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

Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

11/10/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2
- Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Location-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
- Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
- Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
- Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products
- Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services (Scope 1 or 2)
- Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products
- Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2020

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

2845818.2

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

210557.04

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

9362.701

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

16165

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

136111

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

54386

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

83

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3891

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2194

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

300361

(7.53.1.23) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1318410

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

15826764

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

17667727.701

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

20724102.941

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

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

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

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

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2045

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

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

2603266

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

152267.52

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

1931

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

15415

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

215466

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

118224

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

826

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2063

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2126

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

348063

(7.53.1.68) Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1158262

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12886247

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

14748623.000

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

17504156.520

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

15.54

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In our ongoing pursuit to reduce operational emissions, CRC has implemented a 2045 Full-Scope Net Zero goal for Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. In line with our 2045 Net Zero goal, in 2023, our total CO₂e emissions reduced to 17.3 MMT CO₂e, 14.2% from our 2020 baseline. In April 2022, we updated our methane emissions reduction goal after we surpassed our initial target 12 years ahead of schedule in 2018 – to lower methane emissions by 50% from our 2013 baseline by 2030. Our updated goal commits us to further reduce methane emissions by 30% from our 2020 baseline by 2030, which is also in line with our goal to achieve full-scope Net Zero by 2045. Note: CRC is interested in setting a target validated by the SBTi in the next few years but are waiting for the Oil & Gas sector SBTi methodology to be finalized.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

CRC is committed to the transition in the energy sector. Building upon the company's carbon management strategy, in November 2021, CRC adopted a 2045 Full-Scope Net Zero goal for Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. This goal places CRC among a select few industry peers to include scope 3 emissions in their Net Zero goal. In addition, CRC's 2045 goal puts the company on a timeframe five years sooner than most other companies' Net Zero goals and aligns CRC with the state of California's 2045 net zero ambitions. CRC defines Net Zero as achieving permanent storage of captured or removed carbon emissions in a volume equal to all of our Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions by 2045. We intend to achieve this goal by prioritizing 50% of our free cash flow to invest in projects that reduce our direct and indirect emissions or achieve sequestration of carbon in volumes necessary to offset these emissions. Additionally, CRC's updated Methane Emissions Reduction Goal commits the company to further reduce methane emissions by 30% from our 2020 baseline by 2030.

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

In our ongoing pursuit to reduce operational emissions, CRC has implemented a 2045 Full-Scope Net Zero goal for Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. In line with our 2045 Net Zero goal, in 2023, our total CO₂e emissions reduced to 17.3 MMT CO₂e, 14.213.4% from our 2020 baseline. To improve our emissions mitigation strategy, we regularly review innovative technologies to integrate into our operations. CRC launched CTV as part of its carbon management business in 2021 to help advance the energy transition and curb rising global temperatures at 1.5C. We aim to do this by building scalable, low carbon, and cost-effective solutions and bringing rewarding jobs to our local communities. CTV is developing CCS and DACS projects. CTV is developing a series of CCS projects that will inject CO₂ captured from industrial sector customers into depleted underground oil and gas or saline reservoirs for permanent storage. CCS is recognized as a key technology in reducing carbon emissions around the world by many national and global organizations. CTV is evaluating up to 1 billion metric tons of potential CO₂ permanent storage capacity across CRC's depleted oil and gas fields that could contribute to the decarbonization of our local communities by providing carbon capture and sequestration services. In April 2022, we updated our methane emissions reduction goal after we surpassed our initial target 12 years ahead of schedule in 2018 – to lower methane emissions by 50% from our 2013 baseline by 2030. Our updated goal commits us to further reduce methane emissions by 30% from our 2020 baseline by 2030, which is also in line with our goal to achieve full-scope Net Zero by 2045.

(7.53.1.85) 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?¹

Targets to reduce methane emissions

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

04/20/2022

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

¹ 2023 Sustainability Report (ESG Goals section), CRC 2024 CDP Quantitative RFI

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Absolute

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

Methane reduction target

Total methane emissions in CO2e

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

109200

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2030

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

76440

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

85820

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

71.3675213675

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

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

NZ1, This target is part of CRC's goal to reach Full-Scope Net Zero by 2045. In 2023, methane was approximately 2.9% of CRC's Scope 1 emissions.

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

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Reduce short-lived climate pollutants; State of California's 2030 40% Methane Emissions Reduction Goal from 2013 baseline under Senate Bill 1383 (2016)

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Both the state and CRC have set aggressive goals to reduce methane emissions. The state's goal under Senate Bill 1383 (2016) is to reduce methane emissions in 2030 by 40 percent below the statewide 2013 level. CRC's Methane Reduction Goal targets a 30 percent reduction in methane emissions company-wide by 2030 from 2020 levels, applying the state's applicable estimation protocols. Through our investments in methane capture, CRC already achieved our previous 2030 Methane ESG Goal to reduce emissions from methane by 50% from our 2013 baseline. In 2021, we surpassed that figure and had reduced methane emissions by 76.3 percent since 2013 and thus have created a new Methane Reduction Goal by 2030 which is underway to continue reducing our methane emissions. Our emissions reports were verified by an independent third party approved by the state.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

CRC's updated Methane Emissions Reduction Goal commits the company to further reduce methane emissions by 30% from our 2020 baseline by 2030. This goal builds on our previous methane reduction goal to lower methane emissions by 50% from our 2013 baseline by 2030, which we surpassed in 2018, 12 years ahead of schedule. Because we have been able to achieve significant methane reductions to date, our updated methane goal significantly exceeds California's own 2030 methane reduction goal.

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

We have been continually investing in field-deployed methane detection technology since 2018 with over 2.1 million invested. CRC invested approximately 2 million to remove natural gas-driven pneumatic devices from service in 2023 by installing zero bleed devices, using air compressors as the drive mechanism, installing solar- or electric-driven devices, and permanently removing other devices. Additionally, we have assessed stationary methane sensors and drone, aerial, and satellite technologies for enhanced leak detection, which aids in prompt repair response. In 2023 alone, we invested 1 million for methane leak detection improvements, including deploying the use of 10 additional TDL 300 and TDL 220 handheld methane laser units. The units can detect methane up to 100 meters away at volumes from 0 ppm to 100,000 ppm for operators to use during their daily rounds. CRC installed three new fixed continuous methane detection systems with 50 sensors

deployed through our production facilities. We added a new DJI M300 methane detection drone and performed detection campaigns through satellite and aerial flights throughout our operations in the state. CRC performs its own enhanced monitoring of fugitive emissions by exceeding the minimum required fugitive leak inspection frequency in many of our fields and employing enhanced detection capabilities such as the FLIR cameras and handheld lasers. CRC is compliant with the LDAR survey frequency and FLIR and laser processes in CARB's Oil and Gas Methane Regulation, U.S. EPA Reference Method 21, and local air districts. In anticipation of the update of the regulations in 2024, we are ensuring that our LDAR survey frequency is to be maintained on a quarterly basis moving forward. CRC has a current fleet of six FLIR cameras strategically deployed throughout our operations to support our LDAR program as a quality assurance/quality control tool and for investigative purposes. In Q4 2023, CRC began the application process to be certified through MiQ's Methane Emissions Performance Standard, and in 2024 Q1, CRC received a "Grade A" certification for its operating assets in Los Angeles and Orange Counties. "Grade A" is the highest grade MiQ awards to facilities, which is achieved by having methane intensities of less or equal to 0.05%, quarterly monitoring of source- and facility-level methane emissions, and robust compliance to both mandatory and voluntary policies and procedures for methane emissions management.

Row 2

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Oth 2

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

01/01/2017

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Absolute

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

Energy consumption or efficiency

Other energy consumption or efficiency, please specify :Renewable energy generation capacity (MW)

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2013

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0.1

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2030

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

10

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

0.1

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

0.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

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

This target is part of CRC's goal to reach Full-Scope Net Zero by 2045 (NZ 1).

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

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :California's Renewable Portfolio Standard

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

CRC aims to increase CRC's renewable generation of electricity or steam by at least 10 megawatts from 2013 levels by 2030. This will help us to integrate renewable energy directly with oil and gas operations where feasible. With new senior company leadership and the backing of the Board of Directors, CRC has evaluated and decided to renew our commitment to this goal.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

CRC aims to increase CRC's renewable generation of electricity or steam by at least 10 megawatts from 2013 levels by 2030.

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

CRC has a dedicated team focused on developing renewable projects at our fields and buildings to maximize efficient energy production. California law provides that the owner of mineral rights can prevent inconsistent surface uses that would interfere with efficient access to underlying oil and natural gas formations. Despite having these controlling legal rights, CRC has collaborated closely with renewable developers. For years, we have enabled solar developers to build 640 megawatts over our mineral properties through surface waiver or mutual use agreements. CRC and our predecessor have voluntarily facilitated 10 large-scale solar projects through such agreements. Under those agreements, CRC relinquished control over significant portions of the surface, while reserving access to underlying minerals through designated surface drilling locations. This provides solar developers with the contiguous large-scale surface footprints they need. CRC continued to invest in both front-of-the-meter (FTM) and behind-the-meter (BTM) solar projects in 2023. CRC supports the growth of renewable energy generation in California by providing renewable developers surface waivers and acreages we own to utilize for solar projects. We plan to bring up to 45 megawatts (MW) of renewable energy online by installing several BTM solar projects at our Mount Poso and Kern Front fields. Pending successful financial close, we expect to break ground on these projects in late 2024. Our BTM solar projects are used solely to power our business operations and will help reduce our total Scope 2 emissions. In addition, we are actively repurposing our surface holdings space to enable third party partners to develop utility-scale solar projects on our properties that contribute generation capacity to the state's grid. As a result, while we continually lower our carbon intensity through operational improvements and our BTM projects, we are also helping the state meet its net-zero carbon grid target by providing opportunities for front-of-the-meter (FTM) solar development locations with energy storage systems.

[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

11/01/2021

(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

12/30/2045

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 3

(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

Building upon the company's carbon management strategy, in November 2021, CRC adopted a 2045 full-scope Net Zero goal for scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. This goal places CRC among a select few industry peers to include scope 3 emissions in their Net Zero goal. In addition, CRC's 2045 goal puts the company on a timeframe five years sooner than most other companies' Net Zero goals and aligns CRC with the state of California's 2045 net zero ambitions. CRC defines Net Zero as achieving permanent storage of captured or removed carbon emissions in a volume equal to all of our scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions by 2045. There are no exclusions to this target coverage.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

CRC is committed to leading the transition in the energy sector. Building upon the company's carbon management strategy, in November 2021, CRC adopted a 2045 full-scope Net Zero goal for scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. This goal puts CRC aligns CRC with the state of California's 2045 net zero ambitions and supports our mission to deliver long-term investment value by safely and responsibly developing a portfolio of low carbon intensity energy assets. This target is in line with the state of CA's ambition to be net zero by 2045 as well.

(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:

- Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(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

We intend to achieve this goal by prioritizing 50% of our free cash flow to invest in projects that reduce our direct and indirect emissions or achieve sequestration of carbon in volumes necessary to offset these emissions. In addition, the design and permitting process for the carbon sequestration sites at CRC's assets is underway. CRC launched CTV as part of its carbon management business in 2021 to help advance the energy transition and curb rising global temperatures at 1.5C. We aim to do this by building scalable, low-carbon, and cost-effective solutions and bringing rewarding jobs to our local communities. CTV is developing CCS and DACS projects. In November 2023, we announced CTV's first capture-to-storage project at CRC's Elk Hills cryogenic gas plant, a project which is expected to remove and permanently store up to approximately 100,000 MT per annum of CO2 in the CTV I reservoir. In addition, CRC's previously announced CalCapture project intends to capture carbon dioxide (CO2) from the Elk Hills Power Plant, a 550-megawatt (MW) natural gas, combined-cycle power plant, located in Kern County, California, and inject the CO2 deep underground for permanent sequestration in on-site depleted underground reservoirs. Through CRC's CalCapture project, emissions from the Elk Hills Power Plant will be significantly reduced, further supporting California's climate goals and the Paris Climate Accord. CalCapture is targeting to capture and permanently store up to 1.5 MMT of CO2 every year. In December 2023, the U.S. EPA released draft Class VI permits for one of the initial CTV I projects at Elk Hills Oil Field, and Kern County also released the Draft Environmental Impact Report for CTV I. These are the first draft permits released by U.S. EPA in California. We are targeting first CO2 injection at CTV I by the end of 2025. Additionally, In May 2022, CRC applied for two Class VI injection permits for 94 MMT of permanent CO2 storage for two new CCS vaults – CTV II and III – in the Sacramento basin and in May 2023, CRC applied for a Class VI injection permit for 34 million MT of permanent CO2 storage for the CTV IV CO2 reservoir in the Sacramento Basin.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

CRC's Carbon Transition Ventures (CTV) is CRC's carbon management arm focused on developing CCS projects. These projects capture CO2 from industrial sectors and store it permanently in depleted underground reservoirs, reducing carbon emissions. CRC aims to evaluate up to 1 billion metric tons of CO2 storage capacity across its fields to support local decarbonization efforts. Established in 2021, CTV aims to advance the energy transition by creating scalable, low-carbon solutions and generating local employment. It is developing CCS and DACS projects contingent on obtaining permits from federal, state, and local authorities, including Class VI permits from the U.S. EPA.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

*Our board and sustainability team reviews this target annually, and we report progress year over year via CDP.
[Add 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.

Yes

(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 (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	3	
To be implemented	1	23060.7
Implementation commenced	2	135028
Implemented	3	21794
Not to be implemented	0	

[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

Fugitive emissions reductions

Other, please specify :Natural gas pneumatic power switching

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

12277.16

(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 C0.4)

657705

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

2000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Investment for 269 device change outs. Monetary savings assuming 438.47 MT CH₄ x 1,500 per ton CH₄ per IRA methane fee. Projection is 100% of changes completed by 2030.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Fugitive emissions reductions

Other, please specify :Remote methane surveys, TDLAS methane sensors, drones

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

24528

(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 C0.4)

328500

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

1000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Annual savings assumes 100 kg/hr CH4 for 90 days x 1500 IRA methane fee. Aerial surveys expected to continue indefinitely.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Reuse of water

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

12835.99

(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 C0.4)

657705

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

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

<1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2023, CRC delivered approximately 4.75 billion gallons (14,587-acre feet) of treated, reclaimed water for agriculture. This is estimated as 0.10/bbl, so 113MMbbl x.1 11.3MM/yr
[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:

Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

CRC's Executive Pay Goal links 30% of executive annual incentive pay related to company performance to ESG metrics, among the highest ESG weighting in the industry, underscoring the commitment of CRC's leadership to achieving our ESG goals.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

All projects are subject to market conditions. As such, the fixed-capital investment for a given project is not the only aspect of determining if a project will be economically viable based on CRC's investment criteria. In addition to the required capital investment, we evaluate operating costs and taxes or fees, including the cost of GHG allowances to determine if the project will meet our investment criteria.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Given that GHG allowance prices are expected to increase over time, our long-term capital projects are reviewed and updated in our life-of-field planning to reflect the costs and options for energy efficiency and reliability, operating scenarios and alternative fuel choices such as electrification, use of natural gas in lieu of diesel engines, and use of renewable energy sources, along with other management and economic alternatives. The Sustainability Team actively supports these efforts, as well as frequently monitoring the market price of GHG allowances, which sets a price of carbon emissions in California.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

As a company based entirely in California with a 100 percent California workforce, we are committed to developing affordable, reliable and local oil and gas resources, in compliance with regulatory requirements/standards that reduce the State's dependency on imported energy from places that do not meet California's world-leading environmental, labor and safety standards.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

At CRC, a Sustainability Team comprised of Operations, Corporate Development, HSE and Production Technology personnel is dedicated to identifying potential GHG reduction and energy efficiency projects, conducting economic analysis and implementing projects where and when they are economically feasible. Our workforce is encouraged to identify ideas to increase our efficiency and reduce our emissions. The Sustainability Team analyzes these ideas, as well as operating procedures for our assets to maximize methane capture and beneficial use of methane and improve energy efficiency.

[Add row]

(7.57) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

In April 2022, our methane emissions reduction goal was updated as we surpassed our initial target 12 years ahead of schedule in 2018 – to lower methane emissions by 50% from our 2013 baseline by 2030. Our updated goal commits us to further reduce methane emissions by 30% from our 2020 baseline by 2030 and now significantly exceeds California's own 2030 methane reduction goal. To achieve this, we are transitioning pneumatic devices to non-methane venting technologies like solar-powered compressed air systems and installing vapor recovery on pneumatics when available. In 2023, we eliminated 269 pneumatic venting devices reducing methane emissions by over 400 MT/year. Due to these efforts, our methane emissions decreased to 3,065 MT CH₄, 21.4% from our 2020 baseline. To improve our emissions mitigation strategy, we regularly review innovative technologies to integrate into our operations with a focus on pneumatics and Leak Detection and Repair programs (LDAR). In late 2022, we began testing the best technology for completing these LDAR surveys and monitoring methane leaks. This has included purchasing drones and 8 TDL methane detection lasers to make detection faster as infrared cameras are no longer needed. We have also installed two pilot technology fence-line fixed-sensor monitoring programs at different sites and deployed the use of four Tunable Diode Laser (TDL) 300 handheld methane laser units. We are still refining the best combination of monitoring systems to use, weighing speed, accuracy, ease of use, and expense. We also have a partnership with the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (which began in 2022) to participate in the SUMMATION project at Elk Hills (see <https://summation.lbl.gov/>), and our annual methane emissions reports have received successful third-party verification in accordance with state regulations in 2023. In 2023, CRC invested approximately 2 million to remove natural gas-driven pneumatic devices from service via a combination of methods including installing zero bleed devices, using air compressors as the drive mechanism, installing solar- or electric-driven devices, or permanently removing other devices. Additionally, we have assessed stationary methane sensors and drone, aerial, and satellite technologies for enhanced leak detection, which aids in prompt repair response. In 2023 alone, we invested 1 million for methane leak detection improvements, including deploying the use of 10 additional TDL 300 and TDL 220 handheld methane laser units. The units can detect

methane up to 100 meters away at volumes from 0 ppm to 100,000 ppm for operators to use during their daily rounds. CRC installed three new fixed continuous methane detection systems with 50 sensors deployed through our production facilities in the LA and SJV basins. We added a new DJI M300 methane detection drone and performed detection campaigns through satellite and aerial flights throughout our operations in the state. For 2024, CRC has committed an additional 1 million for improving and maintaining these programs. In Q4 2023, CRC began the application process to be certified through MiQ's Methane Emissions Performance Standard, and in 2024 Q1, CRC received a "Grade A" certification for its operating assets in Los Angeles and Orange Counties. This is the first "Grade A" independently certified gas (ICG) designation that MiQ has presented to oil and natural gas operating assets in California and the Rocky Mountain region. "Grade A" is the highest grade MiQ awards to facilities, which is achieved by having methane intensities of less or equal to 0.05%, quarterly monitoring of source- and facility-level methane emissions and leaks, and robust compliance to both mandatory and voluntary policies and procedures for methane emissions management. Additionally, CRC operates exclusively in California and is governed by the California Air Resources Board's stringent world-leading climate-related regulations. These regulations include CARB's Methane Rule, which expands leak detection and repair (LDAR) programs. In addition to routinely conducting all LDAR inspections to levels at least 25% more stringent than regulatory requirements, CRC increased monitoring even before the Methane Rule was issued such that substantial compliance was achieved six months ahead of regulatory deadlines.

(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?

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.

CRC is compliant with the mandated leak detection and repair (LDAR) survey frequency and uses forward-looking infrared (FLIR) camera technology and laser-based detection processes to augment CARB's Oil and Gas Methane Regulation, U.S. EPA Reference Method 21, and local air districts regulations. In anticipation of the update of the regulations in 2024, we are ensuring that our LDAR survey frequency is to be maintained on at least a quarterly basis moving forward. CRC has a current fleet of six FLIR cameras strategically deployed throughout our operations to support our LDAR program as a quality assurance/quality control tool and for investigative purposes.

Our LDAR program is currently in place at all facilities and addresses components at a level 25% more stringent than regulatory mandates in components subject to leak detection, count of leaks allowed, and leak detection thresholds. Our LDAR program covers all gas service components without regard to exemption from VOC related programs based on methane content of streams. In addition, we also use our more stringent internal monitoring to initiate repairs. In the past, we used FLIR methane cameras to visually identify leaks. However, in 2023 alone, we incorporated 10 additional TDL 300 and TDL 220 handheld methane laser units into our operational inspections. The units can detect methane up to 100 meters away at volumes from 0 ppm to 100,000 ppm for operators to use during their daily rounds. We also installed three new fixed continuous methane detection systems with 50 sensors deployed through our production facilities in the LA and SJV basins added a new DJI M300 methane detection drone and performed detection campaigns through satellite and aerial flights throughout our operations in the state.

CRC's LDAR program has helped us simultaneously reduce emissions and costs while helping to maintain natural gas sales volumes. We have continued to strengthen and enhance this program to meet CARB's new Methane Rule that took effect in 2018 and expanded requirements for leak detection and repair. Even before the rule was issued, CRC increased monitoring such that substantial compliance was achieved six months ahead of regulatory deadlines.

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

CRC flares waste gases under permits issued by regulatory agencies. Flaring allows us to maintain wells and reservoirs at our fields in a steady state of operation. The flaring equipment and emissions are regulated by federal and state agencies, and we have reduced flaring volumes by almost a third since 2018 through various initiatives including contracting with a local utility in Huntington Beach to build a natural gas sales pipeline to divert natural gas and partnering with a company to compress natural gas that would have required flaring.

It is important to note that flaring currently represents less than 3% of our GHG emissions, which is considered not relevant and not viewed as a significant source to our operations. This is due to high utilization and capture of associated gas and tank vapor recovery and low gas to oil ratios in the fields that CRC operates.

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

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:

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

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

Power

Other, please specify :Electricity generation from natural gas

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

Electricity generation from natural gas

(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:

The Avoided Emissions Framework (AEF)

(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

MT CO2e per MWh

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Electricity production from burning coal

(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

0.5871

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

We generate all of our electricity needs at our Elk Hills operations, which utilizes approximately a third of the output of the 550-megawatt combined-cycle power plant located adjacent to our Elk Hills processing facilities, and we sell surplus power to a local utility and the grid sufficient to power over 300,000 homes. We also operate a 46- megawatt cogeneration facility at Elk Hills that provides resource diversity and additional reliability in support field of operations. Within our Long Beach operations, we operate a 45-megawatt power generating facility that provides over 40 percent of our electricity requirements in the Wilmington Field, reducing operating costs and our demand on the grid. This electricity is generated from natural gas-fired power plants, which emit approximately 40 to 60 percent of the GHGs of comparable coal-fired power plants widely used in other states and other countries. Furthermore, Elk Hills Power reduces the energy necessary to transport gas via interstate or intrastate pipelines or the utility distribution system. Additionally, line losses associated with transmission are reduced significantly through local power generation. The Elk Hills plant produces power at a carbon intensity of 0.4229 MT CO2e/MWh. According to the EIA (<https://www.eia.gov/tools/faqs/faq.php?id74&t11>), a standard coal plant produces power at 1.01 MT CO2e/MWh. Our Elk Hills Power Plant produced 3,775,455 MWh (net) in 2023. Using these intensity factors and applying the Avoided Emissions Framework, if a standard coal plant were to produce the same amount of power, this would be equivalent to 3,723,754.54 MT CO2e (Business-as-usual scenario). While at Elk Hills plant, this would be equivalent to 1,596,723.14 MT CO2e (low carbon solution). As such, the amount of emissions avoided would be equivalent to 2,216,485.81 MT CO2e, with the carbon abatement factor being the net avoided emissions (2,216,485.81 MT CO2e) per MWh production at Elk Hills facility (3,775,455 MWh) or 0.5871 MT CO2e/MWh.

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

7.5

[Add row]

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

Yes

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

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Forest ecosystem restoration

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

For the 2023 reporting year, CRC cancelled 32,470 offsets from US Forest Projects. A forest offset project is a planned set of activities that increases carbon storage in trees or prevents the loss of carbon stored in trees, compared to what would have occurred in the forest absent project activities.

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

32470

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

Compliance with a carbon pricing system

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

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2022

(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:

- California Air Resources Board Compliance Offset Program

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

Select all that apply

- Not assessed

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

Select all that apply

- Monitoring and compensation

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

Select all that apply

- Ecological leakage

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

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) Compliance Offset Program requires projects to meet specific standards to address environmental, social, and economic impacts. The program is structured to ensure that projects not only reduce greenhouse gas emissions but also avoid or minimize negative side effects. Key areas that the program mandates projects to address include: 1.Environmental Impacts: Projects must mitigate potential harm to ecosystems, biodiversity, and water or air quality. They must avoid deforestation and protect natural habitats as much as possible, ensuring their operations don't result in environmental degradation. 2.Economic Impacts: Projects are required to prevent economic harm, such as the displacement of local communities or adverse impacts on local industries. CARB encourages projects that contribute positively to the local economy, such as through job creation and sustainable development initiatives. 3.Social Impacts: Projects must respect human rights and engage local communities in a fair and inclusive manner. They are expected to prevent negative effects on vulnerable populations and promote community well-being. Further, CARB protocols emphasize transparency, ensuring that offset projects are verified by third parties and follow guidelines to maintain the integrity of carbon reductions. Each offset project is evaluated for compliance with the standards set out in CARB's Compliance Offset Protocols, which detail the necessary steps for monitoring, reporting, and verification of project impacts.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

*At CRC, the Marketing team is responsible for carbon credit purchases. For the compliance period, credits were transferred into the CRC compliance account prior to cancellation, which was carried out by CARB on November 1, 2023. A total of 16,235 credits from Project CAFR5212-A (2015) and 16,235 credits from Project CAFR5425-A (2019) were canceled on this date. The serial numbers of the credits canceled correspond to these projects, and no corresponding adjustments were issued for these carbon credits. The average price paid for credits from these projects is not disclosed in this report. These credits are purchased from CARB, a regulatory body that independently verifies and assures each project to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements. one as part of the process.
[Add row]*

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

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

No

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

Business activities

[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:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The total volume of water withdrawals in CRC's operations is measured daily by metering and allocations.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The total volume of water withdrawals in CRC's oil and gas operations is measured daily by metering and allocations. A small amount of water is used for agricultural purposes and is not directly metered.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water withdrawal volumes are metered by source continuously and by delivery on a daily basis. This includes freshwater purchasing, produced water withdrawals and reclaimed non-fresh water.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water withdrawal volumes are metered by source continuously and by delivery on a daily basis. This includes freshwater purchasing, produced water withdrawals and reclaimed non-fresh water.

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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The total volume of water withdrawals in CRC's operations is measured daily by metering and allocations.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Unlike most Oil and Gas companies, CRC is a net freshwater producer. We actively monitor the water we use, recycle and reclaim to ensure efficient management practices among our operations throughout the state. This monitoring enables us to maintain a high level of operational efficiency and responsible water utilization across our operations.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The quality and volume of water withdrawals is measured daily by metering and allocations for each source. Particularly as the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Boards) have expressly encouraged the use of recycled water to reduce demand on potable (i.e., drinking water) supplies and other freshwater sources. CRC ensures on a daily basis that the quality of this water used meets applicable standards.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The quality of water withdrawals is measured daily by metering and allocations for each source. Particularly as the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Boards) have expressly encouraged the use of recycled water to reduce demand on potable (i.e., drinking water) supplies and other freshwater sources. CRC ensures on a daily basis that the quality of this non-fresh water being used meets standards applicable to the use. Additionally, we conduct regular water sampling within our operations.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The total volume of water discharges is measured daily by metering and allocations. CRC aims to recycle/reclaim a large percentage of water withdrawn each year.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The total volume of water discharges is measured daily by metering and allocations. CRC aims to recycle/reclaim a large percentage of water withdrawn each year. CRC's daily monitoring via metering and allocations allows us to focus on our discharges within our operations.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge volumes by destination are measured daily by metering and allocations. In 2023, we recycled or reclaimed nearly 100 percent of the produced water from our Kern Front Field for stream flood operations or agricultural use, for example.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge volumes by destination are measured daily by metering and allocations. In 2023, we recycled or reclaimed nearly 100 percent of the produced water from our Kern Front Field for stream flood operations or agricultural use, for example.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge volumes are measured daily by metering and allocations, according to each treatment method. The reclaimed water and blended irrigation water are sampled and analyzed on a monthly and quarterly basis by an independent state-certified laboratory for up to 120 compounds and reported in a publicly accessible format to the Regional Board to ensure the water used for irrigation or recharge meets water quality permit requirements

(9.2.4) Please explain

In accordance with requirements contained in state-issued permits, water discharge volumes are measured daily by metering and allocations, according to each treatment method. The reclaimed water and blended irrigation water are sampled and analyzed on a monthly and quarterly basis by an independent state-certified laboratory for up to 120 compounds and reported in a publicly accessible format to the Regional Board to ensure the water used for irrigation or recharge meets water quality permit requirements.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Our reclaimed water is blended with water that agricultural water districts obtain from other sources. The reclaimed water and blended irrigation water are sampled and analyzed on a monthly and quarterly basis by an independent state-certified laboratory for up to 120 compounds and reported in a publicly accessible format to the Regional Board to ensure the water used for irrigation or recharge meets water quality permit requirements.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The 10% of produced water which is not recycled for agriculture was disposed of via reinjection into zones permitted by regulatory agencies under the Safe Drinking Water Act. California Senate Bill 1281 requires California oil and gas producers to submit detailed reports on sources and disposal of water used in their operations, which are publicly accessible through CalGEM's water use reporting website. Additionally, as of 2019 all discharge injection wells are required to be monitored and samples collected for analysis.

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

CRC does not emit nitrates, phosphates, and other priority substances to water as those compounds are not generally measurable in our process streams. However, CRC is part of the Central Valley Salinity Coalition (CV-SALTS) and is in discussion to participate in the Operational Prioritization & Optimization and the SAMP

(Surveillance & Monitoring Program) wherein the evaluation will include TDS and salt loading to groundwater basin discharges. Overall, CRC has a low number of active ponds associated with the Water to Ag projects and which are subject to routine monitoring and sampling in accordance with state discharge permits.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Temperature is part of the quality of water discharge which is measured daily by metering and allocations. CRC does not discharge any water to surface water bodies.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Temperature is part of the quality of water discharge which is measured daily by metering and allocations. CRC does not discharge any water to surface water bodies. In addition to the monthly and quarterly samples, CRC's independent state-certified laboratory measures multiple parameters, including temperature, prior to the sample collection.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Total volume of water consumption is measured daily by metering and allocations, via each withdrawal and discharge source.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Unlike most oil and gas producers, CRC produces more fresh water for beneficial uses than it uses. As such, CRC's net freshwater consumption is negative. For every gallon of fresh water, we purchased in 2023 for our statewide operations, we supplied more than three gallons of reclaimed water to agriculture which helps reduce groundwater pumping and use of water from surface sources such as the state and federal water projects and effectively makes more fresh water use available for other uses. We continue to evaluate projects to replace freshwater with recycled water in our operations wherever feasible and reclaim even more water for beneficial uses.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

In 2023, 90% of our produced water was recycled, either directly in our improved or enhanced recovery operations or, after reclamation, by agricultural water districts for use in irrigation and recharge. Recycled/reused water is measured daily by metering and allocations.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The 10% of produced water which is not recycled for agriculture or used in our own EOR was disposed of via reinjection into zones permitted by regulatory agencies. California Senate Bill 1281 requires California oil and gas producers to submit detailed reports on sources and disposal of water used in their operations, which are publicly accessible through CalGEM's water use reporting website.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all CRC workers is measured daily by onsite safety personnel (contractors and CRC health, safety, and environmental (HSE) Team), as we follow CRC's standard health and safety protocols. WASH services are a critical aspect of safe work practices.

(9.2.4) Please explain

CRC's investments in water conservation and recycling directly advance the state's policy under California State Water Code Section 106.5 that every human being, including all CRC workers at CRC facilities, has the right to safe, clean, affordable and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking and sanitary purposes.

[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/year)

174070.16

(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 :Natural fluctuations in the amount of water needed to produce oil and develop a reservoir

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Much higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total water withdrawals in 2023 were about the same as those in 2022. We anticipate a slight increase year over year as our fields age and the oil to water ratio decreases (i.e. more water is needed to produce the same amount of oil). We expect our total withdrawals to increase due to planned mergers and acquisitions. However, we will continue to implement water efficiency measures to meet our freshwater usage reduction goal. CRC considers changes 5% or less to be "About the same", 5%-20% to be "Higher/Lower," and changes greater than 20% is considered as "Much Higher/Lower."

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

35962.72

(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 :Natural fluctuations in the amount of water needed to produce oil and develop a reservoir

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

- Much higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total water discharges in 2023 were about the same as those in 2022. We anticipate this slight increase year over year as our fields age and the oil to water ratio decreases (i.e. more water is needed to produce the same amount of oil). We expect our total discharges as our withdrawals increase due to planned mergers and acquisitions. However, we will continue to implement water efficiency measures to meet our freshwater usage reduction goal.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

13107.45

(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 :Natural fluctuations in the amount of water needed to produce oil and develop a reservoir

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Much higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total water consumption in 2023 were about the same as in 2022. We anticipate this slight increase year over year as our fields age and the oil to water ratio decreases (i.e. more water is needed to produce the same amount of oil). We expect our total consumption to increase significantly in the next 5 years due to planned mergers and acquisitions. However, we will continue to implement water efficiency measures to meet our freshwater usage reduction goal.

[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/year)

172986.89

(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:

Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Much higher

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

In 2023, the reported water volumes are significantly higher due to a change in methodology. In previous years, the water consumption figures only included water purchased or sourced externally. However, in 2023, CRC began including water that was both produced and consumed by CRC itself in the calculation. This more comprehensive approach resulted in an increase in reported withdrawals and consumption, which discharges appeared lower due to the internal use and recycling of water that was produced by CRC. Additionally, in 2024, CRC completed a merger with Aera energy, which will contribute to increased water volumes in future reporting years. CRC considers changes 5% or less to be "About the same", 5%-20% to be "Higher/Lower," and changes greater than 20% is considered as "Much Higher/Lower."

Total discharges – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

35962.71

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much Lower

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

- Much higher

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

In 2023, the reported water volumes are significantly higher due to a change in methodology. In previous years, the water consumption figures only included water purchased or sourced externally. However, in 2023, CRC began including water that was both produced and consumed by CRC itself in the calculation. This more comprehensive approach resulted in an increase in reported withdrawals and consumption, which discharges appeared lower due to the internal use and recycling of water that was produced by CRC. Additionally, in 2024, CRC completed a merger with Aera energy, which will contribute to increased water volumes in future reporting years. CRC considers changes 5% or less to be "About the same", 5%-20% to be "Higher/Lower," and changes greater than 20% is considered as "Much Higher/Lower."

Total consumption – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

137024.18

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Much higher

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

- Much higher

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

In 2023, the reported water volumes are significantly higher due to a change in methodology. In previous years, the water consumption figures only included water purchased or sourced externally. However, in 2023, CRC began including water that was both produced and consumed by CRC itself in the calculation. This more comprehensive approach resulted in an increase in reported withdrawals and consumption, which discharges appeared lower due to the internal use and recycling of water that was produced by CRC. Additionally, in 2024, CRC completed a merger with Aera energy, which will contribute to increased water volumes in future reporting years. CRC considers changes 5% or less to be "About the same", 5%-20% to be "Higher/Lower," and changes greater than 20% is considered as "Much Higher/Lower."

Total withdrawals – midstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

4108.57

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Other, please specify :First year of measurement

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Much higher

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

This is our first year reporting midstream water volumes. The reported volumes are expected to increase in future years due to the recent merger with Aera Energy, which has expanded our operational scope. The Aera merger is expected to contribute to larger midstream water volumes moving forward, reflecting the integration of additional assets and production activities. These changes represent an expansion in reporting coverage rather than an immediate change in water use practices.

Total discharges – midstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

476.25

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Other, please specify :First year of measurement

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Much higher

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

This is our first year reporting midstream water volumes. The reported volumes are expected to increase in future years due to the recent merger with Aera Energy, which has expanded our operational scope. The Aera merger is expected to contribute to larger midstream water volumes moving forward, reflecting the integration of additional assets and production activities. These changes represent an expansion in reporting coverage rather than an immediate change in water use practices.

Total consumption – midstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

3632.32

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Much higher

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

This is our first year reporting midstream water volumes. The reported volumes are expected to increase in future years due to the recent merger with Aera Energy, which has expanded our operational scope. The Aera merger is expected to contribute to larger midstream water volumes moving forward, reflecting the integration of additional assets and production activities. These changes represent an expansion in reporting coverage rather than an immediate change in water use practices.

Total withdrawals – other business division

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

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 :Not relevant

(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 :Not relevant

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

CRC does not have other business divisions.

Total discharges – other business division

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

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 :Not relevant

(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 :Not relevant

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

CRC does not have other business divisions.

Total consumption – other business division

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

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 :Not relevant

(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 :Not relevant

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

CRC does not have other business divisions.

[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)

482.46

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Other, please specify :Natural fluctuations in the amount of water needed to produce oil and develop a reservoir

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Much higher

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Mergers and acquisitions

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

0.28

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

All CRC operations which lie south of San Jose, CA are located in areas with water stress, and this accounts for over 99% of CRC's operations. This was assessed using the WRI Aqueduct's visual mapping tool under current state and baseline scenarios. CRC's gas production operations in the Sacramento basin are generally not in areas of water stress. Total water withdrawals in 2023 were about the same as those in 2022. We anticipate this slight increase year over year as our fields age and the oil to water ratio decreases (i.e. more water is needed to produce the same amount of oil). We expect our total withdrawals to increase due to planned mergers and acquisitions. However, we will continue to implement water efficiency measures to meet our freshwater usage reduction goal. CRC considers changes 5% or less to be "About the same", 5%-20% to be "Higher/Lower," and changes greater than 20% is considered as "Much Higher/Lower."

[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:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

50

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Other, please specify :natural fluctuations in the amount of water needed to produce oil and develop a reservoir

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Fresh surface water as rainwater is captured for injection at CRC's THUMS Islands to help prevent sea water intrusion into aquifers due to non-CRC water withdrawals on land for other beneficial uses. CRC considers changes 5% or less to be "About the same", 5%-20% to be "Higher/Lower," and changes greater than 20% is considered as "Much Higher/Lower."

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

- Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

171.76

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Much lower

(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

A lower volume of brackish surface water is withdrawn this reporting year compared to last reporting year due to a lack of injection permits and voidage issues. Brackish groundwater is withdrawn at Tidelands Source wells and measures a TDS of over 10,000 ppm.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The data for renewable groundwater is not being tracked because renewable groundwater is not used at CRC. All groundwater used is non-renewable.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

While we acknowledge that non-renewable groundwater is relevant due to the compliance to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), the data for this is not currently tracked.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

132272.33

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Other, please specify :natural fluctuations in the amount of water needed to produce oil and develop a reservoir

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

CRC supplies produced water to the agriculture industry in a meaningful quantity and at a rate unaffected by seasonal variations. CRC consistently produces more water for California water districts (almost 5 billion gallons of treated, reclaimed water in 2023) than we consume for our own operations, which means we are a net water producer.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

4751.8

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Other, please specify :natural fluctuations in the amount of water needed to produce oil and develop a reservoir

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

A lower volume of freshwater from third part sources was withdrawn this reporting year compared to last reporting year. Other sources of water withdrawal from third-party sources are purchased freshwater for upstream and midstream operations, such as process cooling for power generation and gas processing. This figure excludes CRC-owned wells, in Wilmington, agricultural operations on CRC-owned surface locations and Tidelands for example.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

CRC has no discharges to fresh surface water. Custody transfer for water to agriculture is to mixing ponds.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

None of CRC's operations discharge seawater and brackish surface water. Most discharges of CRC's operations involve the injection of produced water far below the groundwater table (i.e., 6000 ft below the surface).

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

17969.56

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Other, please specify :Natural fluctuations in the amount of water needed to produce oil and develop a reservoir

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

CRC injects produced water and other processed waters in compliance with permits issued under the Clean Water Act's Class I and Class II injection programs. Injection occurs into specific formations that are deemed to be void of water that has a beneficial use and with strict well construction and operational controls designed to protect groundwater that does have characteristics of beneficial use.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1260

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Other, please specify :Natural fluctuations in the amount of water needed to produce oil and develop a reservoir

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

In 2022, CRC provided 1300 ML to Valley Water. If production stays relatively flat, so will the discharge volume to 3rd party. CRC supplies water to Valley Water Management (VWM) Corporation for responsible irrigation in agricultural applications. Ownership and responsibility are transferred to VWM as soon as the custody transfer enters their pipeline.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The majority of the treatments conducted in the CRC's operations are oil and water separation, which does not require tertiary treatment. Tertiary and other treatments are only required for discharges with suspended, colloidal and dissolved constituents (nutrients, heavy metals, inorganic and other contaminants), and our discharges do not contain those since we obtain our water from deep underground sources. Contaminants other than suspended solids and floating material are scarce in the underground as this environmental compartment has inadequate conditions for life to flourish. CRC only conducts primary treatment of water discharges and anticipates to only do primary treatments in the future. CRC follows the water standards of the Safe Drinking Water Act. California Senate Bill 1281 for all our treatments and discharges.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The majority of the treatments conducted in the CRC's operations are oil and water separation, which does not require secondary treatment. Secondary and other treatments are only required for discharges with organic matter, and our discharges do not contain those since we obtain our water from deep underground sources. Organic matter is scarce in the underground as this environmental compartment has inadequate conditions for life to flourish. CRC only conducts primary treatment of water discharges and anticipates to only do primary treatments in the future. CRC follows the water standards of the Safe Drinking Water Act. California Senate Bill 1281 for all our treatments and discharges.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

36438.96

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Other, please specify :natural fluctuations in the amount of water needed to produce oil and develop a reservoir

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The majority of the treatments conducted in the CRC's operations are oil and water separation. Primary treatment is focused on physical removal of suspended solids and floating material (such as oil) and therefore is the only level of treatment needed.. CRC follows the water standards of the Safe Drinking Water Act. California Senate Bill 1281 for all our treatments and discharges. CRC only conducts primary treatment of water discharges and anticipates to only do primary treatments in the future.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We do not discharge water to the natural environment without treatment. The majority of the treatments conducted in CRC's operations are oil and water separation, which is our primary treatment. CRC only conducts primary treatment of water discharges and anticipates to only do primary treatments in the future. CRC follows the water standards of the Safe Drinking Water Act. California Senate Bill 1281 for all our treatments and discharges.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We do not discharge water to a third-party without treatment. The majority of the treatments conducted in CRC's operations are oil and water separation, which is our primary treatment. CRC only conducts primary treatment of water discharges and anticipates to only do primary treatments in the future. CRC follows the water standards of the Safe Drinking Water Act. California Senate Bill 1281 for all our treatments and discharges.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We do not discharge water to a source other than what is listed above. The majority of the treatments conducted in CRC's operations are oil and water separation, which is our primary treatment. CRC only conducts primary treatment of water discharges and anticipates to only do primary treatments in the future. CRC follows the water standards of the Safe Drinking Water Act. California Senate Bill 1281 for all our treatments and discharges.

[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:

Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

1

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

The Elk Hills Oil Field has been identified as one of CRC's facilities which is exposed to substantive water-related risk. CRC defines facilities as any operations in a geologic field, and we have operations in approximately 97 facilities in total. The majority of these facilities are within a region of water stress, however only one is identified to be exposed to water risks that have a substantive financial or strategic impact on CRC's business.

Upstream value chain

(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 water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

*We currently only define substantive environmental-related risks as those within our direct operations.
[Fixed row]*

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Elk Hills Oil Field

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

- Other, please specify :Kern River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

35.2784

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-119.4669

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- Yes

(9.3.1.12) Oil & gas sector business division

Select all that apply

Upstream

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

25713

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

25713

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

452.8

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

8806.42

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

26165.8

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

We are reporting higher water withdrawals and consumption, along with lower water discharges in 2022 compared to 2023 primary due to a shift in accounting methodology. In previous years, the water consumption figures only included water purchased or sourced externally. However, in 2023, CRC began including water that was both produced and consumed by CRC itself in the calculation. This more comprehensive approach resulted in an increase in reported withdrawals and consumption, which discharges appeared lower due to the internal use and recycling of water that was produced by CRC. CRC considers changes 5% or less to be "About the same", 5%-20% to be "Higher/Lower," and changes greater than 20% is considered as "Much Higher/Lower."
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Water data is internally tracked and verified, but no official third-party verification system is in place. There is a permitted area allotment in Elk Hills Field with an anchorage that CRC walks through, and we have introduced Workiva this year to support our internal audits. Water supplied to agricultural districts is also verified by the customer.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Water data is internally tracked and verified, but no official third-party verification system is in place. There is a permitted area allotment in Elk Hills Field with an anchorage that CRC walks through, and we have introduced Workiva this year to support our internal audits. Water supplied to agricultural districts is also verified by the customer.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Water data is internally tracked and verified, but no official third-party verification system is in place. There is a permitted area allotment in Elk Hills Field with an anchorage that CRC walks through, and we have introduced Workiva this year to support our internal audits. Water supplied to agricultural districts is also verified by the customer.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Water data is internally tracked and verified, but no official third-party verification system is in place. There is a permitted area allotment in Elk Hills Field with an anchorage that CRC walks through, and we have introduced Workiva this year to support our internal audits. Water supplied to agricultural districts is also verified by the customer.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Water data is internally tracked and verified, but no official third-party verification system is in place. There is a permitted area allotment in Elk Hills Field with an anchorage that CRC walks through, and we have introduced Workiva this year to support our internal audits. Water supplied to agricultural districts is also verified by the customer.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Water data is internally tracked and verified, but no official third-party verification system is in place. There is a permitted area allotment in Elk Hills Field with an anchorage that CRC walks through, and we have introduced Workiva this year to support our internal audits. Water supplied to agricultural districts is also verified by the customer.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Water data is internally tracked and verified, but no official third-party verification system is in place. There is a permitted area allotment in Elk Hills Field with an anchorage that CRC walks through, and we have introduced Workiva this year to support our internal audits. Water supplied to agricultural districts is also verified by the customer.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Water data is internally tracked and verified, but no official third-party verification system is in place. There is a permitted area allotment in Elk Hills Field with an anchorage that CRC walks through, and we have introduced Workiva this year to support our internal audits. Water supplied to agricultural districts is also verified by the customer.

[Fixed row]

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

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

2801000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

16091.21

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

CRC is actively anticipating enhanced water withdrawal efficiency in the coming years. Optimization of our water usage and practices remains a top priority for the organization and supports the achievement of our Freshwater Usage Reduction Goal.

[Fixed row]

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

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)

1

(9.11.1.3) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

Other, please specify :Freshwater consumed for electricity production

(9.11.1.4) Denominator

Select from:

Barrel of oil equivalent

(9.11.1.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(9.11.1.6) Please explain

For electricity generation, the calculated water intensity value is 1.7021 m3/BOE. We extrapolated this from our reported water intensity of 6.3 barrels/MWh. 1m3 6.29 barrels (6.3 barrels /6.29 barrels)/1MWh 1.00161 m3/MWh 1 MWh 0.588441 BOE 1.00161 m3/0.588441 BOE 1.7021 m3/BOE Last year, we disclosed a water intensity based on total water withdrawals and total gross production (including divested and non-operated assets). Starting in 2023, we are breaking this water intensity figure down to electricity and oil and gas production in line with the data we track and are starting to audit year over year.. We anticipate the intensity to increase year over year as our fields age and the oil to water ratio decreases (i.e. more water is needed to produce the same amount of oil). We use this metric to understand our water efficiency and determine strategies to support our Freshwater Usage Reduction Goal

Row 2

(9.11.1.1) Business division

Select all that apply

Upstream

(9.11.1.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0

(9.11.1.3) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

Other, please specify :Freshwater consumed for oil and gas production

(9.11.1.4) Denominator

Select from:

Barrel of oil equivalent

(9.11.1.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(9.11.1.6) Please explain

For oil and gas production, the calculated water intensity value is 0.00017647 m3/BOE. We extrapolated this from our reported water intensity of 1.11 barrel/MBOE. 1m3 6.29 barrels (1.11 barrels /6.29 barrels)/MBOE 0.17647 m3/MBOE/1000 0.00017647 m3/BOE Last year, we disclosed a water intensity based on total water withdrawals and total gross production (including divested and non-operated assets). Starting in 2023, we are breaking this water intensity figure down to electricity and oil and gas production in line with the data we track and are starting to audit year over year. We anticipate the intensity to increase year over year as our fields age and the oil to water ratio decreases (i.e. more water is needed to produce the same amount of oil). We use this metric to understand our water efficiency and determine strategies to support our Freshwater Usage Reduction Goal

[Add row]

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

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

Federal Water Pollution Control Act / Clean Water Act (United States Regulation)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

More than 80%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

CRC is an independent oil and natural gas company operating in California. Due to the nature of our business, over 80% of our revenue is associated with oil and gas products, which contain hazardous substances as listed in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and Clean Water Act. In compliance with these regulations, CRC continues to expand its automated process, pipeline and well monitoring, and control systems to minimize the potential for releases and to rapidly detect and mitigate oil spills that occur. Our asset integrity program prioritizes facilities, pipelines and gathering lines for evaluation, inspection, and maintenance. We also invest to prevent corrosion, provide secondary containment, train operators on release prevention and response, and audit and inspect operations. We were the first oil and

natural gas company in California to sign a statewide Project Labor Agreement with the California State Building and Construction Trades Council to ensure that our facilities are built and maintained by a highly qualified California workforce. Our operations and mechanical integrity teams inspect and maintain our pipelines and facilities, which are routinely assessed by internal and third-party risk engineers and audited by multiple regulatory agencies. We also have an emergency response program that is staffed year-round to report and address security or environmental incidents and dispatch company personnel, environmental contractors, and local emergency responders.

[Add 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) Definition used to classify low water impact

As a net water supplier, CRC defines low water impact as providing more water for beneficial use than what we purchase, resulting in a negative water intensity.

(9.14.4) Please explain

CRC's Water Management Team works with local water districts and state agencies to implement conservation and recycling projects to sustain freshwater resources in the communities where we operate. We have invested in significant infrastructure, equipment, and operating procedures to efficiently recycle and reclaim approximately 90% of our produced water at our Kern Front field to sell to agricultural water districts. This has not only reduced the need to purchase freshwater but has also made CRC a net supplier of water – delivering almost 5 billion gallons of reclaimed water to agricultural water districts which is approximately three times the amount of freshwater that we use.

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Yes

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

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

Yes

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

Yes

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

We will reevaluate the need to set other water targets each year, but are focused on prioritizing our Freshwater Usage Reduction Goal.

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Business activity

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

04/22/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

5765436

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

4035805

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

4046106

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

99

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2022, our Board of Directors adopted a Freshwater Usage Reduction ESG goal to reduce freshwater usage in our low carbon intensity fuel production by 30% from our 2022 baseline by 2025. This target only covers our oil and gas production activities and excludes all other sites (such as electricity generation, office buildings, etc.).

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

By the end of 2023, CRC achieved its 30% freshwater reduction goal from the 2022 baseline, two years ahead of schedule. This success was driven by a dedicated team of engineers and operators who implemented conservation and recycling projects. CRC conducted studies to analyze total freshwater usage, recommending

additional hardware, software, and management oversight. In 2022, CRC formed an Operations Team to work with a leak detection company, integrating water leak surveys into daily operations. These efforts identified and minimized leaks and launched a metering project at Elk Hills. In 2023, CRC replaced two miles of corroded pipeline and installed 67 isolation valves to prevent future leaks, along with four water meters at key locations and a surveillance camera to monitor water quality at the Cawelo discharge site.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

CRC's Freshwater Usage Reduction Goal aims to reduce freshwater usage in our low carbon intensity fuel production by 30% from our 2022 baseline by 2035, exceeding California's voluntary 15% water use reduction target. This target was set with the support of new leadership and board members who were committed to moving forward, even before determining the baseline, using historical data estimates. Given the water challenges California faces and as water is an essential component of our operations to produce crude oil, natural gas and NGLs economically and in commercial quantities, CRC will continue to provide water safely and reliably for the state while we advance our focus on further reducing our consumption. CRC also consistently produces more water for California water districts than we consume for our own operations, which means we are a net water provider. In 2023, CRC delivered approximately 4.75 billion gallons (14,587-acre feet) of treated, reclaimed water for agriculture.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

Reduction in concentration of pollutants

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

100

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2023

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target coverage as it encompasses all our oil and gas operations and it excludes water used for electricity production as process cooling.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Each year, CRC works to ensure compliance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and Clean Water Act at 100% of production sites, regularly monitoring and reporting performance. To maintain compliance, CRC has expanded automated processes, pipeline well monitoring, and control systems to quickly detect and mitigate potential spills. Our asset integrity program focuses on maintaining pipelines, facilities, and gathering lines, with preventive investments in corrosion control, secondary containment, and operator training. Regular audits and inspections are conducted by internal teams, third-party risk engineers, and regulatory agencies. Additionally, our emergency response program operates continuously and year-round to address environmental or security incidents, coordinating with contractors and local responders.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

CRC continues to be in 100% compliance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and Clean Water Act year-over-year

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

Other WASH, please specify :Maintenance of WASH services to employees

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

100

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2023

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

There are no exclusions to this target coverage as it encompasses all our relevant sites (i.e. 100% of employee worksites).

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all CRC workers is measured daily by onsite safety personnel (contractors and CRC health, safety, and environmental (HSE) Team), as we follow CRC's standard health and safety protocols. WASH services are a critical aspect of safe work practices and provided at 100% of employee worksites.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

CRC's investments in water conservation and recycling directly advance the state's policy under California State Water Code Section 106.5 that every human being, including all CRC workers at CRC facilities, has the right to safe, clean, affordable and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking and sanitary purposes.

[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
 Species management
 Education & awareness

[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
<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators</p>	<p>Select all that apply</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify: Disturbances and available conservation credits used ex: In 2023, at Elk Hills, 1.43 credits were used for 0.69 acres. The total credits used to date are 262.13 out of 576 total credits (45%)</p>

[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

CRC primarily uses California Conservation Plan Boundaries which identify areas involved in Natural Community Conservation Plans (NCCP). CRC also uses Areas of Conservation Emphasis, a California Department of Fish and Wildlife effort to gather spatial data on wildlife, vegetation and habitats and synthesize this information into maps to inform discussions on conservation of biodiversity, habitat connectivity and climate change resiliency.

[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

Elk Hills Habitat Conservation Area

(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

Our Elk Hills Field in Kern County has the established Elk Hills Habitat Conservation Area. This conservation area spans more than 8,000 acres which protects threatened and endangered species and preserves Native American cultural resources. The area features a variety of landscapes including lower Sonoran grassland, valley saltbush scrub and valley sink scrub. To preserve this distinct landscape, the land is managed through controlled grazing and annually monitored through residual matter sampling and small mammal surveys. Elk Hills is home to the San Joaquin kit fox, blunt-nosed leopard lizard, giant kangaroo rat, Tipton kangaroo rat, San Joaquin antelope squirrel, Western burrowing owl, and several native plant species which we are committed to protecting. CRC has a 50-year state permit from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife that, at full field development, preserves an additional 17,500 acres of habitat in perpetuity. The resulting 25,500-acre conservation area will be 160 times larger than Disneyland and occupy more than half the surface area of the Elk Hills Field, putting us in line with California Governor Gavin Newsom's goal of preserving 30% of California lands for habitat. The WHC has certified the Elk Hills Conservation Area for our proactive environmental management. In 2023, CRC has recertified WHC projects at Elk Hills. In 2022, CRC's Elk Hills Habitat Conservation Area received its tenth WHC conservation certification since the area was established in 1999. CRC also received a WHC Award in 2021 during the Council's annual conference, recognizing CRC's excellence in corporate conservation of the Elk Hills Conservation Area. Our Elk Hills Oil Field is located directly adjacent to the conservation area, and at this field we conduct a variety of upstream oil and gas activities each year. In 2023, we had several projects related to general oil field maintenance and repair including pipeline installments, power pole installments and maintenance, well pad reworks, well pad abandonment and more.

(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

- Project design
- Operational controls
- Other, please specify :Partnerships with biodiversity organizations

(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

In the San Joaquin Valley, all conservation lands are fenced off to protect the native habitat. Annual biological surveys are conducted to index species and population trends, and we work with the BLM on restoration programs including hydroseeding and reseeding with native shrubs. CRC works to maximize the use of existing, previously established worksites, such as existing well pads, access roads, pipeline corridors, and production facilities for expansion or new activities. CRC is compliant with the Programmatic Biological Opinion on Oil and Gas Activities on the BLM lands, which requires operators to minimize new disturbance on lands managed by the BLM in the San Joaquin Valley. In-person training on wildlife recognition and habitat protection is also administered before each project. We also work with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife on biological monitoring of our operations. To track performance on our conservation actions across our

various locations, we monitor our land use activities against conservation credits earned through the establishment of the various habitat conservation areas. Conservation credits are derived through establishing formal conservation easements on land acreage. Additionally, during the 2023 reporting period, our consultants conducted 88 biological pre-activity surveys (PAS) for projects conducted in support of oil and gas activities and there were no reports of non-compliance. Our general maintenance and repair projects resulted in 0.69 acres of permanent disturbance to the land, but we conducted our drilling related projects in previously disturbed land to avoid new disturbance.

Row 2

(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

Bolsa Chica Ecological Reserve

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

406

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

We have oil and gas infrastructure (such as wells and pipelines) located directly in the Ecological Reserve. Therefore, they may have a direct effect on the native wildlife and species living there.

(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

- Operational controls
- Restoration
- Other, please specify :Partnerships with biodiversity organizations

(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

Through habitat destruction, our activities at this site could negatively affect biodiversity. While there is no formal habitat management plan in this area, we still assess the effects on biodiversity via biological pre-activity surveys to ensure our activities do not impact any listed or threatened species. In addition, we conduct company-wide, project-related and area-related trainings that teach our employees how and when to stop working when biodiversity issues arise and other proper conservation procedures. CRC also supports the removal of certain invasive species and the replanting of native species to help restore the habitat in connection with the Bolsa Chica Invasive Species Project in Huntington Beach. In 2023, CRC received the Bolsa Chica Wetlands - Invasive Species project award. CRC continues working with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife on biological monitoring at our operations, including at the Bolsa Chica Wetlands in Huntington Beach. In September 2023, CRC partnered with Bolsa Chica Conservancy for a volunteer event at the Bolsa Chica Ecological Reserve in Huntington Beach and helped remove non-native invasive plant species. The project made space for native vegetation to repopulate the region, which helps create a safe and attractive environment for small mammals and birds in the ecological reserve. CRC was featured in the May 2023 WHC White Paper titled "Restoring Ecosystems Through Invasive Species Control, Methods for Preventing, Monitoring and Eradicating Invasive Species on Corporate Lands", which recognized CRC for its conservation in action through the building partnerships with the Bolsa Chica Conservancy to strengthen invasive species management efforts

Row 3

(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

Coles Levee Ecosystem Preserve

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

2667

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

In 2023, CRC carried out drilling, extraction, production, distribution, environmental management, and decommissioning activities across 2,667 hectares of the Coles Levee Preserve. No venting occurs, but Coles Levee uses a flare system. The proximity to Coles Levee was determined through site-specific mapping and assessments. To reduce biodiversity impacts, CRC confines activities to previously disturbed areas like well pads, roads, and pipelines. Decommissioned areas are restored to natural conditions with native vegetation, following preserve specifications.

(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

Project design

- Operational controls
- Other, please specify :Partnerships with biodiversity organizations

(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

Coles Levee is located in the San Joaquin Valley (SJV), where CRC works under a migratory bird relocation plan. Through habitat destruction, our activities at this site could negatively affect biodiversity. We assess the impacts on biodiversity through the Western Energy HCP that was assumed by the American Educational Research Association (AERA) in 2017. South Valley Biology Consulting LLC conducts the HCP obligations for the American Educational Resource Association, and CDFW holds a Conservation Easement over the land, which permanently limits the use of the land to protect its conservation value. We also assess the effects on biodiversity via biological pre-activity surveys to ensure our activities do not impact any listed or threatened species. In addition, we conduct company-wide, project-related and area-related trainings that teach our employees how and when to stop working when biodiversity issues arise and other proper CDP Page 67 of 69 conservation procedures and established partnerships in this area with organizations focused on biodiversity. Finally, we implement improved and enhanced recovery techniques in mature oil and gas fields and apply directional and multi-pad drilling technologies and well workovers, we extend the productivity of existing infrastructure for oil and gas production. These approaches enable us to complete several wells from a single drilling site, minimizing the footprint of our oil and gas development activities.

Row 4

(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

Landslide and Pleito areas

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

712

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

CRC's operations in the Landslide and Pleito areas include oil and gas activities such as drilling, extraction, production, and distribution. Infrastructure in these areas includes wells, pipelines, storage tanks, and production facilities. No venting or flaring occurs in these locations, with operations focused on minimizing habitat disturbance by utilizing pre-existing infrastructure. CRC overlaps approximately 712 hectares of the Wind Wolves Preserve, where decommissioned areas are restored and remediated according to each preserve's specifications and long-term conservation goals.

(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

- Operational controls
- Restoration
- Other, please specify :Partnerships with biodiversity organizations

(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

CRC's activities in the Landslide and Pleito areas could potentially impact biodiversity through habitat disruption. Although no formal biodiversity management plan exists, CRC works closely with the preserve managers to mitigate potential harm. Operational planning integrates existing infrastructure to minimize new disturbances, and CRC implements environmental awareness training and SOPs to avoid and reduce impacts. Regular biological assessments, exclusion zones, and habitat restoration post-decommissioning are employed to mitigate biodiversity risks. Collaboration with preserve managers ensures that CRC's actions align with the conservation goals of the area.

Row 6

(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

Grizzly Island Wildlife Area

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

355

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

In 2023, CRC operated gas-producing wells and associated facilities within the Grizzly Island Wildlife Area, which includes three wells, a compressor, a separator, and an underground gas pipeline along the public right of way on Grizzly Island Rd. While operations were temporarily suspended due to high water levels, CRC adheres to strict environmental stewardship practices. All activities are focused on minimizing the operational footprint by utilizing pre-existing worksites, such as well pads, roads, and pipelines, to prevent new disturbances.

(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

- Project design
- Operational controls
- Other, please specify :Partnership with biodiversity organization

(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

CRC acknowledges that through habitat disturbance, activities in the Grizzly Island Wildlife Area could potentially harm biodiversity. While there is no formal habitat management plan, CRC collaborates with the wildlife area manager to ensure operations avoid areas with high biodiversity concentrations. By adhering to this approach and implementing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) aimed at minimizing the environmental footprint, CRC mitigates potential biodiversity impacts without disrupting critical habitats.

[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

Select from:

Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

Methane emissions

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

Other climate change verification standard, please specify :The MiQ Standard

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

California Resources Corporation (CRC) has achieved MiQ Grade A certification for its Los Angeles Basin assets, highlighting the company's commitment to reducing methane emissions and leading in sustainable energy practices. The MiQ certification process involves an annual, rigorous verification of methane emissions intensity, specifically focusing on CRC's direct operations within selected facilities. This certification underscores the effectiveness of CRC's methane management and reduction strategies, particularly within the Los Angeles Basin. The scope of the MiQ certification covers CRC's natural gas production activities in the Los Angeles Basin, where methane emissions are most significant. The verification process assesses emissions data from various sources, including process equipment, venting, and fugitive emissions. CRC's Grade A certification reflects a low methane intensity, verified by independent third-party auditors who ensure the accuracy and reliability of the data provided. CRC's MiQ certification process is designed to provide a high level of assurance, confirming that the methane emissions data has been thoroughly scrutinized and that the company's management practices meet the stringent criteria set by MiQ. This high assurance level ensures that stakeholders can confidently rely on CRC's reported methane intensity data, knowing it has been independently verified and accurately reflects the company's operational performance. While the MiQ certification focuses on methane emissions from direct operations, certain areas or data points may be excluded if they do not significantly contribute to overall methane emissions or if reliable data cannot be obtained. These exclusions are carefully considered to maintain the integrity and focus of the certification process.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2024.02.23_CRC_FinalReport__MiQ_Annual Certification_Executed.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

- California Mandatory GHG Reporting Regulations (Californian Air Resources Board regulations)

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

CRC's electricity purchases are verified as part of our annual verification process under CARB.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

CRC GHG Verification Statements 2024.pdf

[Add row]

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

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

