

C0. Introduction

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C0.1

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

EQT Corporation (NYSE: EQT) is a leading independent natural gas company with operations focused in the cores of the Marcellus and Utica Shales in the Appalachian Basin. We are dedicated to responsibly developing our world-class asset base and being the operator of choice for all stakeholders. By leveraging a culture that prioritizes operational efficiency, technology and sustainability, we seek to continuously improve the way we produce environmentally responsible, reliable and low-cost energy. We have a longstanding commitment to the safety of our employees, contractors and communities, and to the reduction of our overall environmental footprint. Our values are evident in the way we operate and in how we interact each day — Trust, Teamwork, Heart and Evolution are at the center of everything we do.

Our operational strategy focuses on the successful execution of combo-development projects. Combo-development refers to the development of several multi-well pads in tandem. Combo-development generates value across all levels of the reserves development process by maximizing operational and capital efficiencies; however, the benefits of combo-development extend beyond financial gains to include environmental and social interests. We have developed an integrated ESG program that interplays with our combo-development-driven operational strategy. Core tenets of our ESG program include investing in technology and human capital; improving data collection, analysis and reporting; and engaging with stakeholders to understand, and align our actions with, their needs and expectations. Combo-development, when compared to similar production from non-combo-development operations, translates into fewer trucks on the road, decreased fuel usage, shorter periods of noise pollution, fewer areas impacted by midstream pipeline construction and shortened duration of site operations, all of which fosters a greater focus on safety and environmental protection.

We believe that our proprietary digital work environment in conjunction with the size and contiguity of our asset base uniquely position us to execute on a multi-year inventory of combo-development projects in our core acreage position. Our operational strategy employs this differentiation to advance our mission of being the operator of choice for all stakeholders. We believe that combo-development projects are key to delivering sustainably low well costs and higher returns on invested capital, and our long-term transformative plan has been designed to create value by leveraging our strategic advantage, both operational and environmental, over our peers.

C0.2

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**(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.**

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1 2020	December 31 2020	Yes	2 years

C0.3

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**(C0.3) Select the countries/areas for which you will be supplying data.**

United States of America

C0.4

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

USD

C0.5

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

Financial control

C-OG0.7

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

**Row 1**

**Oil and gas value chain**

Upstream

**Other divisions**

**C1. Governance**

**C1.1**

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

Yes

**C1.1a**

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

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board-level committee	The Public Policy and Corporate Responsibility (PPCR) Committee of the Board of Directors is responsible for approving and making changes to, our ESG strategy, including reviewing our climate strategy and emissions targets. As part of its mandate to provide oversight of our ESG strategy, the PPCR Committee specifically considers climate change issues when developing, reviewing, and assessing our ESG strategy in coordination with the Corporate Governance Committee and our management led ESG Committee. For example, the PPCR Committee was instrumental in setting EQT's target to achieve net zero Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions by or before 2025 for our Production segment operations.
Board-level committee	The Corporate Governance Committee of the Board of Directors is responsible for approving and making changes to, our ESG strategy, including reviewing our climate strategy and emissions targets. As part of its mandate to provide oversight of our ESG strategy, the Corporate Governance Committee specifically considers climate change issues when developing, reviewing and assessing our ESG strategy in coordination with the Public Policy and Corporate Responsibility Committee and our management led ESG Committee.

**C1.1b**

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding risk management policies	<Not Applicable>	Two Board-level committees contribute to setting our direction with respect to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) matters. The Corporate Governance Committee and the Public Policy and Corporate Responsibility (PPCR) Committee of our Board of Directors are responsible for approving, and making changes to, our ESG strategy, including reviewing our climate strategy and emissions targets. As part of its mandate to provide oversight of our ESG strategy, the PPCR Committee specifically considers climate change issues when developing, reviewing, and assessing our ESG strategy in coordination with the Corporate Governance Committee and our management led ESG Committee. In 2020, we updated our PPCR Committee Charter and Corporate Governance Committee Charter to explicitly include oversight of ESG issues. Our Vice President, Environmental, Health and Safety, and General Counsel provide updates on our GHG emissions and reduction initiatives to the PPCR Committee at least quarterly. In response to such updates, the PPCR Committee provides comments and feedback on our GHG management and emissions reduction initiatives, which are relayed to our ESG Committee for further consideration. Our ESG Committee, comprised of our Chief Executive Officer, General Counsel, Chief Financial Officer, and other senior leaders, meets biweekly and supports the Corporate Governance and PPCR Committees in helping to guide and ensure execution of our ESG strategy. The ESG Committee also assists our executive team and senior management in developing, implementing, and monitoring initiatives, processes, policies, and disclosures in accordance with our ESG strategy. In combination with the Board and Board Committee oversight described above, the ESG Committee provides input to the Board on strategic direction and works with senior management and specific business departments to coordinate the implementation and execution of our ESG strategy company-wide. Our business departments, including our Environmental, Production, Finance and Business IT teams, work collaboratively to explore and implement new technologies to collect, report, forecast and reduce our emissions in line with initiatives established by our ESG Committee. Oversight of these initiatives is managed through our digital work environment and monitored by our ESG Committee.

**C1.2**

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly

## C1.2a

**(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).**

Driven by our commitment to operating safely and sustainably, in early 2020 we formed a management-level Environmental, Social and Governance Steering Committee (the "ESG Committee") to support our on-going commitment to environmental, health and safety, corporate social responsibility, corporate governance, sustainability and other public policy matters relevant to EQT. The ESG Committee is comprised of our Chief Executive Officer, General Counsel, Chief Financial Officer, and senior leaders from our critical business functions. The ESG Committee is responsible for reporting and making recommendations on emerging ESG matters, including climate change, to both the Corporate Governance Committee and the Public Policy and Corporate Responsibility Committee. Additionally, senior leaders on the ESG Committee are responsible for managing water-related and climate risks and opportunities in their business functions. Our full Board also discusses critical ESG topics, such as climate-related issues, as applicable.

## C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	No, not currently but we plan to introduce them in the next two years	To further demonstrate that our impact on climate change is a priority for EQT, we tied our 2021 incentive compensation program to a targeted reduction in our Scope 1 GHG intensity, ensuring that our management team and employees have a direct financial interest in achieving our emissions reduction goals.

## C2. Risks and opportunities

### C2.1

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

Yes

### C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	2	
Medium-term	2	5	
Long-term	5	15	

### C2.1b

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

i) For purposes of this report, we define substantive financial impact as an event which, if it occurred, would result in a loss to EQT of \$25 million dollars or more, and we define substantive strategic impact as an event which, if it occurred, would curtail, substantially delay or cancel our current and/or future strategic business plans and decision making. ii) The following are quantifiable indicator(s) of risks that could pose a substantive financial impact and/or a strategic impact on our business:

- Domestic and foreign supply of and demand for natural gas, NGLs and oil;
- Prevailing prices on local price indexes in the areas in which we operate and expectations about future commodity prices;
- National and worldwide economic and political conditions;
- New and competing exploratory finds of natural gas, NGLs and oil;
- Changes in U.S. exports of natural gas, NGLs and oil;
- The effect of energy conservation efforts;
- The price, availability and acceptance of alternative fuels;
- The availability, proximity, capacity and cost of pipelines, other transportation facilities, and gathering, processing and storage facilities and other factors that result in differentials to benchmark prices;
- Technological advances affecting energy consumption and production;
- The actions of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries;
- The level and effect of trading in commodity futures markets, including commodity price speculators and others;
- The cost of exploring for, developing, producing and transporting natural gas, NGLs and oil;
- The level of global inventories;
- Risks associated with drilling, completion, and production operations; and
- Domestic, local, and foreign governmental regulations, tariffs, and taxes, including environmental and climate change regulation.

**C2.2**

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

**Value chain stage(s) covered**

Upstream

**Risk management process**

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

**Frequency of assessment**

More than once a year

**Time horizon(s) covered**

Short-term

Medium-term

Long-term

**Description of process**

Our Board of Directors identifies, assesses, and responds to climate-related risks according to our Enterprise Risk Management process. The Board performs an annual review of our major (substantive) climate-related risks and analyzes the major risks with our management team throughout the year. The outcomes of the risk assessment are discussed with management and delegated to appropriate Board committees to determine any additional actions to address the risks. The Audit Committee of the Board reviews our major risk exposures and key processes that have been implemented to monitor and control potential exposures. The Board also considers feedback provided by stakeholders in its decision-making process. Our Financial team frequently uses models to assess the impact of our identified risks. This includes financial modelling, as well as commodity forecasting. For climate change specifically, we consider risk to our business, including demand for natural gas, renewables, and other energy sources. Furthermore, we built a proprietary emissions model which we integrated into our financial model to help us better understand carbon pricing and enable us to make business decisions based on both financial and climate impact. We assess and manage ESG risks at all levels of leadership - from the entire Board, to Board-level committees, to the Chief Executive Officer and other members of senior management. For example, the Board reviews potential transitional opportunities, such as opportunities to access new markets as a result of regulations that limit coal for electricity production, and physical risks, such as freezing rain and blizzards, which could impede our production of natural gas.

**C2.2a**

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	We may incur significant delays, costs, and liabilities as a result of environmental regulatory requirements applicable to our exploration, development and production activities. These delays, costs and liabilities could arise under a wide range of federal, state and local laws and regulations related to protection of the environment, including regulations and enforcement policies that have tended to become increasingly strict over time, resulting in longer waiting periods to receive permits and other regulatory approvals. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations may result in the assessment of administrative, civil and criminal penalties, imposition of clean-up and site restoration costs and liens, and, in some instances, issuance of orders or injunctions limiting or requiring discontinuation of certain operations. Strict, joint and several liabilities may be imposed under certain environmental laws, which could cause us to become liable for the conduct of others or for consequences of our own actions that were in compliance with all applicable laws at the time those actions were taken. In addition, claims for damages to persons or property, including natural resources, may result from the environmental impacts of our operations. We have been named from time-to-time as a defendant in litigation related to such matters.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	We seek to manage the development of new or additional laws and regulations, new interpretations of existing requirements or changes in enforcement policies which could impose unforeseen liabilities, significantly increase compliance costs or result in delays of, or denial of rights to conduct, our development programs. Such potential regulations or litigation could increase our operating costs, reduce our liquidity, delay or halt our operations or otherwise alter the way we conduct our business, which in turn could materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial position.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Technological advancements, such as fuel conservation measures, alternative fuel requirements, increasing consumer demand for alternatives to natural gas, fuel economy and energy generation devices could reduce demand for natural gas. The impact of the changing demand for natural gas could adversely impact our earnings, cash flows and financial position.
Legal	Relevant, always included	In the ordinary course of our business, various legal and regulatory claims and proceedings are pending or threatened against us. While the amounts claimed may be substantial, we are unable to predict with certainty the ultimate outcome of such claims and proceedings. We accrue legal and other direct costs related to loss contingencies when actually incurred. We have established reserves that we believe to be appropriate for pending matters and, after consultation with counsel and giving appropriate consideration to available insurance, we believe that the ultimate outcome of any matter currently pending against us will not materially affect our financial position, results of operations or liquidity.
Market	Relevant, always included	Prolonged low, and/or significant or extended declines in, natural gas and NGLs prices may adversely affect our revenues, operating income, cash flows and financial position, particularly if we are unable to control our development costs during periods of lower natural gas and NGLs prices. Declines in prices could also adversely affect our drilling activities and the amount of natural gas and NGLs that we can produce economically, which may result in our having to make significant downward adjustments to the value of our assets and could cause us to incur non-cash impairment charges to earnings. Reductions in cash flows from lower commodity prices may require us to incur additional borrowings or to reduce our capital spending, which could reduce our production and our reserves, negatively affecting our future rate of growth. Lower prices for natural gas and NGLs may also adversely affect our credit ratings and result in a reduction in our borrowing capacity and access to other capital.
Reputation	Relevant, sometimes included	Negative public perception of our company and/or our industry resulting from, among other things, the explosion of natural gas transmission and gathering lines, oil spills, and concerns raised by advocacy groups or the media about hydraulic fracturing, greenhouse gas or methane emissions or fossil fuels in general, or about royalty payment and surface use issues, may lead to increased litigation and regulatory, legislative and judicial scrutiny, which may, in turn, lead to new local, state and federal laws, regulations, guidelines and enforcement interpretations in safety, environmental, royalty and surface use areas. These actions may cause operational delays or restrictions, increased operating costs, additional regulatory burdens and increased risk of litigation. Moreover, governmental authorities exercise considerable discretion in the timing and scope of permit issuance and the public may engage in the permitting process, including through intervention in the courts. Negative public perception could cause the permits we need to conduct our operations to be withheld, delayed, challenged, or burdened by requirements that restrict our ability to profitably conduct our business.
Acute physical	Relevant, sometimes included	Our business could be subject to acute physical risks such as extreme weather events. Based on our operating area, we are subject to winter weather such as freezing rain and blizzards. These events could cause delays in drilling, hydraulic fracturing, and other operations.
Chronic physical	Not relevant, explanation provided	Our potential risk to chronic physical risks is anticipated to be minimal due to the location of our assets (Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia).

**C2.3**

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

Yes

**C2.3a**

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

**Identifier**

Risk 1

**Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?**

Direct operations

**Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver**

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms
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**Primary potential financial impact**

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

**Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification**

<Not Applicable>

**Company-specific description**

While Congress has from time to time considered legislation to reduce emissions of GHGs, significant legislation to reduce GHG emissions has not yet been instituted at the federal level. In the absence of such federal climate legislation, a number of state and regional efforts have emerged that are aimed at tracking and/or reducing GHG emissions by means of cap-and-trade programs that typically require major sources of GHG emissions, such as electric power plants, to acquire and surrender emission allowances in return for emitting those GHGs. In October 2019, Pennsylvania Governor Tom Wolf signed an Executive Order directing the Pennsylvania Department of Energy to draft regulations establishing a cap-and-trade program under its existing authority to regulate air emissions, with the intent of enabling Pennsylvania to join the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI), a multi-state regional cap-and-trade program comprised of several Eastern U.S. states. In September 2020, the Pennsylvania Environmental Quality Board approved promulgation of the RGGI regulation, and a public comment period and hearings regarding the regulation commenced at the end of 2020. Based on the current timeline for implementation, final rulemaking is expected to be sent to the Pennsylvania Environmental Quality Board for review and approval in the fourth quarter of 2021, with the first year of compliance anticipated to begin in 2022. Assuming Pennsylvania ultimately becomes a member of RGGI in 2022, as currently anticipated, it will result in increased operating costs if we are required to purchase emission allowances in connection with our operations.

**Time horizon**

Short-term

**Likelihood**

Likely

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium-high

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

No, we do not have this figure

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

Although it is not possible at this time to predict how legislation or new regulations that may be adopted to address GHG emissions would impact our business, any such future laws and regulations imposing reporting obligations on, or limiting emissions of GHGs from, our equipment and operations could require us to incur costs to reduce emissions of GHGs associated with our operations. Substantial limitations on GHG emissions could also adversely affect demand for the natural gas, NGLs and oil we produce and lower the value of our reserves. While we are not able to assess the expected financial impact of future prices on carbon and applicable carbon credits, mainly because there is not yet an established market for carbon and carbon credits, we are taking proactive steps to prepare for such potential regulation. We built a proprietary emissions model which we integrated into our financial model which will help us better understand carbon pricing and enable us to make business decisions based on both financial and climate impact.

**Cost of response to risk**

0

**Description of response and explanation of cost calculation**

We mitigate this risk by operating highly efficient wells in contiguous areas through the implementation of our combo-development strategy. Additionally, the substantial majority of our production is natural gas, which has low carbon emissions compared to oil, diesel and coal. We are active participants in the ONE Future Coalition ("ONE Future") and The Environmental Partnership, both of which seek to improve the oil and gas industry's environmental performance. ONE Future is a collaborative group of natural gas companies which utilizes a science-based approach (not according to the Paris Agreement) to bring the methane emissions leakage rate for the overall industry below 1% and below 0.28% for the production "upstream" sector. Historically, we have significantly outperformed both of the One Future methane intensity targets, with our methane intensity for 2020 being 0.054%. Furthermore, we joined the Oil & Gas Methane Partnership (OGMP) 2.0 Initiative, a Climate and Clean Air Coalition initiative led by the UN Environment Programme, in partnership with the European Commission, the UK Government, the Environmental Defense fund and the other leading oil and gas companies. Pursuant to the OGMP 2.0 framework, we will endeavor to achieve a "gold standard" emissions monitoring strategy, which leverages modern emissions monitoring technologies across our asset base to demonstrate verifiable achievement of "near zero" emissions intensity by or before 2025. We do not anticipate additional costs to our normal operations to manage this risk.

**Comment****Identifier**

Risk 2

**Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?**

Downstream

**Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver**

Market	Changing customer behavior
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**Primary potential financial impact**

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

**Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Company-specific description**

Market increases in natural gas and NGLs prices may be accompanied by, or result in, an increase to our well drilling costs, production taxes, lease operating expenses, and volatility in seasonal gas price spreads for our storage assets, which could increase end-user conservation or conversion to alternative fuels. Fuel conservation measures, alternative fuel requirements, increasing consumer demand for alternatives to natural gas and oil, technological advances in fuel economy and energy generation devices could reduce demand for natural gas and oil. The impact of the changing demand for natural gas and oil could adversely impact our earnings, cash flows and financial position.

**Time horizon**

Medium-term

**Likelihood**

About as likely as not

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium-high

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

No, we do not have this figure

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

We are not able to provide this figure, however, the impact of the changing demand for natural gas and oil could adversely impact our earnings, cash flows and financial position.

**Cost of response to risk**

0

**Description of response and explanation of cost calculation**

Natural gas is a critical commodity in facilitating the growth of renewables as a portion of our global power supply domestically and globally. However, our Financial team frequently uses models to assess the impact of our identified risks. This includes financial modelling, as well as commodity forecasting. For climate change specifically, we consider risk to our business, including demand for natural gas, renewables, and other energy sources. We've also entered into several projects aimed at differentiating our produced gas from the broader market by using real-time emissions monitoring technology to track and reduce our field emissions. We are seeking certifications from organizations such as Project Canary and MiQ/Equitable Origin which will certify that natural gas produced from over 200 of our well pads (approximately 4.0 billion cubic feet per day in gross volume) meets rigorous environmental and other ESG standards. We do not anticipate additional costs to our normal operations to manage this risk.

**Comment**

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**Identifier**

Risk 3

**Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?**

Direct operations

**Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver**

Emerging regulation	Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services
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**Primary potential financial impact**

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

**Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification**

<Not Applicable>

**Company-specific description**

Local governments seek to adopt ordinances within their jurisdictions regulating the time, place, and manner of drilling activities in general or hydraulic fracturing activities in particular. Some states and municipalities have sought to ban hydraulic fracturing altogether. If new or more stringent federal, state or local legal restrictions relating to the hydraulic fracturing process are adopted in areas where we operate, we could incur potentially significant added costs to comply with such requirements, experience delays or curtailment in the pursuit of exploration, development or production activities, and perhaps even be precluded from constructing wells.

**Time horizon**

Medium-term

**Likelihood**

Unlikely

**Magnitude of impact**

High

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

No, we do not have this figure

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

We are not able to provide this figure, however, if new or more stringent federal, state or local legal restrictions relating to the hydraulic fracturing process are adopted in areas where we operate, we could incur potentially significant added costs to comply with such requirements, experience delays or curtailment in the pursuit of exploration, development or production activities, and perhaps even be precluded from constructing wells.

**Cost of response to risk**

0

**Description of response and explanation of cost calculation**

We continue to evaluate the risks associated with possible new regulations applicable to our industry and how such regulations, if adopted, would affect our operations and financial condition. Our Financial team frequently uses models to assess the impact of our identified risks. This includes financial modelling, as well as commodity forecasting. For climate change specifically, we consider risk to our business, including possible new regulations applicable to our industry. We do not anticipate additional costs to our normal operations to manage this risk.

**Comment**

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

Yes

**C2.4a**

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

**Identifier**

Opp1

**Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?**

Direct operations

**Opportunity type**

Energy source

**Primary climate-related opportunity driver**

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

**Primary potential financial impact**

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

**Company-specific description**

For much of the last decade, completions technology has relied on the use of large diesel engines, which use substantial amounts of diesel fuel, to generate the power needed to conduct hydraulic fracturing. The hydraulic fracturing pumps generally require substantial amounts of horsepower which has historically been difficult to generate with electric power sources. In 2020, we fully transitioned from conventional diesel fleets to electric fleets powered by a natural-gas-fired turbine using EQT-produced natural gas for our hydraulic fracturing operations. We project that the implementation of these next-generation electric frac fleets has eliminated over 23 million gallons of diesel fuel from our operations annually. The electrification of our frac fleet is anticipated to further decrease our emissions in the future due to the corresponding reduction in vehicle use which would otherwise be needed to deliver diesel fuel to our well pads.

**Time horizon**

Short-term

**Likelihood**

Virtually certain

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, a single figure estimate

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

50271685

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

The financial impact is the cost of using the natural gas turbine to generate electricity as opposed to diesel and has resulted savings of \$50,271,685 when compared to diesel completions fleets. This is calculated from the cost to purchase diesel versus using our own natural gas onsite minus the royalties we would have paid for the natural gas.

**Cost to realize opportunity**

6500000

**Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation**

We realized this opportunity as both a cost savings and an emissions reduction initiative. The cost is calculated as the cost of using the natural gas turbine to generate electricity as opposed to diesel. Currently, we pay for CNG and compression to deliver gas when field gas is unavailable. This cost will decrease as we add infrastructure to deliver our own gas. The return on investment covers the cost to realize this opportunity.

**Comment**

**Identifier**

Opp2

**Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?**

Downstream

**Opportunity type**

Markets

**Primary climate-related opportunity driver**

Access to new markets

**Primary potential financial impact**

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

**Company-specific description**

While Congress has from time to time considered legislation to reduce emissions of GHGs, Congress has yet to pass significant federal legislation in recent years on this subject. In the absence of such federal climate legislation, a number of state and regional efforts have emerged that are aimed at tracking and/or reducing GHG emissions by means of cap-and-trade programs that typically require major sources of GHG emissions, such as electric power plants, to acquire and surrender emission allowances in return for emitting those GHGs. In October 2019, Pennsylvania Governor Tom Wolf signed an Executive Order directing the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental

Protection (PADEP) to draft regulations establishing a cap-and-trade program under its existing authority to regulate air emissions, with the intent of enabling Pennsylvania to join the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI), a multi-state regional cap-and-trade program comprised of several Eastern U.S. states. In September 2020, the Pennsylvania Environmental Quality Board approved promulgation of the RGGI regulation, and a public comment period and hearings regarding the regulation commenced at the end of 2020. Based on the current timeline for implementation, final rulemaking is expected to be sent to the Pennsylvania Environmental Quality Board for review and approval in the fourth quarter of 2021, with the first year of compliance anticipated to begin in 2022. Assuming Pennsylvania ultimately becomes a member of RGGI in 2022, as currently anticipated, the demand for coal or other high intensity GHG emitting fossil fuels as an energy source could decrease, which could lead to an increase in the demand for natural gas as an energy source for the power generation sector.

**Time horizon**

Short-term

**Likelihood**

Likely

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium-high

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

No, we do not have this figure

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

Although it is not possible at this time to predict how legislation or new regulations that may be adopted to address GHG emissions would impact our business, any such future laws and regulations imposing reporting obligations on, or limiting emissions of GHGs from, coal or other high intensity GHG emitting fossil fuels as an energy source could decrease, which could lead to an increase in the demand for natural gas as an energy source for the power generation sector. While we are not able to assess the expected financial impact of future prices on carbon and applicable carbon credits, mainly because there is not yet an established market for carbon and carbon credits, we are taking proactive steps to prepare for such potential regulation. We've built a proprietary emissions model which we integrated into our financial model which will help us better understand carbon pricing and enable us to make business decisions based on both financial and climate impact.

**Cost to realize opportunity**

0

**Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation**

The substantial majority of our production is natural gas, which has low carbon emissions compared to oil, diesel and coal. We are active participants in the ONE Future Coalition ("ONE Future") and The Environmental Partnership, both of which seek to improve the oil and gas industry's environmental performance. ONE Future is a collaborative group of natural gas companies which utilizes a science-based approach (not according to the Paris Agreement) to bring the methane emissions leakage rate for the overall industry below 1% and below 0.28% for the production "upstream" sector. Historically, we have significantly outperformed both of the One Future methane intensity targets, with our methane intensity for 2020 being 0.054%. We've joined the Oil & Gas Methane Partnership (OGMP) 2.0 Initiative, a Climate and Clean Air Coalition initiative led by the UN Environment Programme, in partnership with the European Commission, the UK Government, the Environmental Defense Fund and other leading oil and gas companies. Pursuant to the OGMP 2.0 framework, we will endeavor to achieve a "gold standard" emissions monitoring strategy, which leverages modern emissions monitoring technologies across our asset base to demonstrate verifiable achievement of "near zero" emissions intensity by or before 2025. We do not anticipate additional costs to our normal operations to manage this opportunity.

**Comment**

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**Identifier**

Opp3

**Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?**

Direct operations

**Opportunity type**

Products and services

**Primary climate-related opportunity driver**

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

**Primary potential financial impact**

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

**Company-specific description**

In connection with our management team's initiatives to evolve our company into the operator of choice for all stakeholders, a management-level ESG Committee was formed in 2020 and tasked with monitoring and addressing ESG matters that are relevant to our operations, including climate-related issues. It is anticipated that as the ESG Committee continues to roll out new ESG-related initiatives, we will experience a company-wide refocused effort to continually evolve our processes for identifying and addressing ESG matters that are relevant to our business. Further, we have long embraced disclosure of ESG issues, and we intend to continue to disclose risks and opportunities through platforms such as CDP, our annual ESG Report and other public reports and communications. Such disclosure is anticipated to lead to enhanced recognition of our leadership on ESG matters, including climate-related matters, and our low methane intensity, thereby leading to increased access to customers and investors focused on low carbon goods and services.

**Time horizon**

Short-term

**Likelihood**

Likely

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

No, we do not have this figure

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

While we are not able to provide this figure, we anticipate that our disclosure will lead to enhanced recognition of our leadership on ESG matters, including climate-related matters, and our low methane intensity, thereby leading to increased access to customers and investors focused on low carbon goods and services and finally to increased revenues.

**Cost to realize opportunity**

0

**Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation**

We do not anticipate additional costs to our normal operations to manage this risk. We have long embraced disclosure of environmental, social and governance issues and will continue to disclose risks and opportunities through platforms like CDP. Disclosure will allow enhanced recognition of climate leadership and recognition of EQT's low methane intensity.

**Comment**

**C3. Business Strategy**

**C3.1**

**(C3.1) Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your organization's strategy and/or financial planning?**

Yes

**C3.1b**

**(C3.1b) Does your organization intend to publish a low-carbon transition plan in the next two years?**

	Intention to publish a low-carbon transition plan	Intention to include the transition plan as a scheduled resolution item at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)	Comment
Row 1	Yes, in the next two years	No, we do not intend to include it as a scheduled AGM resolution item	We have developed a strategy surrounding how our company can transition to a low-carbon economy by setting a Net Zero target in line with the Paris Agreement. We have also developed a proprietary emissions model which we integrated into our financial model which enables us to make business decisions based on both financial and climate impact. We have also established an innovation fund with a \$75 million pool of capital that we can use to develop, invest in, partner with and acquire new ventures and pursue new initiatives aligned with our strategy and to promote the low carbon transition. Finally, we have set quantitative mid-term targets to tie our incentive compensation program to a targeted reduction in our Scope 1 GHG intensity, ensuring that our management team and employees have a direct financial interest in achieving our emissions reduction goals. Furthermore, at AGM we do not intend to include a specific resolution item surrounding our low-carbon transition plan. But a resolution item can be presented per our governance bylaws.

**C3.2**

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

No, but we anticipate using qualitative and/or quantitative analysis in the next two years

**C3.2b**

**(C3.2b) Why does your organization not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?**

In July 2019, our Board of Directors was substantially reconstituted following our annual meeting of shareholders. Thereafter, a new Chief Executive Officer and executive management team was appointed by the Board. In the following months our new executive management team implemented and oversaw a detailed transformation plan designed to effect operational, organizational, cultural and other changes to our business intended to facilitate long-term planning and prioritize combo-development projects. As part of these initiatives, the ESG Committee was formed in early 2020 and tasked with monitoring and addressing ESG matters that are relevant to our operations, including climate-related issues. We began publicly disclosing our Scope 2 and 3 GHG emissions as part of our 2020 inventory, and we also published emissions targets geared at achieving net zero Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions in our Production segment operations by or before 2025. We also implemented climate-related disclosures pursuant to the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD"), in our 2020 ESG Report. While we have not yet conducted a formal scenario analysis to determine potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities, we plan to layer our bottoms-up analysis of natural gas supply over different demand forecasts and pricing scenarios to better understand our climate-related risks and opportunities.

### C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	We evaluate our products and services in the short-, medium-, and long-term. We consider our natural gas and liquid natural gas low-carbon products. One of the most substantial strategic decisions we've made to date pertaining to our products and services is to reduce our methane emissions and to participate in ONE Future. Our methane intensity has historically been significantly below the 2025 goal established by ONE Future for the production sector of 0.28%. In addition, we believe that natural gas is critical to accelerating a sustainable pathway to a low carbon future. Natural gas is a critical commodity in facilitating the growth of renewables as a portion of our global power supply domestically and globally. Among sources of continuous, reliable power, natural gas leads in its combination of accessibility, lower environmental impact and exportability. As we have seen with recent power shortages, natural gas has served as a necessary fuel source, filling the gap left with the intermittency of renewable power. As the United States scales renewable power, while awaiting technological breakthroughs, the volatility of demand within the power sector on non-renewable power will only increase.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	We evaluate value chain risks in the short and medium term. One of the most substantial strategic decisions we made to date pertaining to supply chain influenced by climate change was to develop a pipeline network to distribute water resources efficiently to our operations, resulting in a reduction of road traffic and long-term costs. This reduced emissions from otherwise having to distribute the water via trucks.
Investment in R&D	Yes	We evaluate how the use of technology and commitment to process improvement plays a critical role in our ability to create sustainable value on a continuous basis. We believe innovative ideas can arise from any part of our business, so we maintain open channels for submitting ideas and clear steps for implementation. In 2020, we evaluated the use of a hybrid energy management system on a drill rig ("Hybrid Rig") where battery technology was utilized to power generators to meet drill rig demand. We demonstrated an overall emissions reduction of 27.6% compared to standard diesel engines used to power generators to meet drill rig demand. With this use of the "Hybrid Rig", we were able to additionally show a cost savings of approximately 7.2%. We also continued to increase our focus on optimizing performance by building a foundation of reliable and visible data as we digitized our processes. Our aim going forward is to leverage our data to take action and inform operational decisions.
Operations	Yes	We evaluate operational risks in the short and medium-term. Several substantial strategic decisions we made to date pertaining to our operations were our decision to replace all natural-gas-powered pneumatic equipment in our operations by 2023, transition from diesel engines to only using electric frac fleets for our completions operations and evaluating the use of a hybrid energy management system on a drill rig "Hybrid Rig".

### C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Capital allocation	Climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our financial planning for capital allocation on a short-term basis. For example, we have transitioned to using only electric frac fleets in our completions operations, which has influenced our financial planning because we have decreased the cost of these operations by utilizing alternatives to diesel fuel. Additionally, we have allocated capital to the full-scale replacement of all of our natural-gas-powered pneumatic equipment, which we anticipate to be achieved by 2023. We also benefit from this strategy on short term basis by reducing our emissions.

### C3.4a

**(C3.4a) Provide any additional information on how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy and financial planning (optional).**

We will not be providing additional information.

## C4. Targets and performance

### C4.1

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

Intensity target

### C4.1b

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

**Target reference number**

Int 1

**Year target was set**

2020

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)**

Scope 1

**Intensity metric**

Metric tons CO2e per unit of production

**Base year**

2018

**Intensity figure in base year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

529

**% of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category) covered by this intensity figure**

93

**Target year**

2025

**Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

70

**Intensity figure in target year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]**

158.7

**% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions**

70

**% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions**

0

**Intensity figure in reporting year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

357

**% of target achieved [auto-calculated]**

46.4488252768026

**Target status in reporting year**

New

**Is this a science-based target?**

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but it has not been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

**Target ambition**

1.5°C aligned

**Please explain (including target coverage)**

In 2020, we set a target to reduce our Production segment Scope 1 GHG emissions intensity to below 160 MtCO2e per unit of gross production (Bcfe) (representing an approximately 70% reduction compared to 2018 levels) by or before 2025. This target covers our Production segment operations, which in 2020, constituted approximately 93% of our total Scope 1 GHG emissions. We consider our target science-based in line with the 1.5-degree scenario because we plan to reduce emissions approximately 10% per year over 7 years which is more than double the 4.2% year over year reduction recommended by the absolute contraction approach.

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**C4.2**

**(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?**

Target(s) to reduce methane emissions

Net-zero target(s)

Other climate-related target(s)

---

**C4.2b**

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

**Target reference number**

Oth 1

**Year target was set**

2020

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Target type: absolute or intensity**

Intensity

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

Methane reduction target	cubic meters of methane leaked
--------------------------	--------------------------------

**Target denominator (intensity targets only)**

unit of production

**Base year**

2018

**Figure or percentage in base year**

0.0006

**Target year**

2025

**Figure or percentage in target year**

0.0002

**Figure or percentage in reporting year**

0.00054

**% of target achieved [auto-calculated]**

15

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Is this target part of an emissions target?**

Int1

**Is this target part of an overarching initiative?**

Other, please specify (ONE Future Coalition)

**Please explain (including target coverage)**

We actively participate in the ONE Future Coalition and The Environmental Partnership, both of which seek to improve the oil and gas industry's environmental performance. ONE Future is a collaborative group of natural gas companies which utilizes a science-based approach (not according to the Paris Agreement) to bring the methane emissions leakage rate for the overall industry below 1% and below 0.28% for the production "upstream" sector. Historically, we have significantly outperformed both the industry and production sector methane intensity targets set by One Future, with our methane intensity for 2020 being 0.054%. This is a 15% reduction from our baseline intensity of 0.06%. Through The Environmental Partnership, we collaborate with other oil and gas companies to evaluate best management practices for reducing emissions. Resources provided by The Environmental Partnership include programs designed to reduce methane emissions and volatile organic compounds using proven cost-effective technologies. We believe that this is a science-based target because the study was conducted by a well-known peer-reviewed study published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences entitled, "Greater focus needed on methane leakage from natural gas infrastructure" (Alvarez et al.). That paper suggested that in order for natural gas usage to provide immediate greenhouse gas reduction benefits as compared to any other fossil fuel in any other application, the industry would have to achieve a leak/loss rate of one percent or less. While ONE Future members do not unequivocally accept every conclusion of that paper, we believe it is sufficiently robust to serve as a guidepost for our aspirational targets.

**C4.2c**

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

**Target reference number**

NZ1

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

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

Int1

**Target year for achieving net zero**

2025

**Is this a science-based target?**

No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

**Please explain (including target coverage)**

Achieving net zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions in our Production segment operations by or before 2025.

C4.3

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

Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation		
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	7	1302
Not to be implemented		

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Fuel switch
---	-------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

50271685

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

6500000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

Comment

In 2020, we fully transitioned from diesel fleets to electric fleets powered by a natural-gas-fired turbine using EQT-produced natural gas for our completions operations. We project that the implementation of these next-generation electric frac fleets has eliminated over 23 million gallons of diesel fuel from our operations annually. The electrification of our frac fleet also decreases our emissions due to the corresponding reduction in vehicle use that would otherwise be needed to deliver diesel fuel to our well pads (note- we have not estimated scope 3 emissions savings from our electric frac fleets). Costs to implement the fleet will also reduce overtime with new infrastructure to transport natural gas.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Fugitive emissions reductions	Oil/natural gas methane leak capture/prevention
-------------------------------	---

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

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

Payback period

Please select

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

Comment

We currently use pneumatic level switches and liquid level controllers to set thresholds and control motor valves for managing fluid in vessels such as separators, scrubbers and contact towers. For example, we operate thousands of pneumatic controllers and level switches that regulate gas/liquid separation volumes or activate

shutdowns when high or low liquid levels occur. In 2020, we conducted an inventory of our Scope 1 emissions to determine which of our activities are the primary drivers of our GHG emissions. Based on our analysis, we determined that a substantial portion of our Scope 1 emissions are generated from natural-gas-powered pneumatic devices. Although the vast majority of pneumatic devices used in the oil and gas industry are powered by natural gas, alternative available options are powered by nitrogen, compressed air, or other non-GHG emitting sources — each of which eliminates emissions from the pneumatic device with, in certain instances, de minimis increases in emissions attributable to power generation. Beginning in 2020, we began an initiative to replace all natural-gas-powered pneumatic equipment in our operations by 2023. We believe this can be accomplished with only a limited capital outlay, which we believe is unique in the industry and is driven by the high productivity-to-well (and site) ratio of our asset base.

**Initiative category & Initiative type**

Energy efficiency in production processes	Fuel switch
---	-------------

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

1302

**Scope(s)**

Scope 1

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

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

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

**Payback period**

Please select

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

1-2 years

**Comment**

We evaluated the use of a hybrid energy management system on a drill rig ("Hybrid Rig") where battery technology was utilized to power the generators to meet drill rig demand. We demonstrated an overall emissions reduction of 27.6% compared to standard diesel engines used to power generators to meet drill rig demand. With this use of the "Hybrid Rig", we were able to additionally show a cost savings of approximately 7.2%.

**Initiative category & Initiative type**

Fugitive emissions reductions	Oil/natural gas methane leak capture/prevention
-------------------------------	---

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

**Scope(s)**

Scope 1

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

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

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

**Payback period**

Please select

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

Ongoing

**Comment**

As a natural gas well ages, "liquid loading" occurs as liquids — primarily water — accumulate in the wellbore. These liquids create backpressure that restricts or stops the gas flow. To restore productivity, multiple approaches can be used to unload the fluid from the wellbore; the simplest is to flow the well to a lower pressure environment, such as an atmospheric tank. As part of our ongoing efforts to minimize emissions, we follow guidance from The Environmental Partnership to reduce methane emissions from well unloading. If a well only produces through production casing, we install tubing to reduce flow area, allowing the produced gas from the well to efficiently unload the fluid. We install well tubing on an accelerated schedule to limit the amount of venting that occurs from well unloading activities, reducing the amount of methane emissions. We are able to further minimize tank venting by using automated plunger lift equipment in wells with tubing. Where this is not possible, it may be necessary to use a swab rig to mechanically remove fluids from a well to restore flow. For unconventional wells, we have personnel on site while unloading wells. Additionally, we follow the industry best practice of installing plunger lifts one to three years into a well's life. Each of these methods achieves liquid removal without releasing emissions directly into the atmosphere.

**Initiative category & Initiative type**

Fugitive emissions reductions	Oil/natural gas methane leak capture/prevention
-------------------------------	---

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

**Scope(s)**

Scope 1

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

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

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

**Payback period**

Please select

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

Ongoing

**Comment**

To reduce methane emissions during production operations, we use glycol pumps rather than natural gas pneumatic pumps on existing dehydration systems to transfer bulk glycol. These pumps only emit gas embedded within the glycol and do not need to be powered by natural gas pressure, resulting in lower methane emissions. Additionally, to further minimize emissions, our standard protocol is to install condensers on new dehydration regenerator still columns. These units condense volatile liquid organics out of the gas and vapor streams collecting marketable NGLs and minimizing odors and emissions. The resulting emissions are sent to a vapor destruction unit.

**Initiative category & Initiative type**

Transportation	Company fleet vehicle replacement
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**Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

**Scope(s)**

Scope 1

Scope 3

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

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

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

**Payback period**

Please select

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

1-2 years

**Comment**

We have operations in multiple states, requiring us to rely on trucks and other fleet vehicles for the transportation of workers and materials to job sites. EQT vehicles drive millions of miles annually, and we actively pursue efficient, cleaner-burning alternatives, such as compressed natural gas (CNG), for our vehicles. In 2020, our focus on centralized development in the core of our operational footprint led to a fleet reduction of approximately 95 trucks, utilizing newer, fuel-efficient, technology-enabled vehicles to further reduce total vehicle miles and associated emissions.

**Initiative category & Initiative type**

Fugitive emissions reductions	Oil/natural gas methane leak capture/prevention
-------------------------------	---

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

1302

**Scope(s)**

Scope 1

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

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

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

**Payback period**

Please select

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

Ongoing

**Comment**

One significant investment made to reduce emissions has been in leak detection and repair (LDAR) surveys. Going beyond compliance with robust state and federal requirements. Our LDAR program involves: utilization of optical gas imaging (OGI) technology at all compressor stations, dehydration facilities and unconventional sites for conducting LDAR surveys ranging from monthly to annually, depending on the facility; a team of EQT employees who have completed a three-day training consisting of classroom and onsite experience with OGI experts, certified to operate gas detection cameras; use of three types of OGI cameras, all verified by the manufacturer to meet the EPA's LDAR requirements under the EPA's New Source Performance Standards for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry; annual auditory, visual and olfactory inspections for each of our conventional wells; quarterly mechanical integrity inspections for our conventional wells in Pennsylvania and quarterly visits to conventional wells with storage vessels in West Virginia to perform inspections for gas leaks; remote gas detection monitors inside the gas processing units of our unconventional wells that monitor for leaks in real time and that automatically alert EQT's gas control center to assign a specialist to conduct an inspection; leak repairs conducted as soon as reasonably possible; and resurveying all leak repairs with an OGI camera to confirm the repair was successful.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Internal finance mechanisms	We evaluate individual projects against company efficiency goals and return on investment.

**C4.5**

**(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?**

Yes

**C4.5a**

**(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions.**

**Level of aggregation**

Product

**Description of product/Group of products**

Natural gas and liquid natural gas

**Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?**

Low-carbon product

**Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions**

Other, please specify (Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences entitled, "Greater focus needed on methane leakage from natural gas infrastructure" (Alvarez et al.). This study informed ONE Future's methane intensity target for the production sector.)

**% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year**

100

**% of total portfolio value**

<Not Applicable>

**Asset classes/ product types**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

Our methane intensity has historically been significantly below the 2025 goal established by ONE Future for the production sector of 0.28%. In addition, we believe that natural gas is critical to accelerating a sustainable pathway to a low carbon future. Natural gas is a critical commodity in facilitating the growth of renewables as a portion of our global power supply domestically and globally. Among sources of continuous, reliable power, natural gas leads in its combination of accessibility, lower environmental impact and exportability. As we have seen with recent power shortages, natural gas has served as a necessary fuel source, filling the gap left with the intermittency of renewable power. As the United States scales renewable power, while awaiting technological breakthroughs, the volatility of demand within the power sector on non-renewable power will only increase.

**C-OG4.6**

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

i) Our operational GHG air emissions depend greatly on the type and amount of our field activity being conducted at any given time and vary on an annual basis. We review our Scope 1 GHG emissions inventory on a source-by-source basis to determine areas of opportunity and to monitor our overall impact. Our primary methane emissions reductions activities include strategic well pad design; our leak detection and repair program; preventing venting and flaring during completions operations; preventing releases during well unloading operations; natural gas pneumatic controller replacement; and utilizing glycol pumps on dehydration units. We are committed to not flaring gas during our completions operations. ii) Beginning in 2020, we began an initiative to replace all natural-gas-powered pneumatic equipment in our operations by 2023 as well as evaluated the use of a hybrid energy management system on a drill rig "Hybrid Rig".

**C-OG4.7**

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

Yes

**C-OG4.7a**

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

i) Our Leak Detection and Repair ("LDAR") program is conducted under the following protocols:

- Utilization of optical gas imaging ("OGI") technology at all of our facilities, which is used to conduct LDAR surveys on a basis of monthly to annual depending on the facility;
- An internal team of EQT employees who have completed a three-day training consisting of classroom and onsite experience with OGI experts, certified to operate gas detection cameras;
- Use of three types of OGI cameras, all verified by the manufacturer to meet the Environmental Protection Agency's ("EPA") LDAR requirements under the EPA's New Source Performance Standards for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry;
- Annual auditory, visual and olfactory ("AVO") inspections for each of our conventional wells;
- Quarterly mechanical integrity inspections ("MIAs") for our conventional wells in Pennsylvania, and quarterly visits to conventional wells with storage vessels in West Virginia to perform inspections for gas leaks;
- Remote gas detection monitors inside the gas processing units ("GPUs") of our unconventional wells that monitor for leaks in real time and automatically alert our gas control center in order to assign a specialist to conduct an inspection;
- Leak repairs conducted as soon as reasonably possible; and
- Re-surveying of all leak repairs with an OGI camera to confirm that the repair was successful.

ii) For example, in 2020, from the implementation of our LDAR surveys, no repairs were delayed beyond the applicable regulatory limits, and more than 92% of all leaks detected in our production operations were repaired immediately.

## C-OG4.8

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

i) Flaring is relevant to our operations; however, we strive to reduce flaring in our operations. ii) We have implemented a green completions program to reduce our volume of flared gas. Pursuant to this program, our produced natural gas is transferred at the wellhead to a separator immediately after well completion as opposed to flaring or venting the gas. As a result of our utilization of green completions technology, we did not vent or flare any gas during our completions operations during 2020. To minimize flaring at condensate wells, we utilize varying methods of emissions minimization options including the design of closed-vent systems with low-pressure separators, vapor recovery systems and vapor destruction systems. iii) Our efforts to reduce flaring are tied to our targets to a) reduce our Production segment Scope 1 GHG emissions intensity to below 160 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e/Bcfe by or before 2025, b) reduce our Production segment Scope 1 methane emissions intensity to below 0.02% by or before 2025, and c) achieve Production segment net zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by or before 2025.

## C5. Emissions methodology

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### C5.1

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**(C5.1) Provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2).**

**Scope 1**

**Base year start**

January 1 2018

**Base year end**

December 31 2018

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

995770

**Comment**

Beginning with our 2020 ESG Report, we restated our 2018 and 2019 Scope 1 GHG emissions to include the emissions from our Gathering and Boosting segment operations.

**Scope 2 (location-based)**

**Base year start**

January 1 2020

**Base year end**

December 31 2020

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

2814

**Comment**

EQT did not calculate Scope 2 emissions in prior years.

**Scope 2 (market-based)**

**Base year start**

January 1 2020

**Base year end**

December 31 2020

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

2468

**Comment**

EQT did not calculate Scope 2 market-based emissions in prior years.

**C5.2**

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**(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.**

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance  
US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule

**C6. Emissions data**

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**C6.1**

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

**Reporting year**

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

674397

**Start date**

January 1 2020

**End date**

December 31 2020

**Comment**

EQT Total Scope 1 GHG Emissions: 674,397 EQT Production Segment Scope 1 Emissions: 625,148 (93%) EQT G&B Segment Scope 1 Emissions: 49,249 (7%)

**Past year 1**

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

879360

**Start date**

January 1 2019

**End date**

December 31 2019

**Comment**

EQT Total Scope 1 GHG Emissions: 879,360 EQT Production Segment Scope 1 Emissions: 795,693 (90%) EQT G&B Segment Scope 1 Emissions: 83,667 (10%)

**Past year 2**

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

995770

**Start date**

January 1 2018

**End date**

December 31 2018

**Comment**

EQT Total Scope 1 GHG Emissions: 995,770 EQT Production Segment Scope 1 Emissions: 922,039 (93%) EQT G&B Segment Scope 1 Emissions: 73,731 (7%)

**C6.2**

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

**Row 1**

**Scope 2, location-based**

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

**Scope 2, market-based**

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

**Comment**

We use the location-based approach to calculate our Scope 2 emissions.

**C6.3**

---

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

**Reporting year**

**Scope 2, location-based**

2814

**Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)**

**Start date**

January 1 2020

**End date**

December 31 2020

**Comment**

**Past year 1**

**Scope 2, location-based**

**Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)**

**Start date**

January 1 2019

**End date**

December 31 2019

**Comment**

EQT did not calculate scope 2 emissions prior to 2020.

**Past year 2**

**Scope 2, location-based**

**Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)**

**Start date**

January 1 2018

**End date**

December 31 2018

**Comment**

EQT did not calculate scope 2 emissions prior to 2020

**C6.4**

---

**(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?**

Yes

**C6.4a**

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**(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.**

**Source**

All other sources in Scope 1 which are not included in EPA GHGRP or ONE Future Coalition (e.g., mobile combustion from fleet vehicles).

**Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source**

Emissions are not relevant

**Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source**

No emissions from this source

**Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)**

No emissions from this source

**Explain why this source is excluded**

All other sources in Scope 1 which are not included in EPA GHGRP or ONE Future Coalition are insignificant to our overall emissions and are therefore considered not relevant. For example, our fleet vehicle's emissions are less than 1% (3,782 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e) of our total scope 1 emissions.

---

**Source**

Chevron Assets

**Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source**

Emissions are relevant and calculated, but not disclosed

**Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source**

Emissions excluded due to recent acquisition

**Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)**

Emissions excluded due to recent acquisition

**Explain why this source is excluded**

Chevron Assets were acquired in the fourth quarter of 2020. We excluded the emissions from these assets in our responses in order to show a more accurate comparison of 2020 emissions compared to our 2018 and 2019 emissions.

---

**C6.5**

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

**Purchased goods and services**

**Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

**Metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions calculation methodology**

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**

For 2020, we conducted a materiality assessment to determine which of the 15 categories are material to helping our stakeholders understand our Scope 3 emissions impact. As is the norm within our industry, the substantial majority of our 2020 Scope 3 emissions were generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we are reporting only Scope 3 emissions from category 11, which is also in line with the industry benchmarking analysis we conducted as a part of our Scope 3 materiality assessment.

**Capital goods**

**Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

**Metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions calculation methodology**

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**

For 2020, we conducted a materiality assessment to determine which of the 15 categories are material to helping our stakeholders understand our Scope 3 emissions impact. As is the norm within our industry, the substantial majority of our 2020 Scope 3 emissions were generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we are reporting only Scope 3 emissions from category 11, which is also in line with the industry benchmarking analysis we conducted as a part of our Scope 3 materiality assessment.

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

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

For 2020, we conducted a materiality assessment to determine which of the 15 categories are material to helping our stakeholders understand our Scope 3 emissions impact. As is the norm within our industry, the substantial majority of our 2020 Scope 3 emissions were generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we are reporting only Scope 3 emissions from category 11, which is also in line with the industry benchmarking analysis we conducted as a part of our Scope 3 materiality assessment.

## Upstream transportation and distribution

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

For 2020, we conducted a materiality assessment to determine which of the 15 categories are material to helping our stakeholders understand our Scope 3 emissions impact. As is the norm within our industry, the substantial majority of our 2020 Scope 3 emissions were generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we are reporting only Scope 3 emissions from category 11, which is also in line with the industry benchmarking analysis we conducted as a part of our Scope 3 materiality assessment.

## Waste generated in operations

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

For 2020, we conducted a materiality assessment to determine which of the 15 categories are material to helping our stakeholders understand our Scope 3 emissions impact. As is the norm within our industry, the substantial majority of our 2020 Scope 3 emissions were generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we are reporting only Scope 3 emissions from category 11, which is also in line with the industry benchmarking analysis we conducted as a part of our Scope 3 materiality assessment.

## Business travel

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

For 2020, we conducted a materiality assessment to determine which of the 15 categories are material to helping our stakeholders understand our Scope 3 emissions impact. As is the norm within our industry, the substantial majority of our 2020 Scope 3 emissions were generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we are reporting only Scope 3 emissions from category 11, which is also in line with the industry benchmarking analysis we conducted as a part of our Scope 3 materiality assessment.

## Employee commuting

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

For 2020, we conducted a materiality assessment to determine which of the 15 categories are material to helping our stakeholders understand our Scope 3 emissions impact. As is the norm within our industry, the substantial majority of our 2020 Scope 3 emissions were generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we are reporting only Scope 3 emissions from category 11, which is also in line with the industry benchmarking analysis we conducted as a part of our Scope 3 materiality assessment.

## Upstream leased assets

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

For 2020, we conducted a materiality assessment to determine which of the 15 categories are material to helping our stakeholders understand our Scope 3 emissions impact. As is the norm within our industry, the substantial majority of our 2020 Scope 3 emissions were generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we are reporting only Scope 3 emissions from category 11, which is also in line with the industry benchmarking analysis we conducted as a part of our Scope 3 materiality assessment.

## Downstream transportation and distribution

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

For 2020, we conducted a materiality assessment to determine which of the 15 categories are material to helping our stakeholders understand our Scope 3 emissions impact. As is the norm within our industry, the substantial majority of our 2020 Scope 3 emissions were generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we are reporting only Scope 3 emissions from category 11, which is also in line with the industry benchmarking analysis we conducted as a part of our Scope 3 materiality assessment.

## Processing of sold products

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

For 2020, we conducted a materiality assessment to determine which of the 15 categories are material to helping our stakeholders understand our Scope 3 emissions impact. As is the norm within our industry, the substantial majority of our 2020 Scope 3 emissions were generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we are reporting only Scope 3 emissions from category 11, which is also in line with the industry benchmarking analysis we conducted as a part of our Scope 3 materiality assessment.

## Use of sold products

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Metric tonnes CO2e

87465365

### Emissions calculation methodology

Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions, Category 11 GHG emission factors for combustion of natural gas and LPG were obtained from Table 1, Stationary Combustion, EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories, dated March 2020. 100-year GWPs from IPCC Fifth Assessment Report were applied to obtain the equivalent CO2 emissions.

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

0

### Please explain

We are not able to track the downstream processes occurring after intermediate sold products leave EQT's possession. As such, additional assumptions were made to assign a downstream process to each customer type. The emissions from use of sold products were determined based on these process assumptions. It was assumed that all the natural gas sold to producers, industries, marketers and pipelines are combusted as a source of energy. Similarly, it was assumed that all the LPG produced from natural gas liquids is combusted as a source of energy. It should be acknowledged that this is a very conservative assumption.

## End of life treatment of sold products

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

For 2020, we conducted a materiality assessment to determine which of the 15 categories are material to helping our stakeholders understand our Scope 3 emissions impact. As is the norm within our industry, the substantial majority of our 2020 Scope 3 emissions were generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we are reporting only Scope 3 emissions from category 11, which is also in line with the industry benchmarking analysis we conducted as a part of our Scope 3 materiality assessment.

## Downstream leased assets

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

For 2020, we conducted a materiality assessment to determine which of the 15 categories are material to helping our stakeholders understand our Scope 3 emissions impact. As is the norm within our industry, the substantial majority of our 2020 Scope 3 emissions were generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we are reporting only Scope 3 emissions from category 11, which is also in line with the industry benchmarking analysis we conducted as a part of our Scope 3 materiality assessment.

## Franchises

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

For 2020, we conducted a materiality assessment to determine which of the 15 categories are material to helping our stakeholders understand our Scope 3 emissions impact. As is the norm within our industry, the substantial majority of our 2020 Scope 3 emissions were generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we are reporting only Scope 3 emissions from category 11, which is also in line with the industry benchmarking analysis we conducted as a part of our Scope 3 materiality assessment.

## Investments

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

For 2020, we conducted a materiality assessment to determine which of the 15 categories are material to helping our stakeholders understand our Scope 3 emissions impact. As is the norm within our industry, the substantial majority of our 2020 Scope 3 emissions were generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we are reporting only Scope 3 emissions from category 11, which is also in line with the industry benchmarking analysis we conducted as a part of our Scope 3 materiality assessment.

## Other (upstream)

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

For 2020, we conducted a materiality assessment to determine which of the 15 categories are material to helping our stakeholders understand our Scope 3 emissions impact. As is the norm within our industry, the substantial majority of our 2020 Scope 3 emissions were generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we are reporting only Scope 3 emissions from category 11, which is also in line with the industry benchmarking analysis we conducted as a part of our Scope 3 materiality assessment.

## Other (downstream)

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

For 2020, we conducted a materiality assessment to determine which of the 15 categories are material to helping our stakeholders understand our Scope 3 emissions impact. As is the norm within our industry, the substantial majority of our 2020 Scope 3 emissions were generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we are reporting only Scope 3 emissions from category 11, which is also in line with the industry benchmarking analysis we conducted as a part of our Scope 3 materiality assessment.

## C6.7

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### (C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

## C6.10

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

**Intensity figure**

0.00022

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

677211

**Metric denominator**

unit total revenue

**Metric denominator: Unit total**

3058843000

**Scope 2 figure used**

Location-based

**% change from previous year**

11

**Direction of change**

Increased

**Reason for change**

Even though our emissions decreased due to the emissions reductions activities in C4.3b (e.g., transitioning to electric frac fleets and replacing natural gas-powered pneumatic devices), our revenue in 2020 decreased, and this accounted for the increase in CO2e per unit total revenue. Note, when comparing to 2019, we are excluding Scope 2 emissions since we have not calculated our Scope 2 emissions for 2019.

---

## C-OG6.12

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

**Unit of hydrocarbon category (denominator)**

Other, please specify (Gross Production of Hydrocarbons (Bcfe))

**Metric tons CO2e from hydrocarbon category per unit specified**

385

**% change from previous year**

21

**Direction of change**

Decreased

**Reason for change**

Our decrease in emissions is due to emission reduction projects such as electrifying our frac fleet and replacing out natural gas-powered pneumatics devices to compress air from natural gas.

**Comment**

In prior years we have calculated our intensity metrics using net production of hydrocarbons as the denominator in the calculation. We have decided to switch to using gross production of hydrocarbons as the denominator for our intensity metrics, beginning with this year's report. While there is no standard formula for calculating emissions intensity, we believe gross production is a more accurate representation for calculating our intensity, because gross production is a measure of the actual volume of hydrocarbons produced from the wells we operate.

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## C-OG6.13

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

**Oil and gas business division**

Upstream

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

9.2

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

9.2

**Comment**

Calculated as Scope 1+2 methane divided by Bcfe (billion cubic feet of natural gas equivalent).

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## C7. Emissions breakdowns

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### C7.1

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

Yes

**C7.1a**

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

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	270735	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	16135	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	1	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

**C-OG7.1b**

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

**Emissions category**

Combustion (excluding flaring)  
Flaring  
Venting  
Fugitives  
Process (feedstock) emissions

**Value chain**

Upstream

**Product**

Gas

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

270735

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

16135

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

674397

**Comment**

Combustion emissions include emissions from our diesel and natural gas drill rigs, completion engines, stationary engines, reboilers, gas processing units (GPUs), vapor destruction units (VDUs) and generators. Process emissions originate from our glycol and desiccant dehydrators. Other vented emissions include emissions from our storage tanks, reciprocating compressors, well liquid unloading operations, pneumatic controllers and pumps. Fugitive emissions include equipment leak surveys and population count emissions.

**C7.2**

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	674397

**C7.3**

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

By activity

**C7.3c**

**(C7.3c) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.**

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Production	625148
Gathering and boosting	49249

(C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> e	Net Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> e	Comment
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Chemicals production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Electric utility activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Metals and mining production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	674397	<Not Applicable>	Includes our Production and Gathering and Boosting operations emissions.
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	0	<Not Applicable>	We have no midstream assets
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	0	<Not Applicable>	We have no downstream assets
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for in Scope 2 market-based approach (MWh)
United States of America	2814	2468	5992	1542

C7.6

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

By activity

C7.6c

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

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> e)
Indirect emissions from EQT's operations	2814	2468

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

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> e	Comment
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Chemicals production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Metals and mining production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	2814	2468	Includes our Production and Gathering and Boosting operations emissions.
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	0		We have no midstream assets
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	0		We have no downstream assets
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

## C7.9

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

Decreased

### C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	1302	Decreased	0.15	Electrifying our hydraulic fracturing (frac) fleet (-1,302 MT CO <sub>2</sub> e/879,360 MT CO <sub>2</sub> e 2019 Emissions = -0.15% Decrease)
Other emissions reduction activities		<Not Applicable >		
Divestment		<Not Applicable >		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable >		
Mergers		<Not Applicable >		
Change in output		<Not Applicable >		
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable >		
Change in boundary	2814	Increased	0.32	While we have not historically tracked our Scope 2 GHG emissions (i.e., indirect GHG emissions from purchased electricity to power certain of our operations), we developed a methodology to calculate these emissions in 2020, and are including the data for the first time in this report (2,814 MT CO <sub>2</sub> e/879,360 MT CO <sub>2</sub> e 2019 Emissions = 0.3% Increase)
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable >		
Unidentified	203661	Decreased	23.2	Unable to account for absolute change of -203,661 MT CO <sub>2</sub> e/879,360 MT CO <sub>2</sub> e 2019 Emissions = -23.2% Decrease)
Other		<Not Applicable >		

### C7.9b

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

Location-based

## C8. Energy

### C8.1

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

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

### C8.2

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

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

**C8.2a**

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	1142327	1142327
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	0	5992	5992
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	0	<Not Applicable>	0
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	0	1148319	1148319

**C8.2b**

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

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

**C8.2c**

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

**Fuels (excluding feedstocks)**

Natural Gas

**Heating value**

HHV (higher heating value)

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

835357

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

835357

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

<Not Applicable>

**Emission factor**

53.06

**Unit**

kg CO2e per million Btu

**Emissions factor source**

GHG Reporting Rule - Table C-1 to Subpart C of Part 98—Default CO2 Emission Factors and High Heat Values for Various Types of Fuel

**Comment**

Natural gas is consumed in the production process and to generate electricity for the electric frac fleet. We do not currently have the breakdown of natural gas used for the frac fleet.

**Fuels (excluding feedstocks)**

Fuel Oil Number 2

**Heating value**

HHV (higher heating value)

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

306907

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

306907

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

<Not Applicable>

**Emission factor**

73.96

**Unit**

kg CO2e per million Btu

**Emissions factor source**

GHG Reporting Rule - Table C-1 to Subpart C of Part 98—Default CO2 Emission Factors and High Heat Values for Various Types of Fuel

**Comment**

Distillate fuel oil # 2 is consumed in the production process.

**C8.2d**

**(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.**

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	0	0	0	0
Heat	1142327	1142327	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2e

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

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

C-OG9.2a

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

	In-year net production	Comment
Crude oil and condensate, million barrels	0.8	
Natural gas liquids, million barrels	12.36	
Oil sands, million barrels (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)		We do not operate in oil sands.
Natural gas, billion cubic feet	1418.77	

C-OG9.2b

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

Reserve engineering is a process of estimating underground accumulations of natural gas, NGLs and oil that cannot be measured in an exact way. The accuracy of any reserve estimate depends on the quality of available data, the interpretation of such data and price and cost assumptions made by reserve engineers. In addition, the results of drilling, testing and production activities may justify revisions of estimates that were made previously. If significant, such revisions would change the schedule of any further production and our development program. Accordingly, reserve estimates may differ significantly from the quantities of natural gas, NGLs and oil that are ultimately recovered. Proved developed reserves refers to proved reserves that can be expected to be recovered through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods. Proved undeveloped reserves refers to proved reserves that can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be recovered from new wells on undrilled proved acreage or from existing wells where a relatively major expenditure is required for completion. Approximately 94% of our proved reserves attributable to producing wells or reserves that our reserve auditor reviewed were estimated using performance methods. The remaining 6% of proved developed reserves were estimated by analogy, which calculates reserves based on correlation to comparable surrounding wells.

During 2020, we conducted a study of our reserves areas to determine the reliability of the technology used in calculating our reserves. This study demonstrated that technologies used in the course of our reserves determination are reliable, provide reasonable certainty of future performance and economics of our wells, and conform to booking practices when using reliable technologies. The technologies used in the estimation of our proved reserves include, but are not limited to, empirical evidence through drilling results and well performance, production data, decline curve analysis, well logs, geologic maps, core data, seismic data, demonstrated relationship between geologic parameters and performance, and the implementation and application of statistical analysis.

C-OG9.2c

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

	Estimated total net proved + probable reserves (2P) (million BOE)	Estimated total net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (million BOE)	Estimated net total resource base (million BOE)	Comment
Row 1	3300	3300	3300	Our 2020 total proved reserves increased by 2.3 Tcfe, or 13%, compared to 2019 due to extensions, discoveries and other additions of 3,446 Bcfe and the acquisition of 1,381 Bcfe from the acquisition of certain Appalachian assets from Chevron, partly offset by production of 1,498 Bcfe, revisions to previous estimates of 739 Bcfe and divestitures of 257 Bcfe. We have an additional 13 Tcfe of reserves that meet the definition of proved reserves, except they are planned to be developed beyond five years and are therefore not included in the current estimate of proved reserves.

C-OG9.2d

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

	Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)	Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)	Net total resource base (%)	Comment
Crude oil/ condensate/ natural gas liquids	5	5	5	
Natural gas	95	95	95	
Oil sands (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)	0	0	0	We do not operate in oil sands.

### C-OG9.2e

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

**Development type**

Onshore

**In-year net production (%)**

9

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

100

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

0

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

0

**Net total resource base (%)**

0

**Comment**

In 2020, we prioritized retooling our business and shifting our development strategy towards large-combo-development projects. As such, only our proved reserves are reported in this report. Estimations of our 2P and 3P reserves will be forthcoming in future reports.

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

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

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	No	In 2021 our Board of Directors authorized the establishment of an innovation fund — a \$75 million pool of capital — that we can use to develop, invest in, partner with and acquire new ventures or otherwise pursue initiatives aligned with our ESG strategy through 2025. Our guiding principles in allocating capital to new ventures generally center on (i) promoting natural gas demand and participating in the low carbon transition, (ii) leveraging our assets, skillsets and relationships to capture opportunities, (iii) targeting opportunities for meaningful scale and growth, (iv) deploying proven technology and (v) improving our ESG reputation.

### C-OG9.7

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

14.22

### C10. Verification

#### C10.1

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 3	No third-party verification or assurance

#### C10.2

**(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?**  
No, but we are actively considering verifying within the next two years

## C11. Carbon pricing

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### C11.1

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

### C11.2

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**(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?**  
No

### C11.3

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**(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?**  
No, but we anticipate doing so in the next two years

## C12. Engagement

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### C12.1

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

### C12.1b

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**(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.**

**Type of engagement**

Collaboration & innovation

**Details of engagement**

Other, please specify (We are working with customers to develop a life cycle analysis (production to customer))

**% of customers by number**

1

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

0

**Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)**

<Not Applicable>

**Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement**

We are supporting one of our major customers to develop a life cycle analysis by providing our production information. Our relationship with the client is important to us and that is how we prioritized this engagement. We plan to continue to participate in life cycle analyses which provide a quantitative assessment of the potential low carbon benefits of natural gas compared to other fuels.

**Impact of engagement, including measures of success**

Our customers' completion of a successful life cycle analysis supports further investment in natural gas, which is a success for our company.

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### C12.1d

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

i) We are members of the ONE Future Coalition, pursuant to which we engage with other partners within our value chain. ONE Future has established climate related strategies and targets for all value chain partners. We provide data to ONE Future and track our emissions against their methane intensity target for the production sector.

C12.3

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**(C12.3) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?**

- Direct engagement with policy makers
- Trade associations

C12.3a

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**(C12.3a) On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?**

Focus of legislation	Corporate position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Regulation of methane emissions	Neutral	We engage with policy makers with respect to developing regulations of methane.	We have engaged with policy makers both through direct communications and indirectly through trade associations on different legislative and regulatory issues affecting the climate. We do not propose specific legislative solutions with respect to climate change. However, we monitor and engage on legislative and regulatory proposals affecting climate change. We evaluate our role in influencing those policies as needed. We continue to participate in discussions about the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative and Volatile Organic Compound Regulations in Pennsylvania.

C12.3b

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**(C12.3b) Are you on the board of any trade associations or do you provide funding beyond membership?**

Yes

C12.3c

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**(C12.3c) Enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation.**

**Trade association**

American Exploration and Production Council; Marcellus Shale Coalition; Gas and Oil Association of West Virginia and several Chamber of Commerce committees.

**Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?**

Mixed

**Please explain the trade association's position**

The trade associations of which we are members generally support the development of natural gas resources in each state and/or basin that we operate in. Each trade association typically reviews and/or comments on upcoming regulatory changes and initiatives.

**How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?**

We are not attempting to influence the associated trade associations in which we participate.

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C12.3f

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**(C12.3f) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?**

We are members of several trade associations which meet on a regular basis to discuss climate-related matters which could directly and/or indirectly affect policies/regulations. We evaluate any proposed policies/regulations that are applicable to our operations and compare those policies/regulations to our position on applicable climate-related matters. We coordinate with our member trade associations, as appropriate, to address any comments we may have with respect to such proposed policies/regulations, which may include inconsistencies with our position on certain climate-related matters. As a member of one or more trade associations, we may submit our comments on proposed policies/regulations directly to policy makers. We have a process in place to confirm that our participation in trade associations and similar organizations is aligned with our position on climate-related matters.

C12.4

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

**Publication**

In mainstream reports

**Status**

Complete

**Attach the document**

EQT 10K Form.pdf

**Page/Section reference**

Pages 18-19, 20, 34-35

**Content elements**

Risks & opportunities

**Comment**

**Publication**

In voluntary communications

**Status**

Complete

**Attach the document**

EQT\_2020\_ESG\_Report.pdf

**Page/Section reference**

2-3, 10-15, 19-22, 27-42, 44, 57, 99-100, 105

**Content elements**

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

**Comment**

**C15. Signoff**

**C-FI**

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

We will not be providing additional information.

**C15.1**

**(C15.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.**

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Executive Officer	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

**Submit your response**

**In which language are you submitting your response?**

English

**Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP**

	I am submitting to	Public or Non-Public Submission
I am submitting my response	Investors Customers	Public

**Please confirm below**

I have read and accept the applicable Terms