EQT Corporation

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

09/11/2024, 03:19 pm

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C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☑ English

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

Select from:

☑ USD

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

EQT Corporation (NYSE: EQT) is a leading independent natural gas company with operations focused in the Appalachian Basin, one of the lowest carbon-intensive and methane-intensive basins in the United States. We are dedicated to responsibly developing our world-class asset base and being the operator of choice for our 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 — Trust, Teamwork, Heart, and Evolution — are evident in the way we operate and in how we interact each day. As one of the largest producers of natural gas in the United States, EQT is responsible for producing the equivalent of over one minute of every hour of electricity consumed in the United States. Our operational strategy focuses on the successful execution of combo-development projects, which involves 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, more efficient utilization of resources, fewer areas impacted by midstream pipeline construction

and shortened duration of site operations, all of which fosters a greater focus on safety, environmental protection and social responsibility. 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. We are dedicated to evolving energy and enhancing the critical role that natural gas plays in the future energy mix, both domestically and internationally, while simultaneously addressing energy security and affordability.

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

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2023	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

(1.4.1) Provide your organization’s annual revenue.

6908923000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

EQT

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

(1.8.1) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

Select from:

☑ No, this is confidential data

(1.8.2) Comment

We maintain geolocation data for all permitted water sources for our operations. This information is confidential but may be made available upon request to partners or customers depending on the circumstances.

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

Oil and gas value chain

☐ Chemicals

☐ Downstream

☑ Midstream

☑ Upstream

Other divisions

☐ Grid electricity supply from gas

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

We leverage our digital work environment to track and maintain our relationships with our Tier 1 suppliers. We utilize dashboards within our digital work environment to track various supply chain metrics, including supplier details, services provided to EQT and service area, our total spend with suppliers, our total spend with diverse service providers, supplier safety incidents, and supplier safety training and compliance with the EQT Corporation Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. We utilize these metrics to identify targeted supplier outreach opportunities and to better align our supply chain with our current and planned operations schedule. We also integrate supplier diversity goals within our standard procurement practices to inform a wide-reaching, competitive, and data-driven approach to awarding business. Additionally, in 2023, we conducted a full scope good faith reasonable country of origin inquiry ("RCOI") to determine the country of origin of certain raw materials used in products produced by a subsidiary in which we hold a majority equity interest (the "Consolidated Subsidiary").The Consolidated Subsidiary is a soil analytics company that manufactures soil probes which we believe have the potential to support carbon sequestration efforts and could potentially be used to validate carbon offsets to be used to help us achieve our greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals. The results of the RCOI assessment are available at https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/33213/000110465924059920/tm2413746d1_sd.htm.

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

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

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

We have not mapped where in our value chain plastics are used and/or produced. In general, we use a limited amount of plastics as compared to other raw materials such as steel, water, sand, and natural gas.

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

2

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

We publicly publish annual guidance, typically in February each year, with our expected capital expenditures, production volumes and resource counts for the upcoming year. We also maintain an annual cash incentive compensation plan for our employees (including our executive officers), which we refer to as our Short-Term Incentive Plan ("STIP"). The STIP is based on our successful achievement of specific annual financial, operational, and environmental, health and safety ("EHS") performance measures, established annually by the Management Development and Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors (the "Compensation Committee"). Beginning in 2021 and through 2023, the Compensation Committee included a targeted year-over-year reduction of greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions intensity as a performance metric in our STIP. During 2023, 25% of our total STIP funding was linked to ESG-focused measures — specifically, GHG emissions intensity reduction and safety performance.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

In addition to our STIP, executives participate in a Long-Term Incentive Plan ("LTIP"), a long-term equity incentive compensation program, with awards comprised of Incentive Performance Share Units issued under our Incentive Performance Share Unit Program ("IPSUP") and Restricted Share Units. The Compensation Committee ("CC") prioritizes environmentally responsible operations and carbon offset generation to achieve our net-zero goal by attributing a portion of our executive and senior compensation opportunity to our environmental performance. The CC incorporated our 2025 net-zero goal into the 2022 IPSUP by including a performance payout modifier that links a portion of participant payout opportunity to both (i) achieving our goal of net-zero GHG emissions by 2025 and (ii) how net-zero is achieved. This payout modifier results in reduced incentive compensation opportunities if our net-zero goal is either not achieved or is achieved through the purchase of carbon credits in excess of the benchmark threshold established by the CC. Additionally, the natural gas reserves reported in our public reports are classified into different categories depending on whether we believe we will develop them within five years. Accordingly, our drilling and operations schedule is typically mapped-out five years into the future.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

15

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

Natural gas development and production is heavily dependent on new and developing technologies, as well as being susceptible to the constantly evolving regulatory landscape. Because technologies and regulations applicable to our operations are frequently evolving, it is difficult for us to plan, with any degree of certainty, beyond a 15-year timespan. For this reason, we primarily focus our planning within five-year increments, with long-term planning in the range of six to fifteen years.

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

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

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

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

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

☑ Stress tests

International methodologies and standards

☑ Other international methodologies and standards, please specify :Oil & Gas Methane Partnership

Other

☑ External consultants

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Cold wave/frost

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Landslide

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Soil erosion

☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability

☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies

☑ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Changing customer behavior

☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

☑ Other market, please specify :Uncertain price of natural gas

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

☑ Stigmatization of sector

☑ Other reputation, please specify :Negative public perception

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Water utilities at a local level

☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Our Board of Directors identifies, assesses, and responds to climate and water-related risks throughout our value chain according to our Enterprise Risk Management process. Our Enterprise Risk Committee, which is chaired by our General Counsel and includes other members of senior management, oversees identification and management of corporate-level risks using the COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework. To align our focus on our primary business risks, our Enterprise Risk Committee surveys senior leaders to assess our most significant, or "Tier 1," enterprise risks, and presents on the top identified risks to the Board. The Board performs an annual review of our major (substantive) climate and water-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 accessibility of water for our operations and demand for natural gas, renewables, and other energy sources. 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. Our current permit processes include all water withdrawals and discharges. For freshwater sources, terrain, wetlands, and streams are assessed. Through water withdrawal processes and permitting, we proactively work with regulatory agencies at both the federal and local levels, as well as utilities, to ensure water needs are met for all water customers (e.g., residents, surrounding companies, etc.). Additionally, most of our freshwater withdrawals are from large water sources, such as the Allegheny River.

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Our Board of Directors identifies, assesses, and responds to intersections of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities throughout our value chain according to our Enterprise Risk Management process. We consider risks, impacts, dependencies, and opportunities interchangeably within the business decisions we make. For example, we have identified that changing market forces and customer tastes have increased the demand for low carbon fuels. This simultaneously provides our organization risk and opportunity. To respond to this interconnection, we have entered into projects aimed at differentiating our produced gas from the broader market by obtaining independent certification that our production is aligned with rigorous environmental performance standards. In November 2021, we obtained certification from Equitable Origin and MiQ - 2 of the leaders for certifying natural gas using ESG performance indicators - at 200 of our well pads. Equitable Origin certified our produced natural gas against the 5 principles of the Equitable Origin 100 Standard, including environmental impacts, biodiversity, and

climate change. Additionally, MiQ calculated our 2023 methane as 0.019%. The methane intensity was calculated in accordance with the Natural Gas Sustainability Initiative Protocol. We obtained an "A" rating for both our methane intensity (for producers with a methane intensity of 0.05% and below) and our overall 2023 MiQ certification. As of December 31, 2023, we were one of the largest North American producers of certified responsibly sourced gas ("RSG"), based on the number of RSG certificates issued during 2023 under MiQ's digital registry. We are also a member of OGMP 2.0, a Climate and Clean Air Coalition led by the UN Environment Program in partnership with the European Commission, the UK Government, the Environmental Defense Fund, and other leading oil and natural gas companies. In 2023, we received an OGMP 2.0 "Gold Standard" rating, the highest reporting level, in recognition of our ambitious methane emissions reduction targets and advanced commitment to accurately measure and report our methane emissions. We believe that our certifications, coupled with our participation in initiatives like OGMP 2.0, will enable us to further differentiate ourselves as a leader in sustainable development and emissions reduction.

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Other sensitive location, please specify **:**Leased and owned acreage in legally protected areas

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

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

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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

We use U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Geological Survey data to identify, on an annual basis, protected wetlands and land areas of high biodiversity within our areas of operation. Source: https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/State-Downloads.htm; and https://www.usgs.gov/.

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

Select from:

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

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

Prioritiy-Locations-pg43-EQT-2023-ESG-Report.pdf

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Capital expenditures

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

100000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

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 100 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. The following are quantifiable indicator(s) of risks that could pose a substantive financial impact and/or a strategic impact on our business: - Weather conditions and seasonal trends; Domestic and foreign supply of and demand for natural gas (including liquefied natural gas ("LNG"), natural gas liquids ("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; Risks associated with drilling, completion, production, transmission and storage hydrocarbon operations; and Domestic, local, and foreign governmental regulations, tariffs, and taxes, including environmental and climate change regulation.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Sales Volume

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We consider any opportunity which has the potential to increase our sales volume by at least 1%-10% to be substantive. This applies to opportunities within new and current markets.

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

We have an established pre-drill sampling program which complies with all operating state regulations. The program includes pre-drill water sampling of private water supplies (including wells, springs, ponds, and streams) within 3,000 feet from our gas well vertical borehole locations that are analyzed for a targeted list of parameters. We also comply with guidance recommended by the Marcellus Shale Coalition "Recommended Practices - Pre-Drill Water Supply Surveys". We collect at least one set of pre-drill water samples prior to earth disturbance at the proposed well pad location in order to document existing water quality conditions. A second set of samples may be also collected if 1) the well is re-stimulated or 2) if new wells are proposed on an existing well pad and pre-drill sampling occurred more than six months prior. We comply with statewide health limits and the indicator we use to identify pollutants is an exceedance of any of the constituents within the

statewide health standards. For example, in Pennsylvania, pre-drill water samples must not exceed 0.010 mg/l Arsenic. Please note that due to character limit constraints, we are unable to provide the sampling limits of all relevant constituents. These are publicly available in statewide health standards. We are a charter registrant of FracFocus.org and publicly disclose all the chemicals used in our hydraulically fractured wells and regularly update such disclosures.

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

We publicly disclose, via FracFocus.org, all the chemicals used in our hydraulically fractured wells and regularly update such disclosures. Please refer to our well entries on FracFocus.org for a full list of chemicals used in our hydraulic fracturing fluid at each of our wells and a description of each chemical used. Potential impacts of inorganic pollutants include: Inorganic Pollutants - Through the production of natural gas, we generate produced water that has inorganic salts. These salts are nonbiodegradable and persist in the surrounding environment. Impacts from salt can contaminate drinking water, endanger aquatic wildlife and their habitats, or increase soil erosion by limiting the growth of nearby plants.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Resource recovery

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

i. Our procedures manage the risks of potential impacts as follows: a. Upgrading of process equipment/methods: To reduce the potential for groundwater impacts, our wells are completed with multiple layers of steel casing and cement through a process known as triple casing, which seals and isolates freshwater zones. b. Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage: We perform casing pressure tests and run cement bond logs as required by individual state regulations, and we submit reports on these tests and logs to the applicable state agency. In 2023, we had no well integrity failures that resulted in an adverse impact on the environment. c. Beyond compliance: We continuously explore more environmentally friendly alternatives for our fracturing fluids. We have worked to optimize and reduce the amount of chemicals used. d. Accidents: Our Emergency Response Plan contains our procedures for accident prevention, preparedness, and response of which all our employees are trained before they can perform work. e. Resource recovery and water recycling: By recovering and recycling produced water, we reduce the amount of chemicals that can pollute groundwater. ii. We measure and evaluate the success of the above procedures through a reduction in the use of adverse chemicals, reduced leaks and integrity failures, and our ability to quickly and effectively mitigate the impact of any spills or leaks that may occur.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other synthetic organic compounds

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

We publicly disclose, via FracFocus.org, all the chemicals used in our hydraulically fractured wells and regularly update such disclosures. Please refer to our well entries on FracFocus.org for a full list of chemicals used in our hydraulic fracturing fluid at each of our wells and a description of each chemical used. Potential impacts of other synthetic organic compounds pollutants include: Other Synthetic Compounds - We do not produce any synthetic compounds, but we may use small quantities of synthetic compounds to support the production of natural gas via our fracturing operations. The synthetic compounds we use have the potential to endanger aquatic wildlife and their habitats.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Resource recovery

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

i. Our procedures manage the risks of potential impacts as follows: a. Upgrading of process equipment/methods: To reduce the potential for groundwater impacts, our wells are completed with multiple layers of steel casing and cement through a process known as triple casing, which seals and isolates freshwater zones. b. Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage: We perform casing pressure tests and run cement bond logs as required by individual state regulations, and we submit reports on these tests and logs to the applicable state agency. In 2023, we had no well integrity failures that resulted in an adverse impact on the environment. c. Beyond compliance: We continuously explore more environmentally friendly alternatives for our fracturing fluids. We have worked to optimize and reduce the amount of chemicals used. d. Accidents: Our Emergency Response Plan contains our procedures for accident prevention, preparedness, and response of which all our employees are trained before they can perform work. e. Resource recovery and water recycling: By recovering and recycling produced water, we reduce the amount of chemicals that can pollute groundwater. ii. We measure the success of the above procedures through a reduction in the use of adverse chemicals, reduced leaks and integrity failures, and our ability to quickly and effectively mitigate the impact of any spills or leaks that may occur.

Row 4

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

We publicly disclose, via FracFocus.org, all the chemicals used in our hydraulically fractured wells and regularly update such disclosures. Please refer to our well entries on FracFocus.org for a full list of chemicals used in our hydraulic fracturing fluid at each of our wells and a description of each chemical used. Potential impacts of oil pollutants include: Oil - Through the production of natural gas, we produce limited amounts of condensate. Condensate consists of very light oil derived from natural gas which has been separated from the condensate and sent to a pipeline for sale. Condensate can contaminate drinking water, endanger aquatic wildlife and their habitats, or increase soil erosion by limiting the growth of nearby plants.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Resource recovery

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

i. Our procedures manage the risks of potential impacts as follows: a. Upgrading of process equipment/methods: To reduce the potential for groundwater impacts, our wells are completed with multiple layers of steel casing and cement through a process known as triple casing, which seals and isolates freshwater zones. b. Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage: We perform casing pressure tests and run cement bond logs as required by individual state regulations, and we submit reports on these tests and logs to the applicable state agency. In 2023, we had no well integrity failures that resulted in an adverse impact on the environment. c. Beyond compliance: We continuously explore more environmentally friendly alternatives for our fracturing fluids. We do have worked to optimize and reduce the amount of chemicals used. d. Accidents: Our Emergency Response Plan contains our procedures for accident prevention, preparedness, and response of which all our employees are trained before they can perform work. e. Resource recovery and water recycling: By recovering and recycling produced water, we reduce the amount of chemicals that can pollute groundwater. ii. We measure the success of the above procedures through a reduction in the use of adverse chemicals, reduced leaks and integrity failures, and our ability to quickly and effectively mitigate the impact of any spills or leaks that may occur.

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

We recognize that natural gas development activities are water intensive, and we are dedicated to protecting water resources by operating responsibly and striving to limit the amount of freshwater withdrawals by us and other oil and gas producers through the use of water sharing agreements, but we do not consider potential impacts in our value chain (beyond our direct operations) to be substantive (e.g., a financial impact equating to 100 million dollars or a strategic impact that could curtail, delay or cancel current/future strategic business plans and decisions). We utilize best-in-class practices for evaluating water sources, permitting locations, operating withdrawal sites and discharging water. We identify potential risks at each stage of our operations and implement mitigation measures. We operate within the Appalachian Basin, which has a relatively abundant supply of water with low to moderate baseline water stress when compared to other U.S. basins. Prior to

initiating any water withdrawal, we assess the water source to determine a reasonable rate that can be extracted without harming the existing uses supported by the source and obtain approval from the appropriate regulatory bodies. We track historic seasonal conditions to establish a baseline for water availability from permitted surface water sources. We minimize the quantity of freshwater used in operations and select sources close to our well pads to minimize transportation with adequate, sustainable capacity to support our withdrawal without impacting the watershed. We have procedures in place to ensure that we maintain compliance with our water permitting requirements. We record the volume pumped and pump time for all active water withdrawals and compare this to the permitted limits daily to confirm that the water pumped has not exceeded the allowable pump rate and daily volume. If stream flows drop below allowable levels, water withdrawal activities are immediately suspended. Where possible, we use our own or third-party produced water for our operations to minimize freshwater withdrawals. We adhere to state agency recommendations on flow rates and do not exceed the maximum daily allowance to protect each water source. Surface water withdrawals are made in accordance with a state-approved water management plans to prevent withdrawal during low-flow. This also helps ensure there is adequate water for aquatic species and downstream users.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

We use a limited amount of plastics as compared to other raw materials such as steel, water, sand, and natural gas. We only produce natural gas and natural gas liquids (and to a very limited extent, oil). We do not directly produce any plastics.

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In February 2021, the U.S. formally rejoined the Paris Agreement. In furtherance of the objectives of the Paris Agreement, in April 2021, the Biden Administration announced goals aimed at reducing the U.S.'s GHG emissions by 50-52% (compared to 2005 levels) by 2030. The federal government has instituted several regulations and initiatives in alignment with the goal of reducing the U.S.'s GHG emissions. Most recently, in 2022, the Inflation Reduction Act was signed into law, and includes a provision which, effective as of January 1, 2024, imposes a fee on oil and gas facilities for each ton of methane emissions in excess of 0.20% of the gas sold by the facility. Several states have also proceeded with state and regional efforts aimed at tracking and reducing GHG emissions by means of cap-and-trade programs that typically require major sources of GHG emissions to acquire and surrender emission allowances in return for emitting GHGs. Any future laws and regulations imposing limitations on the volume of emissions of GHGs from our equipment and operations could require us to incur costs to reduce emissions of GHGs associated with our operations or expend capital to generate offsets or purchase credits to offset our emissions. Substantial limitations on GHG emissions could also adversely affect demand for the natural gas and NGLs we produce and lower the value of our reserves.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

The effect has not been quantified financially. It is not possible at this time to predict how legislation or new regulations that may be adopted to address GHG emissions would financially impact our business. Any such future laws and regulations imposing limitations on the volume of emissions of GHGs from our equipment and operations could require us to incur costs to reduce emissions of GHGs associated with our operations, expend capital to generate offsets or purchase credits to offset our emissions, adversely affect demand for the natural gas and NGLs we produce and lower the value of our reserves.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We do not anticipate additional costs to our normal operations to manage this risk as the cost is absorbed into our general operating budget and activities.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We have implemented several initiatives over the course of the prior five years aimed at mitigating this risk. Our combo-development strategy allows us to operate highly efficient wells in contiguous areas, thereby reducing extraneous emissions. In 2020, we transitioned the majority of our fracturing ("frac") fleets from diesel power to electric power fueled by a natural gas-fired turbine using EQT-produced natural gas to conduct our drilling and completions operations. Each year, we assess our operational needs in light of our planned drilling and production schedule and make a decision on the number of electric versus diesel powered frac fleets that we utilize. During 2023, we utilized two electric and two diesel frac fleets. This use of electric frac fleets eliminated approximately 15 million gallons of diesel fuel and reduced our annual carbon footprint by approximately 43,000 MT of CO2e. Additionally, in 2021, we launched an initiative directed at eliminating natural gas-powered pneumatic devices (the source of approximately 47% of our 2021 company-wide Production segment Scope 1 GHG emissions) from our operations. In 2023, this initiative was responsible for a 32% decrease in our GHG emissions. We are active participants in organizations such as the ONE Future Coalition ("ONE Future"), The Environmental Partnership, and the Oil & Gas Methane Partnership ("OGMP") 2.0 Initiative, each of which seek to improve the oil and gas industry's environmental performance. Historically, we have significantly outperformed ONE Future's 2025 methane intensity target for the Production segment (set at 0.28%), with our methane intensity for 2023 being 0.0074%. Furthermore, the substantial majority of our production is natural gas, which has low carbon emissions compared to oil, diesel and coal. The Appalachian Basin in particular is one of the lowest methane intensive hydrocarbon basins in the U.S.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Market fluctuations 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, regulations imposing fees on GHG and methane emissions, increasing consumer demand for alternatives to natural gas, technological advances in fuel economy and alternative 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.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

The effect has not been quantified financially but in the event that the risk materializes, it is anticipated to have a negative impact on the financial performance of our organization.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Participation in environmental collaborative industry frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Our Commercial and Financial teams frequently use models to assess the impact of our identified risks. This includes financial modelling, as well as commodity forecasting. For climate change specifically, we consider risks to our business, including demand for natural gas, renewables, and other energy sources. We do not anticipate additional costs to our normal operations to manage this risk as the cost is absorbed into our general operating budget and activities.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We have entered into projects aimed at differentiating our produced gas from the market by obtaining independent certification that our production is aligned with rigorous environmental performance standards. In November 2021, we obtained certification from Equitable Origin and MiQ - 2 of the leaders for certifying natural gas using ESG performance indicators - at 200 of our well pads (3.6 billion cubic feet of natural gas per day in gross volume in 2023). Equitable Origin certified our produced natural gas against the 5 principles of the Equitable Origin 100 Standard, including environmental impacts, biodiversity, and climate change. Additionally, MiQ calculated our 2023 methane as 0.019%. The methane intensity was calculated in accordance with the Natural Gas Sustainability Initiative Protocol. We obtained an "A" rating for both our methane intensity (for producers with a methane intensity of 0.05% and below) and our overall 2023 MiQ certification. As of December 31, 2023, we were one of the largest North American producers of certified responsibly sourced gas ("RSG"), based on the number of RSG certificates issued during

2023 under MiQ's digital registry. We are also a member of OGMP 2.0, a Climate and Clean Air Coalition led by the UN Environment Program in partnership with the European Commission, the UK Government, the Environmental Defense Fund, and other leading oil and natural gas companies. In 2023, we received an OGMP 2.0 "Gold Standard" rating, the highest reporting level, in recognition of our ambitious methane emissions reduction targets and advanced commitment to accurately measure and report our methane emissions. We believe that our certifications, coupled with our participation in initiatives like OGMP 2.0, will enable us to further differentiate ourselves as a leader in sustainable development and emissions.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In May 2023, the EPA issued proposed carbon emission limits for certain fossil fuel-fired power plants. The proposed rule revises the standards for new fossil fuel-fired stationary combustion turbine units and existing fossil fuel-fired steam generating electric generating units ("EGUs"), proposes new GHG emissions guidelines for existing fossil fuel-fired steam generating EGUs and for certain existing stationary combustion turbines. EPA regulations (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOOOb/OOOOc and 40 CFR Part 98, Subpart W) have also recently been amended to change the regulatory framework under which we currently operate. Regulations requiring the disclosure of GHG emissions and other climate-related information are also increasingly being adopted or proposed at the federal and state

level. For example, in March 2022 the SEC proposed a new rule that would mandate extensive disclosure of climate-related data, risks, opportunities. Local governments often seek to adopt ordinances within their jurisdiction regulating the time, place, and manner of drilling activities. If new or more stringent federal, state or local regulations are adopted increasing climate-related reporting disclosures or imposing restrictions on the hydraulic fracturing processes in areas where we operate, we could incur potentially significant added costs to comply with such regulations, experience delays or curtailment of our operations, and perhaps even be precluded from constructing wells.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased compliance costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

The effect has not been quantified financially but in the event that the risk materializes, it is anticipated to have a negative impact on the financial performance of our organization.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Greater compliance with regulatory requirements

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We are not able to provide this figure, however, if new or more stringent federal, state or local regulations are adopted increasing climate-related reporting disclosures or imposing restrictions on the hydraulic fracturing processes in areas where we operate, we could incur potentially significant added costs to comply with such regulations, experience delays or curtailment in the pursuit of exploration, development or production activities, and perhaps even be precluded from constructing wells.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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 ESG Committee maintains primary responsibility for identifying new and potential climate-related regulatory risks, and such risks, including our proposed response for mitigating such risks, are assessed at least annually by our Enterprise Risk Committee and our Board of Directors. We do not anticipate additional costs to our normal operations to manage this risk as the cost is absorbed into our general operating budget and activities.

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

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.3.2) Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties

Select all that apply

☑ Enforcement orders or other penalties but none that are considered as significant

(3.3.3) Comment

In 2023, we received 8 Notices of Violation ("NOV") and 1 associated penalty assessment for water-related regulatory violations. Each NOV requested corrective actions which have been or will be implemented. We are working with the Pennsylvania and West Virginia Departments of Environmental Protection to resolve the NOVs. The NOV with the assessed penalty occurred in 2021 (with penalty assessment issued in 2023) and was related to a produced water leak from a Gas Processing Unit disposal line at a well pad site in Pennsylvania. The release contained elevated levels of chlorides, with no evidence of other fracturing chemicals. Testing suggests that these impacts, if any, were minor. A lack of distressed vegetation around the release site and subsurface nature impacted identification through earlier inspection. We self-reported the release in December 2021 and entered into a Consent Assessment of Civil Penalty in May 2023 pursuant to which we agreed to pay 4,700,000 to Pennsylvania.

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

Select from:

☐ Yes

☐ No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

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

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

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

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Use of low-carbon energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

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 of wells. Hydraulic fracturing pumps generally require substantial amounts of horsepower which has historically been difficult to generate with electric power sources. There is an opportunity to reduce a significant amount of greenhouse gas emissions associated with our operations by utilizing electric in lieu of diesel fracturing ("frac") fleets.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

Using a natural gas turbine (powered by EQT-produced natural gas) to generate electricity to power our frac fleets as opposed to purchasing diesel fuel to power our frac fleets has reduced operating costs.

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

Using a natural gas turbine (powered by EQT-produced natural gas) to generate electricity to power our frac fleets as opposed to purchasing diesel fuel to power our frac fleets will continue to reduce operating costs.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

43454978

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

50000000

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

100000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial impact is the cost savings associated with using electric frac fleets powered by natural gas that we produce instead of having to purchase diesel fuel to power our frac fleets. During 2023, we utilized two electric frac fleets in our operations, which we estimate to have resulted in 43 million in cost savings in 2023 in avoided diesel fuel purchases. In 2022, cost savings from using electric frac fleets were approximately 31 million, so we estimate the actual savings per year will be between 25 - 50 million, based on the number of electric frac fleets that we utilize each year and the market rate of (avoided) diesel fuel. Therefore, we expect 50 million - 100 million in savings over the next 2 years.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

6500000

(3.6.1.25) 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 hiring an electric frac crew and the natural gas utilized to generate the electricity. The return on investment covers the cost to realize this opportunity.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In 2020, we transitioned from using diesel powered to electric powered frac fleets fueled by a natural gas-fired turbine using EQT-produced natural gas to conduct certain of our drilling and completions operations. Each year, we assess our operational needs in light of our planned drilling and production schedule and make a decision on the number of electric versus diesel powered frac fleets that we utilize in our operations. During 2023, we utilized two electric frac fleets and two diesel frac fleets in our operations. This use of electric frac fleets eliminated approximately 15 million gallons of diesel fuel from our operations during 2023. The electrification of our frac fleets 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.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Appalachian Basin

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Water is vital to human health, energy, and healthy ecosystems. Sustainable water management is critical for protecting ecosystems and building resilience in the face of climate change. We strive to reduce water use within our operations, select water sources with adequate and sustainable capacity, and prevent impacts on our local water supply. We have improved water management efficiency through the use of water infrastructure in our core operating areas of West Virginia and Pennsylvania including the development of a 45-mile, mixed-use water system.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

The expected project costs for our mixed-use water system included an initial 50 million investment in 2021 and 15-25 million per year invested from 2022-2024, for a total estimated project cost of approximately 125 million. Improved water management efficiency is expected to reduce operating costs.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

175000000

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

405000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The expected project costs for our mixed-use water system included an initial 50 million investment in 2021 and 15-25 million per year invested from 2022-2024, for a total estimated project cost of approximately 125 million. However, once the mixed-use water system is fully in-service, we anticipate that it will generate approximately 30-50 million per year in cost savings over a period of ten or more years as a result of increased water and other operating efficiencies such as decreasing the number of water hauler trucks used in our operations and associated fuel usage and road developments. The minimum value is calculated as the minimum expected cost saving (30 million per year over 10 years) minus the maximum expected cost (50 million initial plus 25 million per year for 3 years) while the maximum value is calculated as he maximum expected cost saving (50 million per year over 10 years) minus the minimum expected cost (50 million initial plus 15 million per year for 3 years).

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

125000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The expected project costs for our mixed-use water system included an initial 50 million investment in 2021 and 15-25 million per year investment from 2022-2024, for a total estimated project cost of approximately 125 million.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

i) We have improved water management efficiency through the use of water infrastructure in our core operating areas of West Virginia and Pennsylvania. During 2023, we continued development of our 45 mile West-Virginia mixed-use water system, adding 13 miles of new pipeline to our water network. Additionally, in connection with our acquisition of Tug Hill and XcL Midstream in 2023, we acquired 60 miles of additional water pipelines, as well as two centralized water storage facilities, resulting in reduced water disposal. This is considered strategic to the company because the expected economic benefits from the mixed-use water system include reduced costs for frac operations, lease operating expense, pad construction costs, and road maintenance costs, and it is anticipated to provide revenue growth through third-party water sharing opportunities. ii) To realize this opportunity, we have made a significant investment in our water system infrastructure during 2023, and we plan to continue to add to this infrastructure through 2024 and beyond. For 2024, we have allocated approximately 80 million of our budgeted capital expenditures to strategic water infrastructure investments, including the substantial completion of our West Virginia mixed-use water network. iii) We have began realize a return on investment from our mixed-use water system within our West Virginia operations in 2021 and similarly began to realize the benefits within our Pennsylvania operations in 2022. In 2023, we see ESG-related water benefits from maximized water recycling and additional climate-related benefits from reducing our emissions resulting from a significant reduction in the number of water trucks on the road, reduced noise pollution, and diesel usage.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Expansion into new markets

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

From 2005-2019, the U.S. reduced its carbon emissions by approximately 1 billion metric tons with coal-to-gas switching accounting for 61%. However, while the U.S. was decreasing its emissions, other countries — such as China and India — have been steadily increasing. International coal use is so high that even if the U.S. were net zero emissions today, the world would still be on a trajectory to miss its climate goals. We believe the only way to realistically achieve global climate goals is to replicate on the international stage the U.S.'s approach to emissions reductions from 2005-2019 by pushing for increased coal-to-gas switching, particularly in countries where energy demand is growing and where they have limited alternative sources of clean, reliable energy. As 1 of 4 countries that make up roughly 2/3 of the world's economically-developable natural gas resources, the U.S. must accept its responsibility to provide natural gas to coal-reliant countries to assist them in achieving their necessary carbon-reduction efforts. This responsibility has grown since Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. The export of natural gas provides the U.S. with a means of limiting the geopolitical influence of other major producers such as Russia, while also enabling the benefits of natural gas produced under rigorous domestic regulatory standards to be extended globally.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

While we are not able to provide a figure, we anticipate that increased demand for clean, reliable, low intensity energy sources – particularly driven by various global climate goals and other geopolitical factors resulting from countries seeking alternatives to coal-fired power generation and transitioning away from fossil fuels produced in Russia – could result in increased global demand for U.S.-produced liquefied natural gas ("LNG"). As the largest producer of natural gas in the U.S., increased global demand for U.S. LNG could potentially enable us to expand the sale of our produced natural gas into new markets, which could lead to an increase in our revenues.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

We do not anticipate additional costs to our normal operations to realize this opportunity as the cost is absorbed into our general operating budget and activities.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We believe there is up to 175 billion cubic feet (Bcf) per day of coal-to-gas switching demand in the world. If we were to quadruple U.S. LNG capacity to 55 Bcf per day by 2030, we believe we could reduce international carbon emissions by an incremental 1.1 billion metric tons per year — a 60% reduction in global carbon emissions. The emissions reduction impact of this unleashed U.S. LNG scenario would have a combined effect equal to electrifying every U.S. passenger vehicle, providing every home in the U.S. with rooftop solar power, and doubling U.S. wind capacity. What's more, U.S. citizens would be paid for this initiative in the form of tax revenues and an estimated 75 billion in additional annual royalties as opposed to paying for it. Over the past year, we have asserted ourselves into the global conversation about the critical role natural gas plays in arresting climate change and supporting global energy equality. We have continued our leadership role in the Partnership to Address Global Emissions and have had numerous conversations with NGOs, trade groups, politicians and other members of government in an effort to explain our strategy directed at unleashing U.S. LNG to combat global emissions. Most recently, in July 2024, we entered into a Liquefaction Tolling Services Agreement to convert up to 2 million tonnes per annum of our produced natural gas into LNG for export to new markets overseas. We plan to enter into similar agreements in the future to help increase the supply of U.S. LNG available in markets such as Europe and Asia.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

In recent years, several regulations at the federal and state level have been adopted, and more are being considered, to regulate or impose fees on the emission of carbon dioxide, methane and other GHGs. Most recently, in 2022, the Inflation Reduction Act was signed into law, and includes a provision which, effective as of January 1, 2024, will impose a fee on oil and gas facilities for each ton of methane emissions from the production segment in excess of 0.20% of the gas sold by the facility. At the state level, several states have proceeded with a number of regional efforts 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 GHGs. While it is presently unclear as to the ultimate impact of many of these adopted and proposed regulations, it is possible that regulations that impose a fee on the emission of GHGs may result in the demand for coal or other high intensity GHG emitting fossil fuels as an energy source to decrease, which could lead to an increase in the demand for natural gas, and in particular, natural gas with certified low emissions, as an energy source for the power generation sector.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

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 could cause a decrease in the demand for such energy sources, which could lead to an increase in the demand for alternative fuels such as 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 in the United States for carbon and carbon credits, we are taking proactive steps to prepare for such potential regulation, including leveraging tools within our proprietary digital network to track and project our emissions down to the site level as well as participating in programs to independently certify the low emissions intensity of our produced gas.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

4200000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

In 2023, we incurred costs associated with obtaining certifications from Equitable Origin and MiQ of approximately 4,200,000 related to fees associated with self-assessment, flyover emissions monitoring surveys, reoccurring certificate registration fees, program assessor fees, and annual reassessment fees. Aside from annual certification fees, we do not anticipate additional costs to our normal operations to manage this opportunity.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The majority of our production is natural gas, which has low carbon emissions compared to oil, diesel and coal, and the Appalachian Basin (our primary operating area) is one of the lowest methane intensive basins in the country. We are participants in the ONE Future Coalition and have historically significantly outperformed ONE Future's 2025 methane intensity target for the Production segment (0.28%), with our 2023 intensity of 0.0074%. We have also entered into several projects aimed at differentiating our produced gas from the broader market by obtaining independent certification that our gas is produced in accordance with rigorous environmental performance standards. In November 2021, we successfully obtained certification from both Equitable Origin and MiQ - two of the global leaders for certifying natural gas pursuant to ESG performance indicators - at approximately 200 of our well pads located in Pennsylvania, which produced approximately 3.6 billion cubic feet of natural gas per day in gross volume in 2023. Equitable Origin certified our produced natural gas against the five principles of the Equitable Origin 100 Standard, including environmental impacts, biodiversity, and climate change. As part of our MiQ certification, MiQ calculated the methane intensity for our operations covered under the certification program as being 0.019% for the 2023 certification period. Based on this intensity, we obtained an "A" rating for the

methane intensity component (awarded to producers with a methane intensity of 0.05% and below) and an overall rating of "A" for our MiQ certification for 2023. As of December 31, 2023, we were one of the largest producers of certified responsibly sourced gas ("RSG") in North America, based on the number of North American RSG certificates issued during 2023 under MiQ's digital registry. In 2023, we launched a partnership with the State of West Virginia to implement forest management projects that span more than 1,000 acres of forest land. These projects will supplement our ongoing emissions reduction efforts by reducing or removing carbon dioxide emissions from the atmosphere, and act as a carbon offset to our operational emissions. We plan to utilize soil probe technology to ensure the quantification of offsets we generate are accurate and transparent, in alignment with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resource Conservation Service's Conservation Practice Standards and Verra guidelines.

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

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

34500000

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

In 2023 our Board of Directors authorized the integration of a New Ventures budget within our corporate budget. During 2023, we spent 34.5 million, approximately 2% of our 2023 capital expenditures—to develop, invest in, partner with, and acquire new ventures or otherwise pursue initiatives aligned with our ESG strategy. Our guiding principles in allocating capital to new ventures 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. In 2023, we continued laying the groundwork and building partnerships to support our new ventures. Since its inception in 2021, our

Corporate Ventures team has been exploring opportunities around land-based carbon credits, hydrogen fuel cells, and carbon capture technologies, among other initiatives, to help us achieve our emissions targets.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

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

35900000

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

In 2023, we had 35.9 million in capital expenditures (approximately 2% of our total 2023 capital expenditures) devoted to strategic water infrastructure projects, including further development of our mixed-use water system. We have improved water management efficiency through the development and use of water infrastructure in our core operating areas of West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Consistent with our core values, our Board values diversity and believes it contributes to a variety of viewpoints that improve the quality of dialogue and effectiveness of the Board's decision-making process. As of December 31, 2023, women comprised over half of our Board, and served as chair of our Board and all four of our standing Board Committees. Our Board also recognizes the importance of racial and ethnic diversity and is committed to improving such diversity on our Board. As of December 31, 2023, 9% of our directors were racially/ethnically diverse and 55% of our directors were women. As our Board evolves, racial and ethnic diversity will continue to be a crucial factor in assessing the Board's overall mix of skills, experience, background, and characteristics.

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

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

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Director on board

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

☑ General Counsel

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**Committee Charter

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Public Policy and Corporate Responsibility ("PPCR") Committee of our Board of Directors is primarily responsible for routinely evaluating, and providing oversight, guidance and perspective with respect to, our ESG strategy and related initiatives, including reviewing our climate strategy, emissions targets and related disclosures. As part of its mandate to provide oversight of our ESG strategy, the PPCR Committee specifically considers climate change issues when reviewing and assessing our ESG strategy and initiatives in coordination with our management-led ESG Committee. In 2020, we updated our PPCR Committee Charter to explicitly include oversight of ESG issues, and we review and make applicable updates to our Committee Charters annually. Additionally, the Management Development and Compensation Committee (the "Compensation Committee") of our Board of Directors is responsible for establishing appropriate performance metrics under our short

and long-term incentive compensation plans, including performance targets with respect to climate and emissions goals. The Compensation Committee annually reviews and certifies the company's performance against such metrics to determine payouts to employees under such compensation programs, helping ensure accountability for achieving our climate goals. Our Vice President, Environmental, Health and Safety, and General Counsel provide updates on our climate strategy to the PPCR Committee at least quarterly and to the Compensation Committee at least annually. In response to such updates, these Committees provide comments and feedback on our emissions reduction and similar initiatives, which are relayed to our ESG Committee for further consideration. Our ESG Committee, comprised of our Chief Executive Officer, General Counsel, and other senior leaders, meets biweekly and supports the PPCR Committee 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.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Director on board

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

☑ General Counsel

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**Committee Charter

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Public Policy and Corporate Responsibility ("PPCR") Committee of our Board of Directors is primarily responsible for routinely evaluating, and providing oversight, guidance, and perspective with respect to, our environmental, social and governance ("ESG") strategy and related initiatives, including reviewing our water use strategy and spill prevention and monitoring programs. As part of its mandate to provide oversight of our ESG strategy, the PPCR Committee specifically considers water use and spill matters when reviewing and assessing our ESG strategy and initiatives in coordination with our management-led ESG Committee. For example, the PPCR Committee reviewed and supported management's decision to make a significant investment in our new mixed-use water system. During 2023, we continued development of our 45 mile West-Virginia mixed-use water system, adding 13 miles of new pipeline to our water network. Additionally, in connection with our acquisition of Tug Hill and XcL Midstream in 2023, we acquired 60 miles of additional water pipelines, as well as two centralized water storage facilities, further connecting our operations and reducing our environmental impact. The PPCR Committee also conducts an annual review of our spills and water withdrawals/consumption as part of its review of our annual ESG Report.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Director on board
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
☑ Board-level committee
☑ General Counsel

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**Committee Charter

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Public Policy and Corporate Responsibility ("PPCR") Committee of our Board of Directors is primarily responsible for routinely evaluating, and providing oversight, guidance, and perspective with respect to, our environmental, social and governance ("ESG") strategy and related initiatives, including reviewing our biodiversity monitoring programs. As part of its mandate to provide oversight of our ESG strategy, the PPCR Committee specifically considers biodiversity when reviewing and assessing our ESG strategy and initiatives in coordination with our management-led ESG Committee. For example, we owned or leased approximately 2.1 million gross acres in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio in 2023. The potential impacts of natural gas operations on biodiversity, habitats, and land are highly regulated and a primary focus for local communities, landowners, and many industry associations. We acknowledge that preventing negative impacts on the surrounding landscape and local biodiversity from each step of our operations — including site design, development, operation, and decommissioning — is critical to building trust with our valued stakeholders and maintaining our commitment to environmental stewardship. As such, we do not conduct surface operations on legally

protected lands such as federally designated wetlands, federal lands, and national parks. We follow federal, state, and local regulations regarding species and habitat protection during operational activity near protected lands or areas of high biodiversity.

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

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

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

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

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

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

In 2020, we formed a management-level Environmental, Social and Governance Steering Committee ("ESG Committee") to support our 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, 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 and related risks and opportunities, to the Corporate Governance Committee, the Public Policy and Corporate Responsibility Committee and the Management Development and Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors. Additionally, senior leaders on the ESG Committee are responsible for managing climate risks and opportunities in their business functions. Our full Board also discusses critical ESG topics, such as climate-related issues, as applicable.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

In 2020, we formed a management-level Environmental, Social and Governance Steering Committee ("ESG Committee") to support our 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, and senior leaders from our critical business functions. The ESG Committee is responsible for reporting and making recommendations on emerging ESG matters, including water use and withdrawals, permitting, spill prevention and mitigation, and water-related infrastructure projects, to the Corporate Governance Committee, the Public Policy and Corporate Responsibility Committee of our Board of Directors. Additionally, senior leaders on the ESG Committee are responsible for managing water-related risks and opportunities in their business functions. Our full Board also discusses critical ESG topics, such as water-related issues, as applicable.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Vice President of Environment, Health and Safety

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Environmental, Health and Safety ("EHS") department, led by our Vice President, EHS, is responsible for the oversight and management of our environmental footprint, including following complying with applicable permit requirements. Our Operations Planning, Production and Completions teams are responsible for overseeing the management of operations, including associated water use, and assessing all of our operating sites for biodiversity risks, including those related to wetlands, ground stability, drainage systems, and endangered species prior to any development. Our EHS team develops procedures for responding to and mitigating environmental incidents while our Production team develops operational procedures regarding land use and restoration. We utilize a third-party surveying and mapping provider to assess sites and create wetland delineation reports. We also conduct geotechnical surveys to develop construction plans that minimize the risk of slope failure and use soil investigation surveys to confirm that our operations will not strain storm water systems or contribute to flooding. These surveys ensure that we can safely begin construction without significantly impacting the land and surrounding species living in the area. Once site operations are complete, our Production team works with property owners to restore their land — as closely as possible — to its original condition, reestablishing contours close to the original land contours and revegetating with state-approved seed mixes, native seed mixes, and/or vegetation requested by landowners. These techniques support local flora and fauna by allowing wildlife movement, restoration of the habitat, and prevention of invasive species. Each quarter, our Vice President, EHS reports on environmental progress, including any material environmental violations, to the Public Policy and Corporate Responsibility Committee of our Board of Directors.

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

52

(4.5.3) Please explain

To further demonstrate that our impact on climate change is a priority for EQT, we have payout modifiers in our short-term ("STIP") and long-term ("LTIP") incentive compensation plans tied to GHG emissions intensity reductions and achieving net zero GHG emissions, ensuring that our management team and employees have a direct financial interest in achieving our reduction goals. 10% of the 2023 STIP was linked to management of climate issues. Awards granted to executives under the LTIP are comprised 40% of Restricted Share Units and 60% of Incentive Performance Share Units issued under our Incentive Performance Share Unit Program ("IPSUP"), with 100% of the 2022 IPSUP (2025 payout) being linked to management of climate issues. Generally, award amounts issued under the LTIP vary but tend to be approximately 5 times the value of an individual's STIP target. Therefore, approximately 52% of our total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives are linked to the management of climate issues.

Water

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

Select from:

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

(4.5.3) Please explain

We recognize that natural gas development activities are water intensive, and we are dedicated to protecting water resources by operating responsibly and striving to limit the amount of freshwater withdrawals by us and other oil and gas producers through the use of water sharing agreements. We utilize best-in-class management

practices for evaluating water sources, permitting locations, operating withdrawal sites and discharging water. We identify potential risks at each stage of our operations and implement appropriate mitigation measures. We operate within the Appalachian Basin, which has a relatively abundant supply of water with low to moderate baseline water stress when compared to other basins in the US. We are currently meeting our water efficiency goals and targets without monetary incentives.

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

We maintain an annual cash incentive compensation plan in which all of our full and part-time employees participate, which we refer to as our Short-Term Incentive Plan ("STIP"). We also maintain a long-term equity incentive compensation program in which our executives and senior management employees participate, which we refer to as our Incentive Performance Share Unit Program ("IPSUP"). The incentive compensation opportunities available under these compensation programs are based on our successful achievement of specific performance measures established by the Management Development and Compensation Committee (the "Compensation Committee") of our Board of Directors. The Compensation Committee establishes performance measures under the compensation programs annually and reviews our performance against the applicable performance measures before certifying payout of compensation under the programs.

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

Beginning in 2021 and continuing through 2023, the Compensation Committee included a targeted year-over-year reduction of greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions intensity as a performance metric in our STIP. Achieving reductions in our GHG emissions intensity is an important component of our ESG strategy, and the Compensation Committee views this environmental performance measure as a meaningful way to link annual incentive compensation opportunity with achievement of our GHG intensity reduction goals. For 2023, 25% of our STIP funding was linked to ESG-focused measures — specifically, GHG emissions intensity reduction (10%) and safety performance (15%). The Compensation Committee prioritizes environmentally responsible operations and carbon offset generation in achieving our net-zero goal by attributing a portion of our executive and senior management compensation opportunity to our environmental performance — maintaining accountability for achieving our emissions targets. In 2023, we continued to drive progress on our goal of achieving net-zero GHG emissions from our existing Production segment operations on a Scope 1 and Scope 2 basis by or before 2025. The Compensation Committee incorporated achieving our net-zero goal by 2025 into the 2022 IPSUP by including a performance payout modifier that links a meaningful portion of participant payout opportunity to both (i) achieving our goal of becoming net-zero by or before 2025 and (ii) how net-zero is achieved. This payout modifier will result in reduced incentive compensation opportunities if our net-zero goal is either not achieved or if it is achieved through the purchase of carbon credits in excess of the benchmark threshold established by the Compensation Committee.

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

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

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

We do not conduct surface operations on legally protected lands such as federally designated wetlands, federal lands, and national parks. We follow applicable federal, state, and local regulations regarding species and habitat protection during operational activity near protected lands and areas of high biodiversity.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

US-produced natural gas is subject to some of the most rigorous regulatory standards for gas production globally. As such, we strive to meet or exceed regulatory standards in our operations in areas such as leak detection and repair, biodiversity and land management, spills and leaks management, and air quality.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

EQT-2023-ESG-Report (1).pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Selected facilities, businesses or geographies only

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

EQT has a goal of achieving net-zero GHG emissions from our historical Production segment operations on a Scope 1 and Scope 2 basis by or before 2025.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

EQT-2023-ESG-Report (1).pdf

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Oil and Gas Methane Partnership (OGMP) 2.0; MiQ; Equitable Origin; Our Nations Energy Future (ONE Future Coalition); and American Exploration and Production Council (AXPC)

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

We are proud members of several organizations devoted to addressing climate change and providing reliable, clean energy needed to power the world and ensure prosperity for all. We are members of the Oil and Gas Methane Partnership ("OGMP") 2.0. — a Climate and Clean Air Coalition initiative led by the United Nations Environment Programme in partnership with the European Commission, the United Kingdom Government, the Environmental Defense Fund, and other leading oil and natural gas companies. In 2023, for the second year in a row, OGMP 2.0 awarded us a "Gold Standard" rating, the highest reporting level under the initiative, in recognition of our ambitious methane emissions reduction targets and advanced commitment to accurately measuring, reporting, and reducing our company-specific and site-level methane emissions. Additionally, 3.6 bcf/d of the natural gas we produced during 2023 is certified under rigorous environmental standards maintained under Equitable Origin's EO100 Standard for Responsible Energy Development and the MiQ Methane Standard. We are also an active member of the American Exploration and Production Council ("AXPC"), and annually disclose our ESG metrics in alignment with the AXPC's ESG reporting framework in an effort to provide better transparency and comparability of ESG performance metrics among energy operators. We also participate in the ONE Future Coalition ("ONE Future"), and we have significantly outperformed ONE Future's 2025 methane intensity target for the Production segment (set at 0.28%), with our methane intensity for 2023 being 0.0074%.

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

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

EQT is registered on a lobbying register Federally as well as in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. Federally, EQT is registered with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives. In Ohio, EQT is registered with the Office of Legislative Inspector General. In Pennsylvania, EQT is registered with the Department of State. In West Virginia, EQT is registered to the state. All such registrations are mandatory government registries.

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

We comply with applicable local, county, state, and federal laws when we conduct public policy activities. Our Public Relations and Government Affairs teams, which are overseen by our General Counsel, guide and oversee our public policy activities. Our General Counsel provides periodic reports regarding our approach to public policy matters at each meeting of the Public Policy and Corporate Responsibility Committee (the "PPCR Committee") of our Board of Directors. The PPCR Committee reviews and receives reports about our approach to public policy matters, including corporate political spending. Our Political Contributions and Political Activity Policy and Lobbying Disclosure and Compliance Policy help manage our interactions with regulatory agencies and elected officials. We require, among other things, that employees not engage in lobbying activities on our behalf and that corporate treasury dollars not be used for political purposes, in each case without prior approval from our General Counsel. The PPCR Committee annually reviews our contributions made to political candidates and discusses public policy issues that affect us to help ensure compliance with our policies and applicable law. Every proposed corporate membership is submitted for approval to our ESG Committee and the ESG Committee also reviews all of our active corporate memberships on an annual basis. The ESG Committee uses a pre-defined scoring rubric to assign a membership score to each proposed membership based on the organization's influence, historical success in achieving its stated goals, and whether the organization's mission is aligned with our corporate mission and strategy.

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

In Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, & at Federal Government-level: • Grid reliability • Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage (CCUS) • Tax issues • Permitting reform • Blue hydrogen • Methane mitigation • Energy infrastructure In Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio only: • Well Plugging In Pennsylvania & at Federal Government-level only: • LNG exports

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

☑ Emissions – CO2

☑ Emissions – methane

☑ Emissions – other GHGs

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

While we generally support legislative issues pertaining to environmental impacts and pressures, we review these issues on a case-by-case basis and from time to time we may oppose certain aspects of the legislation based on the circumstances and/or jurisdiction.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings
☑ Regular meetings
☑ Discussion in public forums
☑ Responding to consultations
☑ Provided funding or in-kind support
☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries
☑ Participation in voluntary government programs
☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

408050

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The driving principle of our climate transition plan is to minimize our negative environmental impacts to mitigate climate change while remaining relevant in a low-carbon economy. While the listed policies, laws, and regulations contribute to these goals, they represent only a fraction of the climate transition initiatives we take part in. Our climate transition plan is largely fueled by direct actions we have taken to reduce the emissions associated with our operations. Please note that the funding figure we have provided is our total 2023 political contributions and does not represent funding towards any one particular policy, law, or regulation.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ No, we have not evaluated

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

In Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, & at Federal Government-level: • Grid reliability • Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage (CCUS) • Tax issues • Permitting reform • Blue hydrogen • Methane mitigation • Energy infrastructure In Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio only: • Well Plugging In Pennsylvania & at Federal Government-level only: • LNG exports

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☑ Low-carbon, non-renewable energy generation

☑ New fossil fuel energy generation capacity

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

While we generally support legislative issues pertaining to energy and renewables, we review these issues on a case-by-case basis and from time to time we may oppose certain aspects of the legislation based on the circumstances and/or jurisdiction.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- ☑ Ad-hoc meetings
- ☑ Regular meetings
- ☑ Discussion in public forums
- ☑ Responding to consultations
- ☑ Provided funding or in-kind support
- ☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries
- ☑ Participation in voluntary government programs
- ☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

408050

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The driving principle of our climate transition plan is to minimize our negative environmental impacts to mitigate climate change while remaining relevant in a low-carbon economy. While the listed policies, laws, and regulations contribute to these goals, they represent only a fraction of the climate transition initiatives we take part in. Our climate transition plan is largely fueled by direct actions we have taken to reduce the emissions associated with our operations. Please note that the funding figure we have provided is our total 2023 political contributions and does not represent funding towards any one particular policy, law, or regulation.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ No, we have not evaluated

Row 3

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

In Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, & at Federal Government-level: • Grid reliability • Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage (CCUS) • Tax issues • Permitting reform • Blue hydrogen • Methane mitigation • Energy infrastructure In Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio only: • Well Plugging In Pennsylvania & at Federal Government-level only: • LNG exports

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental protection and management procedures

☑ Other environmental protection and management procedures, please specify **:**Operations permits

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization’s proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

While we generally support legislative issues pertaining to environmental protection and management procedures, we review these issues on a case-by-case basis and from time to time we may oppose certain aspects of the legislation based on the circumstances and/or jurisdiction.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings
☑ Regular meetings
☑ Discussion in public forums
☑ Provided funding or in-kind support
☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries
☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

408050

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The driving principle of our climate transition plan is to minimize our negative environmental impacts to mitigate climate change while remaining relevant in a low-carbon economy. While the listed policies, laws, and regulations contribute to these goals, they represent only a fraction of the climate transition initiatives we take part in. Our climate transition plan is largely fueled by direct actions we have taken to reduce the emissions associated with our operations. Please note that the funding figure we have provided is our total 2023 political contributions and does not represent funding towards any one particular policy, law, or regulation.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ No, we have not evaluated

Row 4

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

In Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, & at Federal Government-level: • Grid reliability • Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage (CCUS) • Tax issues • Permitting reform • Blue hydrogen • Methane mitigation • Energy infrastructure In Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio only: • Well Plugging In Pennsylvania & at Federal Government-level only: • LNG exports

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

☑ Subsidies for low-carbon, non-renewable energy projects

☑ Subsidies on infrastructure

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

While we generally support legislative issues pertaining to financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.), we review these issues on a case-by-case basis and from time to time we may oppose certain aspects of the legislation based on the circumstances and/or jurisdiction.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings
☑ Regular meetings
☑ Discussion in public forums
☑ Responding to consultations
☑ Provided funding or in-kind support
☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries
☑ Participation in voluntary government programs
☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

408050

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The driving principle of our climate transition plan is to minimize our negative environmental impacts to mitigate climate change while remaining relevant in a low-carbon economy. While the listed policies, laws, and regulations contribute to these goals, they represent only a fraction of the climate transition initiatives we take part in. Our climate transition plan is largely fueled by direct actions we have taken to reduce the emissions associated with our operations. Please note that the funding figure we have provided is our total 2023 political contributions and does not represent funding towards any one particular policy, law, or regulation.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:
☑ No, we have not evaluated

Row 5

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

In Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, & at Federal Government-level: • Grid reliability • Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage (CCUS) • Tax issues • Permitting reform • Blue hydrogen • Methane mitigation • Energy infrastructure In Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio only: • Well Plugging In Pennsylvania & at Federal Government-level only: • LNG exports

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Low-impact production and innovation

☑ Low environmental impact innovation and R&D

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

While we generally support legislative issues pertaining to low-impact production and innovation, we review these issues on a case-by-case basis and from time to time we may oppose certain aspects of the legislation based on the circumstances and/or jurisdiction.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Regular meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

☑ Participation in voluntary government programs

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ Provided funding or in-kind support

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

408050

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The driving principle of our climate transition plan is to minimize our negative environmental impacts to mitigate climate change while remaining relevant in a low-carbon economy. While the listed policies, laws, and regulations contribute to these goals, they represent only a fraction of the climate transition initiatives we take part in. Our climate transition plan is largely fueled by direct actions we have taken to reduce the emissions associated with our operations. Please note that the funding figure we have provided is our total 2023 political contributions and does not represent funding towards any one particular policy, law, or regulation.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ No, we have not evaluated

Row 6

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

In Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, & at Federal Government-level: • Grid reliability • Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage (CCUS) • Tax issues • Permitting reform • Blue hydrogen • Methane mitigation • Energy infrastructure In Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio only: • Well Plugging In Pennsylvania & at Federal Government-level only: • LNG exports

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Transparency and due diligence

☑ Transparency requirements

☑ Verification and audits

☑ Due diligence requirements

☑ Corporate environmental reporting

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization’s proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

While we generally support legislative issues pertaining to transparency and due diligence, we review these issues on a case-by-case basis and from time to time we may oppose certain aspects of the legislation based on the circumstances and/or jurisdiction.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Regular meetings

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Discussion in public forums
☑ Responding to consultations
☑ Provided funding or in-kind support

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

408050

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The driving principle of our climate transition plan is to minimize our negative environmental impacts to mitigate climate change while remaining relevant in a low-carbon economy. While the listed policies, laws, and regulations contribute to these goals, they represent only a fraction of the climate transition initiatives we take part in. Our climate transition plan is largely fueled by direct actions we have taken to reduce the emissions associated with our operations. Please note that the funding figure we have provided is our total 2023 political contributions and does not represent funding towards any one particular policy, law, or regulation.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:
☑ No, we have not evaluated

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify **:**AXPC; Appalachia Safety Association; Appalachian Energy Future; Appalachian Methane Initiative; Marcellus Shale Coalition; Natural Allies for a Clean Energy Future; PAGE Coalition; The Permitting Institute; LNG Allies and other similar organizations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

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 applicable to the natural gas industry in the United States.

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

2653866.95

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

We paid over 2.6 million in corporate membership dues in 2023, allocating approximately 254,000 of that total to lobbying by the applicable organizations. These figures are representative of all associations in which we were a member during 2023, not only the associations listed in this response.

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

Select from:

☑ No, we have not evaluated

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify **:**Allegheny Conference on Community Development; American Gas Association; Appalachia Safety Association; Appalachian Methane Initiative (AMI); Atlantic Council of the United States; Blockchain for Energy; Other similar organizations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

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 applicable to the natural gas industry in the United States.

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

2653866.95

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

We paid over 2.6 million in corporate membership dues in 2023, allocating approximately 254,000 of that total to lobbying by the applicable organizations. These figures are representative of all associations in which we were a member during 2023, not only the associations listed in this response.

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

Select from:

☑ No, we have not evaluated

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Strategy

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

2023 Form 10-K, pages 8, 18-23, 26-43

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

EQT - 2023 10K.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

No comment

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Public policy engagement
☑ Water accounting figures
☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

2023 ESG Report, full document

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

EQT-2023-ESG-Report (1).pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

No Comment

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

2024 Proxy Statement, pages 5-7, 23, 45, 53, 58-59

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

EQT - 2024 Proxy Statement.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

No Comment

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

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

In early 2020, we formed a management-led ESG Committee tasked with monitoring and addressing ESG matters that are relevant to our operations, including climate-related issues. Under the guidance of our ESG Committee, we began publicly disclosing our Scope 2 and Scope 3 GHG emissions as part of our 2020 emissions inventory, and we also published emissions targets directed at achieving net zero Scope 1 and Scope 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 annual ESG Report. While we have not conducted a formal scenario analysis to determine potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities, we have layered our bottoms-up analysis of natural gas supply over different demand forecasts and pricing scenarios to better understand our climate-related risks and opportunities. We have one of the lowest carbon and methane emissions intensities in our industry – several magnitudes lower than major international oil and gas producers – and we intend to thrive in a low carbon economy by continuing to drive down our emissions through various strategic initiatives, such as our pneumatic device replacement program, and through obtaining independent certifications from organizations such as Equitable Origin and MiQ to confirm that our natural gas has a low methane intensity and is produced in accordance with rigorous environmental standards. As global demand for clean, reliable energy continues to exceed available resources, we believe natural gas, and in particular natural gas with certifiably low emissions intensities, will assume a great share of the global energy mix.

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

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

While we have not conducted a formal scenario analysis to determine potential impacts of climate and water-related risks and opportunities, we routinely consider risks to our business including accessibility of water for our operations, different carbon-pricing scenarios, and demand for natural gas, renewables, and other energy sources.

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:

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

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

Global consumption of coal climbed to a new all-time high in 2022, and there is no realistic option for achieving a 1.5-degree scenario — absent a rapid, significant reversal of this trend. The global community recognizes this hurdle with the first-ever Global Stocktake, which was presented at COP28 to outline collective action against climate change and which called for "accelerating efforts toward the phase-down of unabated coal power" (emphasis added). To achieve this phase-down, the Global Stocktake calls on a tripling of renewables by 2030, and an acceleration of nuclear and carbon capture, utilization and storage ("CCUS"), and recognizes that "transitional fuels" – a politically palatable pseudonym for natural gas – "can play a role in facilitating the energy transition while ensuring energy security." This explicit call demonstrates the intention for unabated coal to be viewed as separate from, rather than a peer to, transition fuels such as natural gas. Further, the Global Stocktake contemplates that we need more renewables, more nuclear, more natural gas and more CCUS to even get on the path to reaching a 1.5-degree goal. Furthermore, we believe natural gas will continue to play a key role in the impact of energy on social equity locally, nationally, and internationally. Our operations are concentrated in mostly rural areas of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia — areas historically characterized as lower socioeconomic regions. Responsible development of natural gas has led to an infusion of a significant amount of capital in our operating areas, both to landowners and the broader communities, and has served as an engine for improving the quality of life in these regions. Our operations can positively affect disadvantaged socioeconomic groups in the United States by providing low-cost clean energy, job opportunities, tax revenue generation, and royalty payments to landowners.

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

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Every three years, we conduct an ESG materiality assessment where we obtain feedback from stakeholders on material ESG topics. Based on this feedback, we then prioritize our ESG initiatives in accordance with both our company sustainability goals as well as those determined to be priorities of our stakeholders. Additionally, we host annual shareholder meetings during which any shareholder can submit feedback on our transition plan and overall ESG strategy.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ Annually

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

We recognize the risks and opportunities that climate change poses to our business and have developed a strategy for how we can best address both transition and physical risks. Our climate strategy is underpinned by our values; represents the short-, medium-, and long-term opportunities for our organization; and is built on three foundational beliefs: Belief 1: Natural gas is critical to accelerating a sustainable pathway to a lower-carbon future and achieving global climate goals. Belief 2: Natural gas (particularly Appalachian natural gas) will differentiate itself from other hydrocarbons as the optimal source for reliable, affordable, and responsibly sourced energy. Belief 3: U.S. natural gas has the unique potential to be the largest green initiative on the planet.

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

In 2023, we reduced our EQT Production segment Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions to 280,824 MT CO2e (a 35% reduction compared to 2022 levels, and an over 67% reduction since our current management team joined EQT in mid-2019). Further, we reduced our EQT Production segment Scope 1 GHG emissions intensity to 152 MT CO2e/Bcfe (an approximately 35% reduction compared to 2022), beating our 2025 GHG emissions intensity target a full year ahead of our goal. The emissions reduction for our EQT production assets was propelled by our elimination of natural gas-powered pneumatic devices from our production operations, which we completed in December 2022. The completion of this initiative alone is projected to reduce our annual carbon footprint by over 300,000 MT CO2e.

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

EQT-2023-ESG-Report (1).pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

We have a quantitative target directed at maximizing our recycling/reuse of produced water each year. In 2023, we recycled/reused 96% of our produced water. Over the last three years, we have annually recycled over 87% of the water that is produced from our drilling and completions operations. We consistently invest large amounts of capital in developing and improving our water infrastructure to continue to improve our water use efficiency and recycling.

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain
☑ Investment in R&D
☑ Operations

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

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

We evaluate our products and services in the short-, medium-, and long-term. Fuel conservation measures, alternative fuel requirements, regulatory fees on GHG and methane emissions, increasing consumer demand for alternatives to natural gas, technological advances in fuel economy and alternative energy generation devices could reduce demand for fossil fuels such as natural gas. The impact of the changing demand for natural gas could adversely impact our earnings, cash flows and financial position. We have implemented initiatives over recent years aiming to reduce our emissions and we consider our natural gas and NGLs to be low-carbon products. Our methane intensity has historically been significantly below the 2025 goal established by ONE Future for the Production segment of 0.28% (our 2023 Production segment methane intensity was 0.0074%). We are also a member of OGMP 2.0, a Climate and Clean Air Coalition initiative led by the UN Environment Program in partnership with the European Commission, the UK Government, the Environmental Defense Fund, and other leading oil and natural gas companies. In 2023, for the second year in a row, we received an OGMP 2.0 "Gold Standard" rating, the highest reporting level under the initiative, in recognition of our ambitious methane emissions reduction targets and commitment to accurately measure, report, and reduce our methane emissions. Additionally, in November 2021, we successfully obtained certification from both Equitable Origin and MiQ - two of the global leaders for certifying natural gas pursuant to ESG performance indicators - at approximately 200 of our well pads located in Pennsylvania, which collectively produced 3.6 billion cubic feet of natural gas per day in gross volume in 2023. Equitable Origin certified our produced natural gas against the five principles of the Equitable Origin 100 Standard, including environmental impacts, biodiversity, and climate change. Additionally, MiQ calculated the methane intensity for our operations covered under the certification program as being 0.019% for the 2023 certification period. The methane intensity was calculated in accordance with the Natural Gas Sustainability Initiative Protocol. We obtained an "A" rating for the methane intensity component of our MiQ certification (awarded to producers with a methane intensity of 0.05% and below), and an overall rating of "A" for our MiQ

certification for 2023. As of December 31, 2023, we were one of the largest producers of certified responsibly sourced gas ("RSG") in North America, based on the number of North American RSG certificates issued during 2023 under MiQ's digital registry. We believe that these certifications, coupled with our participation in initiatives like the One Future Coalition and OGMP 2.0, will enable us to further differentiate our natural gas as a leader in sustainable development and emissions reduction, aligning with growing consumer demands for lower carbon, reliable, energy products.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

We evaluate value chain risks in the short- and medium-term. Natural gas production requires water to operate sophisticated processes and procedures. Water management is a necessary, and often critical, component of many of our core operating functions and is used to safeguard both human and ecological health. In addition, the efficient use and transport of water improves the overall efficiency of our operations. The most significant impact that water has on our success is tied to its direct effect on our ability to complete wells and produce natural gas. One of the most substantial strategic decisions we have made to date pertaining to supply chain decisions influenced by climate change and water was to develop a 45-mile mixed-use pipeline network to distribute water resources efficiently to our operations, resulting in a reduction of road traffic and long-term costs. Developments and improvements in our water infrastructure improve our water use efficiency and ability to recycle produced water while also reducing emissions from otherwise having to distribute water to our sites via trucks.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

As a part of our corporate climate change strategy, we pursue new ventures that have the potential to accelerate the path to a lower-carbon future. We focus on implementing innovative technologies, best management practices, and aligned policies, which, over the past several years, have directly resulted in decreasing our GHG and methane emissions intensities. In 2023, we launched a partnership with Wheeling Park Commission, Teralytic, a soil analytics company, and Climate Smart Environmental Consulting, LLC, to implement forest management projects spanning more than 1,000 acres of forest land at Oglebay, West Virginia and other Wheeling Park Commission properties. This partnership will supplement our ongoing emissions reduction efforts by reducing or removing carbon dioxide emissions from the atmosphere and acting as a carbon offset to our operational emissions. We plan to utilize Teralytic's soil probe technology to ensure the quantification of offsets we generate are accurate and transparent, in alignment with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resource Conservation Service's Conservation Practice Standards and Verra guidelines. Through strong commercial relationships with landowners, resources like Teralytic's soil probe technology have a high potential to support our carbon sequestration efforts and grow our Land-Based Carbon Credit Program, which we believe will be the ultimate step in enabling us to achieve our net-zero goal by 2025.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

We evaluate operational risks in the short- and medium-term. For example, in 2020, we transitioned from using diesel powered to electric powered fracturing ("frac") fleets fueled by a natural gas-fired turbine using EQT-produced natural gas to conduct certain of our drilling and completions operations. Each year, we assess our operational needs in light of our planned drilling and production schedule and make a decision on the number of electric versus diesel powered frac fleets that we utilize in our operations. During 2023, we utilized two electric frac fleets and two diesel frac fleets in our operations. We project that the implementation of these next-generation electric frac fleets eliminated over 15 million gallons of diesel fuel consumption from our operations during 2023. The electrification of our frac fleets 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. Additionally, in the second half of 2021, we launched a project directed at eliminating natural gas-powered pneumatic devices (the source of 47% of our 2021 Production segment Scope 1 GHG emissions) from our production operations. We completed this initiative by the end of 2022, a full year ahead of schedule, further driving down our already peer-leading emissions and intensity levels and we intend to pursue this initiative in subsequent years for any assets we acquire. In 2023, this initiative was responsible for a 32% decrease in our GHG emissions. We integrate water issues such as water consumption, produced water, water reuse and recycling and spills into our operations. We evaluate and implement new and emerging technologies into our operations which can improve the rate at which we consume water, set and obtain goals/targets for recycling and reusing water, continue to expand our water sharing arrangements with other operators, and continue to expand our water pipeline infrastructure, whether directly, such as through our new mixed-use water system, or indirectly, through water pipeline contracts with third parties. We work to recycle most of our wastewater by collecting flowback, drilling, and produced water to reuse when fracturing new wells. We collaborate with local peers to promote sharing wastewater for reuse and have 35 active water sharing agreements in place with other natural gas producers across the Appalachian Basin. These agreements generated approximately 10.7 million in cost savings in 2023 by reducing our water costs and annual transportation and disposal expenses. Over the last three years, we have recycled on average over 87% of the water produced from our drilling and completions operations. In 2023, we recycled 96% of our produced water.

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditures

☑ Capital allocation

☑ Acquisitions and divestments

☑ Assets

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Climate and water-related risks and opportunities have influenced our financial planning. For example, we have transitioned to using mainly 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 our natural gas-powered pneumatic equipment in our production operations, which we completed for our historical assets in 2022 and intend to continue to implement on any assets we acquire in subsequent years. We also benefit from this strategy by reducing our emissions. Furthermore, in 2023 our Board of Directors authorized the integration of a New Ventures budget within our corporate budget, which we have used to develop, invest in, partner with, and acquire new ventures or otherwise pursue initiatives aligned with our ESG strategy. During 2023, we spent 34.5 million, approximately 2% of our total capital expenditures, on new venture investments. Our guiding principles in allocating capital to new ventures 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. In 2023, we continued laying the groundwork and building partnerships to support our new ventures. Since its inception in 2021, our Corporate Ventures team has been exploring opportunities around land-based carbon credits, hydrogen fuel cells, and carbon capture technologies, among other initiatives, to help us achieve our emissions targets. Additionally, for 2024, we have allocated approximately 80 million of our budgeted capital expenditures to strategic water infrastructure investments, including the substantial completion of our West Virginia mixed-use water network. Moving forward, we anticipate our robust portfolio of EQT-owned and operated water infrastructure will serve as the backbone for optimal development of our wells. Our water network aims to reduce environmental impacts and improve long term operating expenses.

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Other methodology or framework

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

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Evaluation of spend allocated to low carbon R&D (New Ventures) and water infrastructure improvement

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

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

70400000

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

4

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

4

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

4

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

In 2023 our Board of Directors authorized the integration of a New Ventures budget within our corporate budget. During 2023, we spent 34.5 million, approximately 2% of our 2023 capital expenditures—to develop, invest in, partner with, and acquire new ventures or otherwise pursue initiatives aligned with our ESG strategy. Our

guiding principles in allocating capital to new ventures 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. In 2023, we continued laying the groundwork and building partnerships to support our new ventures. Since its inception in 2021, our Corporate Ventures team has been exploring opportunities around land-based carbon credits, hydrogen fuel cells, and carbon capture technologies, among other initiatives, to help us achieve our emissions targets. Additionally, during 2023 we invested 35.9 million in strategic water infrastructure projects, including the further development of our mixed-used water system. The development of our water pipeline infrastructure has resulted in increased water and other operating efficiencies such as decreasing the number of water hauler trucks used in our operations and associated fuel usage and road developments. We do not publicly disclose CAPEX projections beyond the next succeeding year. However, to provide figures for 2025 and 2030, we have assumed that our level of investment and CAPEX will remain consistent with that of 2023. Our CAPEX, and level of investment in new venture/climate-related projects and technologies, may ultimately be higher or lower in future years as compared to 2023, depending on various circumstances that we cannot predict (including, but not limited to, market uncertainties, commodity prices, consumer demands, changes to regulations and technological advancements).

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

As a part of our corporate climate change strategy, we pursue new ventures that have the potential to accelerate the path to a lower-carbon future. We focus on implementing innovative technologies, best management practices, and aligned policies, which, over the past several years, has directly resulted in decreasing our GHG and methane emissions intensities. In 2023, our New Ventures spend was 34.5 million.

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

Row 1

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Carbon offset generation/forest management

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Small scale commercial deployment

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

10

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

15

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

Includes our partnership with Wheeling Park Commission, Teralytic, a soil analytics company, and Climate Smart Environmental Consulting, LLC, to implement forest management projects spanning more than 1,000 acres of forest land at Oglebay, West Virginia and other Wheeling Park Commission properties. This partnership will supplement our ongoing emissions reduction efforts by reducing or removing carbon dioxide emissions from the atmosphere and acting as a carbon offset to our operational emissions. We plan to utilize Teralytic's soil probe technology to ensure the quantification of offsets we generate are accurate and transparent, in alignment with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resource Conservation Service's Conservation Practice Standards and Verra guidelines. The goal of our investments in carbon offset generation and forest management is to reduce our environmental impact and thus promote our climate transition plan.

Row 2

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS)

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Basic academic/theoretical research

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

1

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

2

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

The goal of our interest in CCUS is to reduce our environmental impact and thus promote our climate transition plan.

Row 3

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Methane detection and reduction

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Large scale commercial deployment

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

5

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

15

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

Includes our investment in technologies directed at improving our measurement and detection of field emissions, including our work with, and investment in, the Appalachian Methane Initiative, a world-class sector and technology-agnostic methane monitoring network designed to assess and further mitigate methane emissions across the entire Appalachian Basin. The goal of our investments in methane detection and monitoring R&D is to promote greater accuracy and efficiency in the identification and remedy of potential fugitive methane emissions from our operations, including through the use of on-site detection tools and satellite and aerial surveys, ultimately reducing our environmental impact and thus promoting our climate transition plan.

Row 4

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Infrastructure

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Large scale commercial deployment

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

50

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

60

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

Includes our combo development processes, mixed-use water infrastructure development, electric frac fleets and our pneumatic device replacement program. The goal of these initiatives are to improve the efficiency of our operations, increase our use of recycled water and decrease our Scope 1 emissions, thereby reducing our environmental impact and thus promoting our climate transition plan.

Row 5

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Hydrogen

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Pilot demonstration

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

5

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

7

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

Includes research and development of hydrogen fuel cell technology and support of the development of a hydrogen hub located in Appalachia. The goal of our interest in hydrogen fuel cell technology is to reduce our environmental impact and thus promote our climate transition plan.

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

Exploration of new oil fields

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

We do not publicly disclose CAPEX projections beyond the next succeeding year (i.e., 2024). However, we had no productive or in-process oil wells as of December 31, 2023.

Exploration of new natural gas fields

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

We do not publicly disclose CAPEX projections beyond the next succeeding year (i.e., 2024). However, we currently operate exclusively in the Marcellus and Utica Shales of the Appalachian Basin, and do not currently have capital devoted to expanding our operations outside of the Appalachian Basin.

Expansion of existing oil fields

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

We do not publicly disclose CAPEX projections beyond the next succeeding year (i.e., 2024). However, we had no productive or in-process oil wells as of December 31, 2023.

Expansion of existing natural gas fields

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

1780000000

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

88

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

94

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

We do not publicly disclose CAPEX projections beyond the next succeeding year (i.e., 2024). However, we currently operate exclusively in the Marcellus and Utica Shales of the Appalachian Basin, and do not currently have capital devoted to expanding our operations outside of the Appalachian Basin. The amount listed as "CAPEX in the reporting year…" is the amount of our capital expenditures in 2023 that were spent on developing our reserves in the Marcellus and Utica Shales, land and lease acquisitions, and other production infrastructure. The amount listed in column 3 reflects the high end of our 2024 capital expenditure guidance allotted to reserve development, capital devoted to land and lease acquisitions, and capital devoted to fund infrastructure development, divided by the high end of our total 2024 capital expenditure guidance.

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

7.29

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

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

-19

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

150

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

0

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

-25

(5.9.5) Please explain

In 2023, our water CAPEX decreased from 2022 due to less capital for developing our mixed-use water network. To improve and expand our pipeline infrastructure, including that from recently completed acquisitions, as well as develop our mixed-use water network, we are investing more in water projects in 2024 such that our water-related CAPEX will increase 150% from 2023. We do not provide a OPEX breakdown by spend category; however, we anticipate that new water infrastructure will allow substantial reuse and reduce our water OPEX over the next few years, although an initial increase in CAPEX may result. We work to recycle our wastewater with collection in flowback, drilling, and production to reuse in fracturing wells. We collaborate with peers to promote sharing wastewater for reuse and have 35 water sharing agreements with natural gas producers in the Appalachian Basin. These agreements generated 10.7 M in savings in 2023 by reducing our water, transportation, and disposal costs.

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities	Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*We are currently meeting our greenhouse gas emissions goals/targets and water efficiency goals without having an internal price on carbon or water.*

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

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Water

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

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

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

EQT does not disclose environmental engagement with investors and shareholders for the purpose of this disclosure. We have conducted a formal shareholder engagement program since 2010 and we maintain active dialogue with our investors and shareholders year-round. Through our investor relations program, senior executives hold meetings with our investors or potential investors to discuss operations, strategy, and other critical items. During 2023, our team had over 525 interactions with our shareholders, including meetings with over 200 individual firms covering more than 60% of our shareholder base. Our CEO or CFO participated in over 60% of these meetings during 2023. Our management team uses our annual ESG Report to help guide conversations with investors regarding economic, environmental, and social topics. When investors pose specific questions, our management team schedules calls or meetings to address their inquiries accordingly.

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

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

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

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Regulatory compliance

☑ Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

The use and transport of water impacts the efficiency of our operations. Most importantly, water is tied to our ability to complete wells and produce natural gas. We use best-in-class management practices to evaluate water sources, permit locations, operation of withdrawal sites, and water discharges. In addition to surface water withdrawal, we obtain water from municipalities with supplier contracts. We oversee contractor compliance with withdrawal requirements with a daily review/approval process prior to withdrawal. When possible, we use produced water to minimize freshwater use. We collaborate with peers to share wastewater for reuse and have 35 water sharing agreements with natural gas producers across Appalachia. In 2023, we recycled 7 million barrels of wastewater in use in other operators' locations and received 5 million barrels of water from other operators for our operations. Overall, this saved 12 million barrels of freshwater withdrawals. Due to remote well locations, water transport via truck is necessary. We use digital dashboards and remote water applications to access real-time data from water suppliers. We have installed positioning and camera systems on trucks to provide live locations. We use a rubric to evaluate water hauler performance to balance safety, service, and cost. We provide a digitally-enabled scorecard to identify rankings across 14 hauler-specific areas. We regularly report these to business partners and aim to identify improvements.

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

Water

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

All of our freshwater suppliers are required to provide evidence that they have obtained applicable water permits before we purchase water from them. Additionally, due the remote location of certain of our wells, it is necessary for us to transport water via truck to certain of our sites. We use digital dashboards and remote water applications to access real-time data from multiple service providers and contractors supplying water to our sites. We have also installed global positioning systems and camera systems inside truck cabs and on trucks to provide a live view of the truck's location. We use a scoring rubric to evaluate our water haulers' performance with a goal to balance safety, service, and cost performance. We provide our water haulers with a digitally-enabled scorecard to identify real-time scores and rankings across 14 hauler-specific performance focus areas, including speeding events and high tank issues. We regularly report scores and rankings to business partners and host open performance discussions to identify improvement opportunities. If a supplier does not meet our safety standards, then our EHS team works with the

supplier, applicable operations departments, and Supplier Relations Management to seek improvement. If the supplier does not improve, then safer service providers are engaged. Suppliers who fail to meet our standards are not permitted to continue to work on our sites.

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

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Complying with water-related regulatory and safety requirements

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Fines and penalties

☑ Supplier self-assessment

☑ Community-based monitoring

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ Exclude

(5.11.6.12) Comment

All of our freshwater suppliers are required to provide evidence that they have obtained applicable water permits before we purchase water from them. Additionally, if a supplier does not meet our safety standards, then our EHS team works with the supplier, applicable operations departments, and Supplier Relations Management to seek improvement. If the supplier does not improve, then safer service providers are engaged. Suppliers who fail to meet our standards are not permitted to continue to work on our sites.

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

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

Information collection

☑ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

☑ Other information collection activity, please specify :Collect water management information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Other innovation and collaboration activity, please specify :Water Sharing Agreements with peers to recycle produced water and minimize freshwater withdrawals

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Information is collected from our freshwater suppliers, which make up 1% of our total company suppliers. We collect water quantity information from our freshwater suppliers to ensure compliance with our water permits as well as to promote water conservation by monitoring the water-related impacts of our operations. i) An example of the beneficial water-related outcomes from collecting water quantity information from freshwater suppliers is the reduction in freshwater withdrawals. We have a water-related goal to increase the ratio of recycled water used in our operations. Tracking quantity information from our freshwater suppliers helps us track progress towards this goal. ii) We measure success of this engagement through the continued collaboration with our suppliers, as well as continued progress towards our water recycling target In addition to freshwater sources, we use our own or third party–produced water for our operations to minimize freshwater withdrawals. We collaborate with local peers to promote sharing wastewater for reuse and have 35 active water sharing agreements in place with other natural gas producers across the Appalachian Basin. In 2023, we recycled over 7 million barrels of our wastewater through use in other operators' frac locations. In turn, we received over 5 million barrels of water produced by other operators for use in our operations. Overall, this resulted in over 12 million fewer billion barrels of fresh water withdrawn from the environment. We measure success in this engagement through the percentage of our produced water that is recycled annually. Additionally, due the remote location of certain of our wells, it is necessary for us to transport water via truck to certain of our sites. We use digital dashboards and remote water applications to access real-time data from multiple service providers and contractors supplying water to our sites. We have also installed global positioning systems and camera systems inside truck cabs and on trucks to provide a live view of the truck's location. We use a scoring rubric to evaluate our water haulers' performance with a goal to balance safety, service, and cost performance. We provide our water haulers with a digitally-enabled scorecard to identify real-time scores and rankings across 14 hauler-specific performance focus areas, including speeding events and high tank issues. We measure success in this engagement by the number of water hauler safety incidents that occur annually.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**Compliance with water permits

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

During 2023, we met with customers to better educate them on the environmental impacts of natural gas, and in particular, the low methane intensity attributes of EQT-produced natural gas. During these discussions, we explained our certifications from Equitable Origin and MiQ - two of the global leaders for certifying natural gas pursuant to ESG performance indicators – including the scope of our certification program, the components of our scores for our certificated gas and how such certificated gas can be purchased.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

As of December 31, 2023, we were one of the largest producers of certified responsibly sourced gas ("RSG") in North America, based on the number of North American RSG certificates issued during 2023 under MiQ's digital registry. We believe that our certifications from Equitable Origin and MiQ, coupled with our other environmental initiatives, will enable us to further differentiate ourselves and our natural gas as a leader in sustainable development and emissions reduction. We measure our success in this initiative based on our annual sales of RSG to our customers.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify **:**Other oil and gas producers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Incentivize collaborative sustainable water management in river basins

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

We utilize water sharing agreements with our value chain partners in order to efficiently use water. We have entered into water sharing agreements with numerous oil and gas producers to provide us and them with recycled water for our and their operations. We currently have 35 active water sharing agreements in place with other

natural gas producers across the Appalachian Basin. We utilize these water sharing agreements as part of our strategy to reduce the amount of water withdrawn by us, as well as our value chain partners.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our engagement success is measured by observing year-over-year increases in our water sharing program and the resulting benefits that both we and our value chain partners obtain through the continued reuse of water by eliminating additional withdrawals of freshwater as well as minimizing the amount of water sent to disposal.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :ONE Future Coalition

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

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

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.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We have reduced our methane intensity to well-below the ONE Future Production Segment Methane Intensity Target. We our contribution to ONE Future's industry-wide 2025 target for methane emissions intensity for the industry at or below 1% to be a measure of success for our company.

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

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

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

EQT has implemented several environmental initiatives to improve the efficiency of our operations. While our emissions intensity reductions and other environmental goals positively impact our supply chain, these were not developed or implemented due to engagement with requesting CDP Supply chain members.

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Adhering to industry standards, our Scope 1 boundary uses the operational control method and includes only emissions reported to the EPA under Subpart W. Our Scope 2 and 3 boundaries use the operational control method.

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

We are subject to the methodologies for reporting GHG emissions under Subpart W (Petroleum and Natural Gas Systems) of the EPA's GHG Reporting Program. We calculate our Scope 1 GHG emissions using EPA calculation guidelines under 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 98. Notably, there are certain sources of emissions which are not reported to the EPA, either because the amount of emissions does not satisfy the minimum reporting threshold or because the EPA does not require emissions from the particular source to be reported. In 2022, we conducted peer and industry benchmarking analysis of ESG reporting trends and determined that the industry standard is to report Scope 1 emissions in alignment with the EPA's Subpart W. Unless otherwise noted, the Scope 1 GHG emissions disclosed throughout our CDP response include only our EPA Subpart W emissions, and thus, in some cases there may be additional sources of Scope 1 GHG emissions that are not reflected because they are not required to be reported to the EPA under Subpart W. In connection with the closing of our acquisition of certain assets from XcL Midstream in August 2023, we acquired and began operating an oil and gas processing facility located in Glen Easton, West Virginia (the "Clearfork Processing Plant"). While there are certain GHG emissions associated with the operation of this facility, the emissions from the facility did not exceed the EPA's minimum threshold for reporting Processing segment emissions. Accordingly, because we were not required, and did not report, any Processing segment Scope 1 emissions to the EPA, emissions from the Clearfork Processing Plant are not included in our Scope 1 GHG emissions inventory in this CDP response. Our climate change reporting boundary differs from that of our water reporting boundary because the EPA's Subpart W does not apply to water accounting.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

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

Financial control is the most representative accounting approach to demonstrate where we have the means to establish policies, procedures, and make changes within our operations. Our water reporting boundary differs from that of our climate change reporting boundary because the EPA's Subpart W does not apply to water accounting.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**N/A

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

We do not track or account for plastics within our operations, therefore a consolidation approach is not relevant. We use a limited amount of plastics as compared to other raw materials such as steel, water, sand, and natural gas. We only produce natural gas and natural gas liquids (and to a very limited extent, oil). We do not directly produce any plastics.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

We utilize land management systems and practices that protect soil quality, biodiversity, forests, animal welfare and habitats, from the onset or acquisition of a project site through reclamation, decommissioning, and asset end of life. Such practices are implemented at all of the well sites that EQT operates. We also have financial interests in certain other wells which we do not operate (referred to as "working interest wells"). Because we are not the operator of working interest wells, we do not have the ability to control the operations on such sites, and therefore we do not have the ability to implement our biodiversity practices at working interest well sites. Accordingly, our biodiversity reporting boundary is exclusively the sites that EQT operates.

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:

☐ Yes

☑ No

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

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, an acquisition

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

THQ Appalachia I Midco, LLC ("Tug Hill") and THQ-XcL Holdings I Midco, LLC ("XcL Midstream")

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

In August 2023, we acquired THQ Appalachia I Midco, LLC ("Tug Hill") and THQ-XcL Holdings I Midco, LLC ("XcL Midstream"). As of December 31, 2023, Tug Hill's upstream assets (the "Tug Hill Assets") were producing approximately 800 million cubic feet of natural gas equivalent (MMcfe) per day with a 20% liquids yield. XcL Midstream's gathering and processing assets (the "XcL Assets", and together with the Tug Hill Assets, the "Tug-XcL Assets") added 145 miles of owned and operated midstream gathering systems to our operations which connections to every major long-haul interstate pipeline in southwest Appalachia.

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a change in boundary

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

Given we began operating the Tug-XcL Assets in August 2023, our prior year CDP responses did not include emissions from these assets. Our 2023 emissions values included in this year's CDP responses include emissions from the Tug-XcL Assets for 2023.

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

In August 2023, we acquired Tug Hill and XcL Midstream, resulting in an initial net emissions increase. We were not provided with sufficient data to retroactively recalculate prior emissions inventories to include these assets, nor do we think it is accurate to include these assets within prior inventories, as we did not own/operate them prior to 2023 and could not control asset emissions prior to acquisition. We published our emissions targets in June 2021, and specified that our net zero and GHG intensity targets are based on assets owned by EQT on June 30, 2021. Therefore, emissions from Tug Hill and XcL Midstream are not counted toward these targets, although these emissions are included in our methane intensity emissions target. We set aggressive emissions targets, with the intention of driving down our legacy emissions over a short, 4-year period – one of the fastest net zero timelines in our industry. Given this timeline, we believe it is counterproductive to recalculate baseline emissions and corresponding targets with each acquisition. Instead, we track legacy emissions separately from post-June 2021 asset emissions. This enables our stakeholders to see we are keeping our promise of driving down legacy emissions to net zero, and how effective we are at acquired asset emission reduction. For example, in July 2021, we acquired assets from Alta Resources Development, LLC (the "Alta Assets"). Because the Alta Assets were acquired after our emissions targets, their emissions are not included in our GHG intensity or net zero targets; however, we track and disclose emissions from these assets separately in our inventory in our ESG Report. From 2021-2023, we reduced the Alta Assets' Production segment Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions by 65%. The practical effect of not recalculating our 2018 baseline for our 2025 methane intensity target is that we have a higher hurdle to achieve the target, as any assets acquired from 2018-June 2021 are counted within our emissions inventory for purposes of achieving our methane intensity target, even though our base year emissions do not include these assets (i.e., our emissions may increase due to acquisitions, but we do not adjust our methane intensity target). We disclose emissions intensity from Tug Hill and XcL Midstream as a separate line item in our emissions inventory in our ESG Report. For CDP responses, we include Tug Hill and XcL Midstream emissions in our total gross emissions values for 2023.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.2) 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
☑ US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	*No comment*

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:
☐ Yes
☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

938997.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Excludes emissions from the Alta Assets and the Tug-XcL Assets, which we did not control until our acquisition of such assets in 2021 and 2023, respectively.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2814.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We did not calculate our Scope 2 emissions prior to 2020. Excludes emissions from the Alta Assets and the Tug-XcL Assets, which we did not control until our acquisition of such assets in 2021 and 2023, respectively.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2468.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We did not calculate our Scope 2 emissions prior to 2020. Excludes emissions from the Alta Assets and the Tug-XcL Assets, which we did not control until our acquisition of such assets in 2021 and 2023, respectively.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

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

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

87465365.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We did not calculate our Scope 3 emissions prior to 2020. As is the norm within our industry, the substantial majority of our Scope 3 emissions are generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we report 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 conducted in 2021. 2020 Scope 3 emissions disclosed herein include only indirect emissions from EQT's operations and exclude possible indirect emissions associated with the Alta Assets and the Tug Hill-XcL Assets, which we did not control until our acquisition of such assets in 2021 and 2023, respectively.

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

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

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

Reporting year

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

668626

(7.6.3) Methodological details

EQT Total Scope 1 GHG Emissions 320,704 MT CO2e. EQT Production Segment Scope 1 GHG Emissions: 274,768 MT CO2e (86%). EQT Gathering and Boosting Segment Scope 1 GHG Emissions: 45,936 MT CO2e (14%). Alta Assets Total Scope 1 GHG Emissions: 130,288 MT CO2e. Alta Assets Production Segment Scope 1 GHG Emissions: 37,743 MT CO2e (29%). Alta Assets Gathering and Boosting Segment Scope 1 GHG Emissions: 92,545 MT CO2e (71%). Tug-XcL Assets Total Scope 1 GHG Emissions: 217,634 MT CO2e. Tug-XcL Assets Production Segment Scope 1 GHG Emissions: 100,139 MT CO2e (46%). Tug-XcL Assets Gathering and Boosting Segment Scope 1 GHG Emissions: 117,495 MT CO2e (54%). Note, we track and disclose emissions from the Alta Assets and the Tug-XcL Assets as a separate line items in our annual emissions inventory disclosed in our annual ESG Report.

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

Reporting year

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

35373

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

36931

(7.7.4) Methodological details

This figure includes Scope 2 GHG emissions from EQT (LB: 6,056 MT CO2e, MB: 6,226 MT CO2e) as well as the Alta Assets (LB: 752 MT CO2e, MB: 779 MT CO2e) and the Tug-XcL Assets (LB: 28,565 MT CO2e, MB: 29,926 MT CO2e).

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

During 2021, we conducted a materiality assessment to determine which of the 15 categories of Scope 3 GHG emissions are material to helping our stakeholders understand our Scope 3 GHG emissions impact. Based on this assessment, it was determined that the substantial majority of our Scope 3 GHG emissions are generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we report only Scope 3 GHG 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. Therefore, due to its small size compared to category 11, we report purchased goods and services as "not relevant, explanation provided".

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

During 2021, we conducted a materiality assessment to determine which of the 15 categories of Scope 3 GHG emissions are material to helping our stakeholders understand our Scope 3 GHG emissions impact. Based on this assessment, it was determined that the substantial majority of our Scope 3 GHG emissions are generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we report only Scope 3 GHG 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. Therefore, due to its small size compared to category 11, we report capital goods as "not relevant, explanation provided".

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

During 2021, we conducted a materiality assessment to determine which of the 15 categories of Scope 3 GHG emissions are material to helping our stakeholders understand our Scope 3 GHG emissions impact. Based on this assessment, it was determined that the substantial majority of our Scope 3 GHG emissions are generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we report only Scope 3 GHG 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. Therefore, due to its small size compared to category 11, we report Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) as "not relevant, explanation provided".

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

During 2021, we conducted a materiality assessment to determine which of the 15 categories of Scope 3 GHG emissions are material to helping our stakeholders understand our Scope 3 GHG emissions impact. Based on this assessment, it was determined that the substantial majority of our Scope 3 GHG emissions are generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we report only Scope 3 GHG 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. Therefore, due to its small size compared to category 11, we report Upstream transportation and distribution as "not relevant, explanation provided".

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

During 2021, we conducted a materiality assessment to determine which of the 15 categories of Scope 3 GHG emissions are material to helping our stakeholders understand our Scope 3 GHG emissions impact. Based on this assessment, it was determined that the substantial majority of our Scope 3 GHG emissions are generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we report only Scope 3 GHG 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. Therefore, due to its small size compared to category 11, we report Waste generated in operations as "not relevant, explanation provided".

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

During 2021, we conducted a materiality assessment to determine which of the 15 categories of Scope 3 GHG emissions are material to helping our stakeholders understand our Scope 3 GHG emissions impact. Based on this assessment, it was determined that the substantial majority of our Scope 3 GHG emissions are generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we report only Scope 3 GHG 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. Therefore, due to its small size compared to category 11, we report Business travel as "not relevant, explanation provided".

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

During 2021, we conducted a materiality assessment to determine which of the 15 categories of Scope 3 GHG emissions are material to helping our stakeholders understand our Scope 3 GHG emissions impact. Based on this assessment, it was determined that the substantial majority of our Scope 3 GHG emissions are generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we report only Scope 3 GHG 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. Therefore, due to its small size compared to category 11, we report Employee commuting as "not relevant, explanation provided".

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

During 2021, we conducted a materiality assessment to determine which of the 15 categories of Scope 3 GHG emissions are material to helping our stakeholders understand our Scope 3 GHG emissions impact. Based on this assessment, it was determined that the substantial majority of our Scope 3 GHG emissions are generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we report only Scope 3 GHG 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. Therefore, due to its small size compared to category 11, we report Upstream leased assets as "not relevant, explanation provided".

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

During 2021, we conducted a materiality assessment to determine which of the 15 categories of Scope 3 GHG emissions are material to helping our stakeholders understand our Scope 3 GHG emissions impact. Based on this assessment, it was determined that the substantial majority of our Scope 3 GHG emissions are generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we report only Scope 3 GHG 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. Therefore, due to its small size compared to category 11, we report Downstream transportation and distribution as "not relevant, explanation provided".

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

During 2021, we conducted a materiality assessment to determine which of the 15 categories of Scope 3 GHG emissions are material to helping our stakeholders understand our Scope 3 GHG emissions impact. Based on this assessment, it was determined that the substantial majority of our Scope 3 GHG emissions are generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we report only Scope 3 GHG 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. Therefore, due to its small size compared to category 11, we report Processing of sold products as "not relevant, explanation provided".

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

105263123

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We are not able to track the downstream processes occurring after intermediate sold products leave our 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. Our category 11 Scope 3 emissions are based on our natural gas and NGLs sales volumes reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the applicable reporting year. For purposes of this calculation, we assume that all of the natural gas and NGLs we sell are combusted as a source of energy. It should be acknowledged that this is a very conservative assumption. We assume that the limited volume of oil we produce and sell is processed, and thus, our oil sales are included in category 10 (processing of sold products), rather than category 11. Additionally, please note that the 2023 sales volumes reported in our 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K include volumes associated with the Tug-XcL Assets only from the closing of our acquisition of such assets (August 2023) through December 31, 2023, and thus, our category 11 Scope 3 emissions for 2023 reflect approximately four months of emissions associated with the Tug-XcL Assets.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

During 2021, we conducted a materiality assessment to determine which of the 15 categories of Scope 3 GHG emissions are material to helping our stakeholders understand our Scope 3 GHG emissions impact. Based on this assessment, it was determined that the substantial majority of our Scope 3 GHG emissions are generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we report only Scope 3 GHG 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. Therefore, due to its small size compared to category 11, we report End of life treatment of sold products as "not relevant, explanation provided".

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

During 2021, we conducted a materiality assessment to determine which of the 15 categories of Scope 3 GHG emissions are material to helping our stakeholders understand our Scope 3 GHG emissions impact. Based on this assessment, it was determined that the substantial majority of our Scope 3 GHG emissions are generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we report only Scope 3 GHG 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. Therefore, due to its small size compared to category 11, we report Downstream leased assets as "not relevant, explanation provided".

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

During 2021, we conducted a materiality assessment to determine which of the 15 categories of Scope 3 GHG emissions are material to helping our stakeholders understand our Scope 3 GHG emissions impact. Based on this assessment, it was determined that the substantial majority of our Scope 3 GHG emissions are generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we report only Scope 3 GHG 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. Therefore, due to its small size compared to category 11, we report Franchises as "not relevant, explanation provided".

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

During 2021, we conducted a materiality assessment to determine which of the 15 categories of Scope 3 GHG emissions are material to helping our stakeholders understand our Scope 3 GHG emissions impact. Based on this assessment, it was determined that the substantial majority of our Scope 3 GHG emissions are generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we report only Scope 3 GHG 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. Therefore, due to its small size compared to category 11, we report Investments as "not relevant, explanation provided".

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

During 2021, we conducted a materiality assessment to determine which of the 15 categories of Scope 3 GHG emissions are material to helping our stakeholders understand our Scope 3 GHG emissions impact. Based on this assessment, it was determined that the substantial majority of our Scope 3 GHG emissions are generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we report only Scope 3 GHG 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)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

During 2021, we conducted a materiality assessment to determine which of the 15 categories of Scope 3 GHG emissions are material to helping our stakeholders understand our Scope 3 GHG emissions impact. Based on this assessment, it was determined that the substantial majority of our Scope 3 GHG emissions are generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we report only Scope 3 GHG 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.

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ No third-party verification or assurance

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

Select from:

☑ Increased

☐ Decreased

☐ Remained the same overall

☐ This is our first year of reporting, so we cannot compare to last year

☐ We don't have any emissions data

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We did not have a change in renewable energy consumption.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

231315

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

34

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

This decrease is the result of replacing all of the natural gas-powered pneumatic equipment in our production operations using a combination of compressed air, nitrogen, and electric drive-powered pneumatic devices, which for calendar year 2023 contributed to a reduction in our GHG emissions of approximately 175,000 MT CO2e, which is in addition to a reduction of over 125,000 MT CO2e that were already realized as part of our 2022 emissions inventory due to EPA Subpart W

calculation methodologies. We anticipate that our pneumatic replacement program reduces our annual carbon footprint by approximately 300,000 MT CO2e. Switching some of our frac fleets from diesel to electric also reduced our emissions by approximately 43,000 MT CO2e during 2023.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We did not have any material divestments in 2023.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

246199

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

36

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Due to our acquisition of the Tug-XcL Assets in 2023, our operational emissions increased in 2023 as a result of the emissions associated with operating such assets.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We did not have any mergers in 2023.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We do not attribute our emission changes to a change in output.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We did not have change our methodology in 2023.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Changes due to the inclusion of the Tug-XcL Assets in our reporting boundary are included in the Acquisitions section.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We did not have any changes in physical operating conditions resulting in material emissions changes in 2023.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We did not have any unidentified emissions changes in 2023.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We did not have any other emissions changes in 2023.

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

Select from:
☑ Location-based
☐ Market-based

☐ Don't know

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

Select from:
☐ Yes
☑ No

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

Select from:
☑ Yes
☐ No
☐ Don't know

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

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

540997

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

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

126764

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

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

865

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

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

Row 1

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☑ Combustion (excluding flaring)

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

☑ Midstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☑ Gas

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

504407

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

12.4

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

505247

(7.15.4.7) Comment

This includes CO2, CH4, and N2O emissions at our EQT, Alta, and Tug-XcL Assets.

Row 2

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☑ Process (feedstock) emissions

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

☑ Midstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☑ Gas

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

23814

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

1537

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

62252

(7.15.4.7) Comment

This includes CO2, CH4, and N2O emissions at our EQT, Alta, and Tug-XcL Assets.

Row 3

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☑ Flaring

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

☑ Midstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☑ Gas

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

7910

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

26.8

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

8690

(7.15.4.7) Comment

This includes CO2, CH4, and N2O emissions at our EQT, Alta, and Tug-XcL Assets.

Row 4

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☑ Venting

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

☑ Midstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☑ Gas

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

4858

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

3102

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

82621

(7.15.4.7) Comment

This includes CO2, CH4, and N2O emissions at our EQT, Alta, and Tug-XcL Assets.

Row 5

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☑ Fugitives

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

☑ Midstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☑ Gas

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

2.1

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

393

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

9816

(7.15.4.7) Comment

This includes CO2, CH4, and N2O emissions at our EQT, Alta, and Tug-XcL Assets.

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

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	*668626*	*35373*	*36931*

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

Select all that apply

☐ By business division

☐ By facility

☑ By activity

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

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Production*	*412560*
Row 2	*Gathering and boosting*	*255976*

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

Oil and gas production activities (upstream)

(7.19.1) Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e

412560

(7.19.2) Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e

412560

(7.19.3) Comment

Includes our Production segment emissions from EQT, Alta, and Tug-XcL Assets.

Oil and gas production activities (midstream)

(7.19.1) Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e

255976

(7.19.2) Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e

255976

(7.19.3) Comment

Includes our Gathering and Boosting segment emissions from EQT, Alta, and Tug-XcL Assets. In August 2023, we acquired Tug Hill and XcL Midstream. XcL Midstream's gathering and processing assets added 145 miles of owned and operated midstream gathering systems to our operations which connect to every major long-haul interstate pipeline in southwest Appalachia.

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

Select all that apply

☐ By business division

☐ By facility

☑ By activity

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Indirect emissions from EQT's operations*	*35373*	*36931*

(7.21) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

Oil and gas production activities (upstream)

(7.21.1) Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e

6611

(7.21.2) Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e

6808

(7.21.3) Comment

Includes our Production segment emissions.

Oil and gas production activities (midstream)

(7.21.1) Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e

28761

(7.21.2) Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e

30122

(7.21.3) Comment

In August 2023, we acquired Tug Hill and XcL Midstream. XcL Midstream's gathering and processing assets added 145 miles of owned and operated midstream gathering systems to our operations which connect to every major long-haul interstate pipeline in southwest Appalachia. This sum includes our Gathering and Boosting segment emissions.

Oil and gas production activities (downstream)

(7.21.1) Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e

0

(7.21.2) Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e

0

(7.21.3) Comment

We have no downstream assets

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

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

668626

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

35373

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

36931

(7.22.4) Please explain

EQT accounts for EQT, Alta, & Tug-XcL within the EQT Corporation consolidating accounting group. Therefore, EQT Corporation's Scope 1 emissions include EQT Total Scope 1 GHG Emissions 320,704 MT CO2e, Alta Assets Total Scope 1 GHG Emissions: 130,288 MT CO2e, & Tug-XcL Assets Total Scope 1 GHG Emissions: 217,634 MT CO2e. These totals can be broken down into Production and Gathering and Boosting as follows. EQT Production Segment Scope 1 GHG Emissions: 274,768 MT CO2e (86%). EQT Gathering and Boosting Segment Scope 1 GHG Emissions: 45,936 MT CO2e (14%). Alta Assets Production Segment Scope 1 GHG Emissions: 37,743 MT CO2e (29%). Alta Assets Gathering and Boosting Segment Scope 1 GHG Emissions: 92,545 MT CO2e (71%). Tug-XcL Assets Production Segment Scope 1 GHG Emissions: 100,139 MT CO2e (46%). Tug-XcL Assets Gathering and Boosting Segment Scope 1 GHG Emissions: 117,495 MT CO2e (54%). The total Scope 2 figures include from EQT (LB: 6,056 MT CO2e, MB: 6,226 MT CO2e) as well as the Alta Assets (LB: 752 MT CO2e, MB: 779 MT CO2e) and the Tug-XcL Assets (LB: 28,565 MT CO2e, MB: 29,926 MT CO2e).

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

We consolidate EQT, Alta & Tug-XcL within EQT Corp's financial reporting. Therefore, there are no additional entities for which emissions require disclosure.

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

☐ No
☐ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

EQT Production Company

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Oil & gas extraction

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ LEI number
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :Pennsylvania Entity Number

(7.23.1.9) LEI number

ESWDRS5J5RJS0KUFY502

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

2980374

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

320704

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

6056

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

6226

(7.23.1.15) Comment

We measure Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions based on three operators – 1) EQT Production Company, which includes EQT Corporation's legacy (pre-June 2021) assets, 2) EQT ARO LLC, which includes the Alta Assets, and 3) EQT TGHL Holdings MidCo LLC, which includes the Tug-XcL Assets.

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

EQT TGHL Holdings MidCo LLC

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Oil & gas extraction

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :Delaware Entity Number

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

6804067

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

217634

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

28565

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

29926

(7.23.1.15) Comment

We measure Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions based on three operators – 1) EQT Production Company, which includes EQT Corporation's legacy (pre-June 2021) assets, 2) EQT ARO LLC, which includes the Alta Assets, and 3) EQT TGHL Holdings MidCo LLC, which includes the Tug-XcL Assets.

Row 6

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

EQT ARO LLC

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Oil & gas extraction

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :Delaware Entity Number

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

6317318

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

130288

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

752

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

779

(7.23.1.15) Comment

We measure Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions based on three operators – 1) EQT Production Company, which includes EQT Corporation's legacy (pre-June 2021) assets, 2) EQT ARO LLC, which includes the Alta Assets, and 3) EQT TGHL Holdings MidCo LLC, which includes the Tug-XcL Assets.

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

Row 1

(7.24.1) Oil and gas business division

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

☑ Midstream

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

2.25

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

2.22

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

Select from:

☑ Estimated or modelled data only

(7.24.5) Details of methodology

Calculated as EQT's, the Alta Assets', and the Tug-XcL Assets' total 2023 Scope 1 methane emissions (5,071 MT CH4) divided by EQT's, the Alta Assets', and the Tug-XcL Assets' 2023 gross annual production of natural gas (2,256 Bcfe) and as EQT's, the Alta Assets', and the Tug-XcL Asset' total 2023 Scope 1 methane emissions (5,071 MT CH4) divided by EQT's, the Alta Assets', and the Tug-XcL Asset' 2023 gross annual production of hydrocarbons (2,289 Bcfe), respectively.

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the energy content of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Other unit, please specify **:**MMBtu

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

141207311

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

45640

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have allocated our company-wide scope 1 emissions to NRG based on the following: Direct Energy (owned by NRG) purchased 141,207,311 MMBtu of natural gas from us during 2023. Using the EPA-provided HHV for natural gas of 0.001026 MMBtu/scf, we estimate that our total sales to Direct Energy were 137,629 MMcfe. Based on our total hydrocarbon sales of 2,016,273 MMcfe during 2023, sales to Direct Energy made up 6.83% of our 2023 sales volume. We have thus allocated 6.83% of our total Scope 1 emissions to NRG.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Source of HHV: EPA Emission Factors Hub, Available at: https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-02/ghg-emission-factors-hub-2024.pdf Source of EQT total 2023 sales volume: EQT Corporation Form 10-K, Available at: https://ir.eqt.com/investor-relations/financials/sec-filings/default.aspx

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the energy content of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**MMBtu

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

141207311

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2415

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity Purchased heating

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have allocated our company-wide scope 2 emissions to NRG based on the following: Direct Energy (owned by NRG) purchased 141,207,311 MMBtu of natural gas from us during 2023. Using the EPA-provided HHV for natural gas of 0.001026 MMBtu/scf, we estimate that our total sales to Direct Energy were 137,629 MMcfe. Based on our total hydrocarbon sales of 2,016,273 MMcfe during 2023, sales to Direct Energy made up 6.83% of our 2023 sales volume. We have thus allocated 6.83% of our total scope 2 emissions to NRG.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Source of HHV: EPA Emission Factors Hub, Available at: https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-02/ghg-emission-factors-hub-2024.pdf Source of EQT total 2023 sales volume: EQT Corporation Form 10-K, Available at: https://ir.eqt.com/investor-relations/financials/sec-filings/default.aspx

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the energy content of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**MMBtu

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

141207311

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2521

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity Purchased heating

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have allocated our company-wide scope 2 emissions to NRG based on the following: Direct Energy (owned by NRG) purchased 141,207,311 MMBtu of natural gas from us during 2023. Using the EPA-provided HHV for natural gas of 0.001026 MMBtu/scf, we estimate that our total sales to Direct Energy were 137,629 MMcfe. Based on our total hydrocarbon sales of 2,016,273 MMcfe during 2023, sales to Direct Energy made up 6.83% of our 2023 sales volume. We have thus allocated 6.83% of our total scope 2 emissions to NRG.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Source of HHV: EPA Emission Factors Hub, Available at: https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-02/ghg-emission-factors-hub-2024.pdf Source of EQT total 2023 sales volume: EQT Corporation Form 10-K, Available at: https://ir.eqt.com/investor-relations/financials/sec-filings/default.aspx

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the energy content of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :MMBtu

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

141207311

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7185165

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Combustion of natural gas

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have allocated our company-wide scope 3 category 11 emissions to NRG based on the following: Direct Energy (owned by NRG) purchased 141,207,311 MMBtu of natural gas from us during 2023. Using the EPA-provided HHV for natural gas of 0.001026 MMBtu/scf, we estimate that our total sales to Direct Energy were 137,629 MMcfe. Based on our total hydrocarbon sales of 2,016,273 MMcfe during 2023, sales to Direct Energy made up 6.83% of our 2023 sales volume. We have thus allocated 6.83% of our total scope 3 category 11.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Source of HHV: EPA Emission Factors Hub, Available at: https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-02/ghg-emission-factors-hub-2024.pdf Source of EQT total 2023 sales volume: EQT Corporation Form 10-K, Available at: https://ir.eqt.com/investor-relations/financials/sec-filings/default.aspx

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

We are currently in the process of evaluating and establishing strategic partnerships to automate our emissions calculations. There has the potential to expand the functionality of our systems in the future to include allocating emissions to our customers.

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.28.3) Primary reason for no plans to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(7.28.4) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

We are currently in the process of evaluating and establishing strategic partnerships to automate our emissions calculations. There has the potential to expand the functionality of our systems in the future to include allocating emissions to our customers.

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

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

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

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

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2557581

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

2557581

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

77330

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

77330

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2659

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

2659

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

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

0

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2637570

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

2637570

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

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
	☑ No

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

522201

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

0

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

522201

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Distillate fuel oil #2 is consumed in the production process. This value includes fuel used in EQT's operations and in the operations of the Alta Assets and the Tug-XcL Assets.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2035381

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

0

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

2035381

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This value includes fuel used in EQT's operations and in the operations of the Alta Assets and the Tug-XcL Assets.

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2557581

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

0

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

2557581

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This value includes fuel used in EQT's operations and in the operations of the Alta Assets and the Tug-XcL Assets.

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

2557581

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

2557581

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

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

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

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

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

77330

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

0

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

2659

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

2557581

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

2637570.00

(7.38) Disclose your net liquid and gas hydrocarbon production (total of subsidiaries and equity-accounted entities).

Crude oil and condensate, million barrels

(7.38.1) In-year net production

1.61

(7.38.2) Comment

No Comment

Natural gas liquids, million barrels

(7.38.1) In-year net production

16.55

(7.38.2) Comment

Includes ethane

Oil sands, million barrels (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)

(7.38.1) In-year net production

0

(7.38.2) Comment

We do not operate in oil sands.

Natural gas, billion cubic feet

(7.38.1) In-year net production

1907

(7.38.2) Comment

This is our net sales volume (as opposed to gross annual production, which is also used throughout our responses). This is equal to EQT's interest in volumes of natural gas from a well or property after giving effect to all third-party interests (i.e., 100% of the volumes from a well minus the percentage of volumes from the well associated with a third party's contractual rights to volumes from the well (known as a "working interest"), if any). Net sales volume differs from gross production because net sales volume includes EQT's working interest in wells that are not operated by EQT and also excludes volumes from EQT-operated wells that are

attributable to a third party's working interest in the well. All net sales volume information related to natural gas is reported net of the effect of any reduction in natural gas volume resulting from the processing of NGLs. This value includes net sales volume from the assets we acquired from Alta Resources Development, LLC in 2021 and Tug-XcL in 2023.

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

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 and support equipment. 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. Our estimate of proved natural gas, NGLs and crude oil reserves was prepared by EQT engineers. The engineer primarily responsible for overseeing the preparation of our reserves estimate holds a bachelor's degree in chemical engineering from Michigan Technological University, a master's degree in chemical engineering from Colorado State University, an Executive Master of Business Administration degree in energy from the University of Oklahoma and is a licensed professional engineer with 24 years of experience in the oil and gas industry. To support the accurate and timely preparation and disclosure of our reserve estimates, we have established internal controls over our reserve estimation processes and procedures, including the following: the price, heat content conversion rate and cost assumptions used in the economic model to determine the reserves are reviewed by management; division of interest and production volume are reconciled between the system used to calculate the reserves and other accounting/measurement systems; the reserves reconciliation between prior year reserves and current year reserves is reviewed by senior management; and the estimates of proved natural gas, NGLs and crude oil reserves are audited by an independent reserve engineering firm hired by management. In the course of its audit, the independent reserve engineering firm conducted a detailed review of 100% of the total net natural gas, NGLs and oil proved reserves attributable to our interests as of December 31, 2023. The firm conducted a detailed, well-by-well audit of all of our properties. The estimates prepared by us and audited by the independent reserve engineering firm were within the recommended 10% tolerance threshold set forth in the Standards Pertaining to the Estimating and Auditing of Oil and Gas Reserves Information promulgated by the Society of Petroleum Engineers. Standard engineering and geoscience methods, or a combination of methods, including performance analysis, volumetric analysis, analogy and material balance were utilized in the evaluation of our reserves. All of our proved reserves are located in the United States. We utilize reliable technologies in the calculation of our proved undeveloped reserves. The technologies used in the estimation of our proved undeveloped 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. Our reserves have been calculated in alignment with the methodologies set forth in U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Regulation S-X Rule 4-10, the FASB Accounting Standards Codification Topic 932, Extractive Activities—Oil and Gas, and the Standards Pertaining to the Estimating and Auditing of Oil and Gas Reserves Information promulgated by the Society of Petroleum Engineers.

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

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

4599

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

4599

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

4599

(7.38.2.4) Comment

The change in reserves during the year ended December 31, 2023 resulted from the following: • Conversions of 2,561 Bcfe of proved undeveloped reserves to proved developed reserves. • Extensions, discoveries and other additions of 3,412 Bcfe, which exceeded 2023 production of 2,016 Bcfe. Extensions, discoveries and other additions included an increase of 1,670 Bcfe of proved undeveloped additions associated with acreage that was previously unproved but became proved due to 2023 reserve development that expanded the number of our proven locations and additions to our five-year drilling plan, 1,341 Bcfe of proved undeveloped additions for previously proved undeveloped properties reclassified from unproved properties due to their addition to our five-year development plan, positive revisions of 92 Bcfe from the extension of lateral lengths of proved undeveloped reserves and 309 Bcfe from converting unproved reserves to proved developed reserves. • Negative revisions of 755 Bcfe related to proved undeveloped locations that are no longer expected to be developed as proved reserves within five years of initial booking as a result of development schedule changes. • Negative revisions of 367 Bcfe primarily from proved undeveloped locations as a result of revisions to type curves. • Positive revisions to proved undeveloped locations of 290 Bcfe due primarily to changes in ownership interests. • Negative revisions of 208 Bcfe primarily from proved developed locations as a result of negative curve revisions. • Negative revisions of 362 Bcfe from lower pricing that impacted well economics. • Purchase of hydrocarbons in place of 2,600 Bcfe from the Tug-XcL Assets.

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

Crude oil/ condensate/ natural gas liquids

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

7

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

7

(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)

7

(7.38.3.4) Comment

No comment

Natural gas

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

93

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

93

(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)

93

(7.38.3.4) Comment

No comment

Oil sands (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)

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

0

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

0

(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)

0

(7.38.3.4) Comment

We have no operations in oil sands.

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

Row 1

(7.38.4.1) Development type

Select from:
☑ Onshore

(7.38.4.2) In-year net production (%)

7

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.38.4.6) Net total resource base (%)

100

(7.38.4.7) Comment

In 2020, we prioritized retooling our business and shifting our development strategy towards large scale combo-development projects. As such, only our proved reserves are reported in our responses.

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0001

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

703999

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

6908923000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

11

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Acquisitions

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

In August 2023, we acquired THQ Appalachia I Midco, LLC ("Tug Hill") and THQ-XcL Holdings I Midco, LLC ("XcL Midstream"). As of December 31, 2023, Tug Hill's upstream assets (the "Tug-XcL Assets") were producing 800 million cubic feet of natural gas equivalent (MMcfe) per day with a 20% liquids yield. XcL Midstream's gathering and processing assets (the "XcL Assets", and together with the Tug-XcL Assets, the "Tug-XcL Assets") added 145 miles of owned and operated midstream gathering systems to our operations which connect to every major long-haul interstate pipeline in southwest Appalachia. Our revenue decreased from 2022 (7497689000) to 2023 (6908923000) predominately due to a decrease in natural gas prices. Due to the volatility in natural gas prices, our revenue is expected to fluctuate in future years. Please note this intensity figure includes emissions and revenue from the assets we acquired from Alta Resources Development, LLC in 2021 (the "Alta Assets") and Tug-XcL in 2023 and comes out to 0.000101897 MTCO2e/ prior to rounding. The intensity figure for 2022 including the Alta Assets, but not the Tug-XcL Assets, was 0.000092 MT CO2e/ (Rounded from 0.000091910 MT CO2e/ given emissions of 689115 MT CO2e for the year). Therefore the % increase between 2022 and 2023 is 10.87% or 11% for rounding.

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

Row 1

(7.48.1) Unit of hydrocarbon category (denominator)

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Gross Annual Production of Hydrocarbons (Bcfe)

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

292

(7.48.3) % change from previous year

13

(7.48.4) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.48.5) Reason for change

In the second half of 2021, we launched a project directed at eliminating natural gas-powered pneumatic devices (the source of approximately 47% of our 2021 company-wide Production segment Scope 1 GHG emissions) from our production operations, which we completed in 2022. We have continued to apply this initiative to our Alta Assets and Tug-XcL Assets in 2023 and plan to do so in future years with respect to any additional assets we acquire.

(7.48.6) Comment

Please note the 2023 intensity figure includes emissions and gross production from the Alta Assets, which we acquired in 2021, and the Tug-XcL Assets, which we acquired in 2023. This intensity figure for 2022 including the Alta Assets, but not the Tug-XcL Assets, was 335 MT CO2e/bcfe.

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

Select all that apply

☐ Absolute target

☑ Intensity target

☐ No target

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

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

06/22/2021

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per unit of production

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

496

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

496.0000000000

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

92

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

92

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

67.74

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

160.0096000000

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

-62.24

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

152

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

152.0000000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

102.38

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In June 2021, we publicly announced our target to reduce our Production segment Scope 1 GHG emissions intensity to below 160 MT CO2e per unit of gross production (Bcfe) (representing an approximately 68% reduction compared to 2018 levels) by or before 2025. This target covers emissions from our historical (i.e., assets owned by EQT on June 30, 2021 – the timing of the announcement of our target) Production segment assets only, which in 2023, constituted approximately 41% of our total Scope 1 GHG emissions. Although our target has not been certified by the Science Based Target Initiative, we consider our target to be science-based in line with a 1.5-degree scenario because we have reduced our emissions by approximately 10% per year on average over prior 7 years which is more than

double the 4.2% year over year reduction recommended by the absolute contraction approach. The boundary of this target excludes emissions from the Alta Assets and Tug-XcL Assets, which were acquired after the target was established, and emissions from our gathering and boosting activities.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

In general, we strive to operate safely, protect the environment, and continuously improve our practices in support of responsible natural gas production. The objective of this target is to reduce our operational emissions in line with our climate transition plan along with contributing towards other environmental initiatives outside of our organization. For example, in 2023, as part of our engagement in the 28th United Nations Climate Change Conference ("COP28") in Dubai, EQT became the first independent, domestic operator to sign onto the Oil and Gas Decarbonization Charter ("OGDC"). The OGDC supports the aims of the Paris Agreement and calls for the industry to align around net-zero by or before 2050, zero-out methane emissions, and eliminate routine flaring by 2030. We are also active members of ONE Future which seeks to improve the industry's environmental performance through a 2025 target for methane emissions intensity for the industry to be at or below 1%.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

(7.53.2.89) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

We successfully achieved and surpassed our target GHG emissions intensity, a year ahead of our goal, with our 2023 in-scope GHG emissions intensity being 152 MT CO2e per unit of gross production.. The emissions reduction for our EQT production assets was propelled by our elimination of natural gas-powered pneumatic devices from our production operations, which we completed in December 2022. The completion of this initiative alone is projected to reduce our annual carbon footprint by over 300,000 MT CO2e. Our other primary emissions reduction activities include the following: • Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR) program • Mitigation of venting and flaring • Prevention of releases during well unloading • Use of glycol pumps on dehydration units • Electrification of our hydraulic fracturing fleets • Monitoring for opportunities to make our transportation fleets more efficient

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

Select all that apply

☐ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☑ Targets to reduce methane emissions

☑ Net-zero targets

☐ Other climate-related targets

☐ No other climate-related targets

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

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

06/22/2021

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

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

Methane reduction target

☑ Total methane emissions in CO2e

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

☑ unit of production

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0.0006

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2025

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

0.0002

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

0.000074

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

131.5000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

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

Int1

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :ONE Future Coalition

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In June 2021, we publicly announced our target to reduce our company-wide Production segment Scope 1 methane emissions intensity to below 0.02% (representing an approximately 67% reduction compared to 2018 levels) by or before 2025. This target covers our Production segment operations only, which in 2023, constituted approximately 55% of our total Scope 1 methane emissions. This target is calculated based on the ONE Future Coalition's calculation of Scope 1 methane emissions intensity. We are active participants in the ONE Future Coalition, a collaborative group of natural gas companies aimed at bringing 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 Scope 1 Production segment methane intensity for 2023 being 0.0074%. This is an approximately 88% reduction from our 2018 baseline intensity of 0.06%. Please note, because this target is based on ONE Future's calculation of methane emissions intensity, this target includes emissions from EQT's historical assets as well as the assets we acquired from Alta Resources Development, LLC in 2021 and Tug Hill and XcL Midstream in 2023, after the target was established.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

We actively participate in Our Nation's Energy (ONE) Future, which seeks to improve the industry's environmental performance. Using a science-based approach, ONE Future has set a 2025 target for methane emissions intensity for the industry at or below 1%, a target of 0.28% for the Production segment, and a target of 0.08% for the Gathering and Boosting segment. We significantly outperform the ONE Future methane intensity target for our industry and the Production and Gathering and Boosting segments.

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

We achieved and surpassed our Scope 1 Production segment methane intensity target a full year earlier than planned primarily due to the successful completion of our pneumatic device replacement program at the end of 2022, as well as other equipment improvements we made on the Alta Assets, such as installing emissions controls on dehydrators. We have implemented several initiatives over the course of the prior five years which have enabled us to execute on our aggressive emissions targets by or before 2025. For example, our combo-development strategy, which was implemented in 2019, allows us to operate highly efficient wells in contiguous areas, thereby reducing extraneous emissions. In 2020, we transitioned from using diesel powered to electric powered frac fleets fueled by a natural gas-fired turbine using EQT-produced natural gas to conduct certain of our drilling and completions operations. Each year, we assess our operational needs in light of our planned drilling and production schedule and make a decision on the number of electric versus diesel powered frac fleets that we utilize in our operations. We project that the implementation of these next-generation electric frac fleets eliminated over 15 million gallons of diesel fuel consumption from our operations during 2023. The electrification of our frac fleets 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. As noted above, in the second half of 2021, we launched an initiative directed at eliminating natural gas-powered pneumatic devices (the source of approximately 47% of our 2021 company-wide Production segment Scope 1 GHG emissions) from our operations. We completed this initiative in 2022, a full year ahead of schedule, further driving down our already peer-leading emissions and intensity levels. In 2023, this initiative was responsible for a 32% decrease in our GHG emissions.

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

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

06/22/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Int1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2025

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In June 2021, we publicly announced our target to achieve net zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions in our Production segment operations by or before 2025. This target covers emissions from our historical (i.e., assets owned by EQT on June 30, 2021 – the timing of the announcement of our target) Production segment assets only, which in 2023, constituted approximately 41% of our total Scope 1 GHG emissions. The boundary of this target excludes emissions from the Alta Assets and Tug-XcL Assets, which were acquired after the target was established, and emissions from our gathering and boosting activities. Our net zero target does not include Scope 3 GHG emissions.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

In general, we strive to operate safely, protect the environment, and continuously improve our practices in support of responsible natural gas production. The objective of this target is to reduce our operational emissions in line with our climate transition plan along with contributing towards other environmental initiatives outside of our organization. For example, in 2023, as part of our engagement in the 28th United Nations Climate Change Conference ("COP28") in Dubai, EQT became the first independent, domestic operator to sign onto the Oil and Gas Decarbonization Charter ("OGDC"). The OGDC supports the aims of the Paris Agreement and calls for the industry to align around net-zero by or before 2050, zero-out methane emissions, and eliminate routine flaring by 2030. We are also active members of ONE Future which seeks to improve the industry's environmental performance through a 2025 target for methane emissions intensity for the industry to be at or below 1%.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:

☑ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

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

Select all that apply

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

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

We have implemented initiatives over the prior four years to be on track to achieve our 2025 net zero target. For example, our combo-development strategy, implemented in 2019, allows us to operate efficient wells in contiguous areas, thereby reducing extraneous emissions. In 2020, we transitioned from diesel to electric fracturing ("frac") fleets fueled by a natural gas-fired turbine using EQT- natural gas to conduct our drilling operations. Each year, we assess our operational needs and our planned drilling and production schedule to determine the number of electric vs. diesel powered frac fleets we utilize. During 2023, we utilized 2 electric and 2 diesel frac fleets. We project that the implementation of these electric frac fleets eliminated 15 million gallons of diesel fuel use from our 2023 operations. This fleet electrification also decreases our emissions by reducing vehicle use in diesel fuel delivery to our well pads. Additionally, in 2021, we launched an initiative directed at eliminating natural gas-powered pneumatic devices (the source of 47% of our 2021 company-wide Production segment Scope 1 GHG emissions). In 2023, this initiative was responsible for a 32% decrease in our emissions. We anticipate we will need to purchase carbon credits/generate carbon offsets in the target year to neutralize our non-abatable Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions. We plan to prioritize generating our own carbon offsets rather than purchasing carbon credits. Our Corporate Ventures team has explored opportunities to generate land-based carbon offsets given our acreage position and operating area's size. In 2023, we launched a partnership with Wheeling Park Commission, Teralytic, a soil analytics company, and Climate Smart Environmental Consulting, LLC, to implement forest management projects spanning 1,000 acres of forest land in West Virginia and other Wheeling Park Commission properties. This partnership will supplement our ongoing emissions reduction efforts by reducing or removing CO2 emissions from the atmosphere and acting as a carbon offset to our operational emissions. We plan to utilize Teralytic's soil probe technology to ensure the quantification of offsets we generate are accurate and transparent, in alignment with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resource Conservation Service's Conservation Practice Standards and Verra guidelines.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

We calculate our GHG emissions inventory annually and review the results against our Net Zero target.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

☐ No

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*2*	*343000*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

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

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Non-energy industrial process emissions reductions

☑ Process equipment replacement

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

300000

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

0

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

28000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In the second half of 2021, we launched an initiative to replace or retrofit all natural gas-powered pneumatic equipment in our operations (approximately 9,000 devices in total) using a combination of compressed air, nitrogen, and electric drive-powered pneumatic devices. This project represents a substantial step forward in achieving our emissions goals, as approximately 47% of our 2021 company-wide Production segment Scope 1 GHG emissions came from pneumatic devices. We completed this project with respect to our historical assets in 2022, a full year ahead of schedule. In 2023 we continued with this initiative on our Alta Assets and this initiative was responsible for a 32% decrease in our GHG emissions. We are continuing with our pneumatic replacement initiative on our newly acquired Tug/XcL Assets as well.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Fuel switch

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

43000

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

43454978

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

6500000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2020, we transitioned from using diesel powered to electric powered fracturing ("frac") fleets fueled by a natural gas-fired turbine using EQT-produced natural gas to conduct certain of our drilling and completions operations. Each year, we assess our operational needs in light of our planned drilling and production schedule and make a decision on the number of electric versus diesel powered frac fleets that we utilize in our operations. During 2023, we utilized two electric frac fleets and two diesel frac fleets in our operations. We found that the implementation of these next-generation electric frac fleets eliminated over 15 million gallons of diesel fuel consumption from our operations and saved 43,454,978 during 2023.The electrification of our frac fleets 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 these electric frac fleets are also expected to decrease over time with new infrastructure to transport natural gas.

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

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Marginal abatement cost curve

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We evaluate individual projects against company efficiency goals and return on investment. We leverage tools within our digital work environment to assess emissions from our operations down to the well pad and equipment level, thereby enabling us to develop an internal marginal abatement cost curve and focus our resources on the emission reduction opportunities that present the greatest return on investment – with our recent pneumatic device program being an example.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal finance mechanisms

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In 2023, 10% of our company-wide short-term incentive compensation program was linked to a targeted year-over-year reduction in Scope 1 GHG emissions intensity. Additionally, in 2022, the Management Development and Compensation Committee (the "Compensation Committee") of our Board of Directors incorporated achieving our net zero goal into our executive-level long-term equity incentive compensation program. The newly added metric links a meaningful portion of participant payout opportunity to both (i) achieving our goal of becoming net zero on a Scope 1 and 2 basis by or before 2025 and (ii) the manner by which net zero is achieved. This payout modifier will result in reduced incentive compensation opportunity if our net zero goal is either not achieved or if it is achieved through the purchase of carbon credits in excess of the benchmark threshold established by the Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee intended to prioritize environmentally responsible operations and carbon offset generation in achieving net zero. In this regard, a further portion of our executive and senior management compensation opportunity is directly tied to our emissions and climate performance, helping ensure accountability for achieving our emissions targets.

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

i) Our operational GHG 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 annually on a source-by-source basis to determine areas of opportunity and monitor our overall impact. Our primary methane emissions reduction activities include strategic well pad design; our leak detection and repair program; mitigating venting and flaring during completions operations; preventing releases during well unloading operations; natural gas pneumatic device replacement; and utilizing glycol pumps on dehydration units. These activities were all relevant during our 2023 operations and will continue to be relevant long-term.

ii) Beginning in the second half of 2021, we began an initiative to replace all of the natural gas-powered pneumatic equipment, which was the source of 47% of our 2021 company-wide Production segment Scope 1 GHG emissions, in our production operations. We completed this project in 2022 with respect to our historical assets, a full year ahead of schedule. In 2023 we continued with this initiative on our Alta Assets and this initiative was responsible for a 32% decrease in our GHG emissions. We are continuing with our pneumatic replacement initiative on our newly acquired Tug/XcL Assets as well over the next few years.

iii) In January 2023, EQT partnered with other leading U.S. natural gas companies to launch the Appalachian Methane Initiative ("AMI"), a coalition committed to further enhancing methane monitoring throughout the Appalachia Basin and facilitating additional methane emissions reductions in the region. AMI's efforts are intended to promote greater efficiency in the identification and remedy of potential fugitive methane emissions from operations in the Appalachian Basin through coordinated satellite and aerial surveys on a geographic-basis, as opposed to an operator-specific basis, and taking into account advanced methane monitoring and reporting frameworks.

(7.61) Does your organization conduct leak detection and repair (LDAR) or use other methods to find and fix fugitive methane emissions from oil and gas production activities?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

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 compressor stations, dehydration facilities, and well sites for conducting LDAR surveys and mechanical integrity inspections of conventional wells to inspect leaks on a quarterly basis;
• Operation of gas detection cameras by a certified team of 15 EQT employees who have completed a three-day training course consisting of classroom and onsite experience with OGI experts;
• 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 inspections for each of our conventional wells;
• Remote gas detection monitors inside the gas processing units 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 when necessary; and
• Leak repairs conducted as soon as reasonably possible.

ii) In 2023, from the use of our LDAR surveys, no repairs were delayed beyond the applicable regulatory time limits and approximately 36% of all leaks detected in our production operations were immediately repaired. While we identified approximately 121% more leaking components in 2023 than in 2022, this was directly attributable to the significant increase in the number of OGI surveys we conducted during the year (over 4 times as many OGI surveys were conducted in 2023 compared to 2022), and in fact, the number of leaking components in relation to the number of surveys conducted decreased year-over-year by nearly 50%.

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

i) Flaring is relevant to our operations; however, we strive to reduce flaring in our operations. Our efforts to reduce flaring are tied to our voluntary targets to a) reduce our Production segment Scope 1 GHG emissions intensity to below 160 MT CO2e/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. In our target year 2025, it is our goal to not vent or flare any gas during our completions operations.

ii) Typically, there are two phases in the development of a well when venting and flaring may occur, 1) drilling and completions, and 2) production. Our completions operations involve the process of making a well ready for production after the well is drilled. During the completions phase, fluids are injected into the well at high pressure – a process known as hydraulic fracturing – to create fissures in the underground shale formation. As the well is hydraulically fractured, "plugs" composed of fiberglass and carbon fiber composite material are installed in the wellbore to segment the wellbore and maintain pressure to prevent the premature release of hydrocarbons from the well. After the hydraulic fracturing process is completed, the plugs are removed by circulating produced water in the wellbore. As this water comes out of the well, it may contain small amounts of entrained gas. On average, 500 Mcf of entrained gas is released from the well in connection with our completion activities. The volume of entrained gas is too small to be sent to sale, and it cannot be stored because of the risk of explosion. Instead of venting the entrained gas, we utilize a closed loop system, pursuant to which any entrained gas is separated from the liquid used to complete the well, and the gas is then

directed to a flare where it is combusted. Following the completions phase, a well can begin producing hydrocarbons. During the production phase of a well, our flaring and venting practices differ based on the amount of condensate and oil produced. Generally, the industry considers a "dry gas" well to be a well that produces water, methane, and ethane but not significant natural gas liquids, condensate, or oil. A well that consistently produces natural gas in addition to condensate and/or oil is considered a "wet gas" well. Dry gas wells generally have significantly lower emissions when compared to wet gas wells and require fewer emissions controls. Most of the wells we operate are dry gas wells and no gas is flared in connection with production from these wells. To minimize flaring at our wet gas wells, we use various methods of emissions minimization options including closed-vent systems with low-pressure separators, vapor recovery systems, and vapor destruction units.

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Product or service

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

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**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.

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

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Natural gas and natural gas liquids (NGLs)

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

Natural gas and natural gas liquids (NGLs)

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

99

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

Select from:

☐ Yes

☑ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

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

Select from:

☐ Yes

☑ No

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring through water meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

We utilize water meters in order to monitor, on a continuous basis, the total volume of water we withdraw by source. We report our total water withdrawal volumes on an annual basis in our annual ESG Report.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring through water meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

We utilize water meters in order to monitor, on a continuous basis, our water withdrawals by source.

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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring through water meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

We utilize water meters in order to monitor, on a continuous basis, the total volume of water we produce and consume in our operations. We report our total produced water volumes (including consumption of produced water) on an annual basis in our annual ESG Report.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :As needed

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Field chemistry and lab analysis, as needed.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our water sources meet the quality standards required for our operations. We test for water quality when investigating atypical sources of water.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring through water meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

We utilize water meters in order to calculate, on a continuous basis, the total volume of water discharged.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring through water meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We utilize water meters in order to calculate, on a continuous basis, the total volume of water discharged by destination.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharges by treatment method are not relevant since we do not treat any of our water. We do not anticipate this to be relevant in the future.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring through pH and conductivity tests

(9.2.4) Please explain

Any water collected via pad drains is periodically tested using pH and conductivity tests to ensure it meets applicable water quality standards before it is released back into the environment.

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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or similar priority substances are not relevant to our operations.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

We do not monitor water discharges by temperature.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring through water meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We utilize water meters in order to monitor, on a continuous basis, the total volume of water that we consume. We report our total water consumption on an annual basis in our annual ESG Report.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring through water meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We utilize water meters in order to monitor, on a continuous basis, the volume of our produced water we recycle and reuse, including produced water reused at our own sites, delivered directly to other oil and gas operators, and delivered indirectly to other oil and gas operators via recycling facilities. We report our total recycled produced water volumes on an annual basis in our annual ESG Report.

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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Analytical testing

(9.2.4) Please explain

We operate exclusively in the United States where all owners or operators of public water systems are required, pursuant to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act ("SDWA"), to ensure water used for sanitation, and hygiene ("WASH") services meets certain federally regulated standards. While we do not directly monitor the water quality of water used for WASH services, in order to comply with the SDWA, the municipal sources from which we source water for WASH services must adhere to regular analytic testing requirements. These test results are available to us upon request.

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

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

12115

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our water withdrawals include our total water consumed plus our total water discharged. Our withdrawal volumes have changed from the previous year (in 2022, our total water withdrawn was 11,073 ML) due to an increase in our drilling and completions operations, primarily associated with the assets we acquired from Tug Hill and XcL Midstream in the third quarter of 2023. Future volumes are expected to increase due to anticipated increases in our drilling and completions activity in our acquired assets.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

689

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our discharges include 511 ML of produced water sent directly (305 ML) and indirectly (206 ML) to third-party fracs, plus 178 ML of produced water sent to third-party injection wells. Our discharge volumes decreased significantly from the previous year (in 2022, our total discharges were 1,496 ML) due to our enhanced recycling capabilities. In 2023, we increased the volume of produced water reused at our own sites by approximately 87% as compared to 2022. This increase was largely

driven by improved infrastructure developments, including our new mixed-use water network. Additionally, we recycled over 7 million barrels of our wastewater through use in other operators' frac locations. In turn, we received over 5 million barrels of water produced by other operators for use in our operations. Overall, this resulted in over 12 million fewer billion barrels of freshwater withdrawn from the environment. Importantly, these water sources consisted of water which otherwise would have been sent to treatment plants or injection wells. Future volumes are expected to remain the same as there will be normal fluctuations in business activities, including as a result of increased activity from newly acquired assets. We do not intentionally discharge any produced water to surface water. During 2023, we did not hold any permits to discharge wastewater and we had no discharges into groundwater or surface water.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

11426

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our consumption includes freshwater and non-freshwater consumed. Our consumption volumes have increased slightly from the previous year (in 2022, we consumed 9,577 ML) due to an increase in our drilling and completions operations, primarily associated with the assets we acquired from Tug Hill and XcL Midstream in the third quarter of 2023. Future volumes are expected to increase due to anticipated increases in our drilling and completions activity in our acquired assets.

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

Total withdrawals – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

12115

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

Our water withdrawals include our total water consumed plus our total water discharged. Our withdrawal volumes have changed from the previous year (in 2022, our total water withdrawn was 11,073 ML) due to an increase in our drilling and completions operations, primarily associated with the assets we acquired from Tug Hill and XcL Midstream in the third quarter of 2023. Future volumes are expected to increase due to anticipated increases in our drilling and completions activity in our acquired assets.

Total discharges – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

689

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much Lower

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

Our discharges include 511 ML of produced water sent directly (305 ML) and indirectly (206 ML) to third-party fracs, plus 178 ML of produced water sent to third-party injection wells. Our discharge volumes decreased significantly from the previous year (in 2022, our total discharges were 1,496 ML) due to our enhanced recycling capabilities. In 2023, we increased the volume of produced water reused at our own sites by approximately 87% as compared to 2022. This increase was largely

driven by improved infrastructure developments, including our new mixed-use water network. Additionally, we recycled over 7 million barrels of our wastewater through use in other operators' frac locations. In turn, we received over 5 million barrels of water produced by other operators for use in our operations. Overall, this resulted in over 12 million fewer billion barrels of freshwater withdrawn from the environment. Importantly, these water sources consisted of water which otherwise would have been sent to treatment plants or injection wells. Future volumes are expected to remain the same as there will be normal fluctuations in business activities, including as a result of increased activity from newly acquired assets. We do not intentionally discharge any produced water to surface water. During 2023, we did not hold any permits to discharge wastewater and we had no discharges into groundwater or surface water.

Total consumption – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

11426

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

Our consumption includes freshwater and non-freshwater consumed. Our consumption volumes have increased slightly from the previous year (in 2022, we consumed 9,577 ML) due to an increase in our drilling and completions operations, primarily associated with the assets we acquired from Tug Hill and XcL Midstream in the third quarter of 2023. Future volumes are expected to increase due to anticipated increases in our drilling and completions activity in our acquired assets.

Total withdrawals – midstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Negligible water use in midstream operations

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Negligible water use in midstream operations

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

Our midstream operations utilize a negligible amount of water therefore all water withdrawals/consumption/discharges are attributed to our upstream operations.

Total discharges – midstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Negligible water use in midstream operations

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Negligible water use in midstream operations

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

Our midstream operations utilize a negligible amount of water therefore all water withdrawals/consumption/discharges are attributed to our upstream Our midstream operations utilize a negligible amount of water therefore all water withdrawals/consumption/discharges are attributed to our upstream operations..

Total consumption – midstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Negligible water use in midstream operations

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Negligible water use in midstream operations

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

Our midstream operations utilize a negligible amount of water therefore all water withdrawals/consumption/discharges are attributed to our upstream operations.

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

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

We use WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Oil & Gas Weighting to evaluate whether the water we withdraw is from stressed areas. Coordinates from our water withdrawal points are entered into the tool to evaluate if the withdrawal poses a potential for high risk due to physical quantity (e.g., stress, depletion, seasonal variability, interannual variability, groundwater table decline, flood, or drought risk), quality (e.g., untreated connected wastewater), or regulatory and reputational risk (e.g., lack of drinking water and sanitation or overall country risk). Based on our assessment of our 2023 water withdrawal sources using WRI Aqueduct, it was determined that none of our water withdrawal sources are deemed high risk areas for water stress.

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

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

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

935

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

i) Water withdrawn from this particular source is relevant due to the location of our operations (Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia). ii) Our volume of freshwater withdrawals has decreased from the previous year (2,772 ML). The change in volume was due to an increase in our used of recycled water and freshwater sources from third-party and municipal water.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Brackish surface water/seawater is not relevant due to the location of our operations (Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia).

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Consistency in business

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We use only very minor volumes (2 ML) of renewable groundwater (primarily from water wells) in our operations.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Groundwater-non-renewable is not relevant as it is not used in our operations.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

5335

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Consistency in business

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

i) Produced/entrained water is relevant as a by-product of our operations. We utilize produced/entrained water in our operations and share it with other oil and gas operators pursuant to water sharing agreements, which helps limit the amount of freshwater that we and other operators withdraw. ii) Our reported volume equals the sum of produced water sent to 3rd-party injection wells (178 ML), produced water reused at our sites (3,851 ML), produced water sent directly to 3rd-party fracs (305 ML), produced water sent indirectly to 3rd-party fracs via recycling facilities (206 ML), and wastewater consumed in our operations (795 ML). iii) This volume has remained about the same as 2022 (5,241 ML) due to normal fluctuations in business activities which balance over the course of a year.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

5843

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

i) Water withdrawn from this particular source is relevant due to the location of our operations (Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia). ii) Our third-party sources include municipal water sources. iii) The volume of water withdrawn from third-party sources has increased over 91% from the previous year (3,058 ML) and has increased by over 19% compared to 2021 (4,892 ML) as a result of a shift in our water sources to utilize more water from third-party sources due to the location of our wells that are being developed and their proximity to readily available municipal water sources and an overall increase in demand from our drilling and completions operations.

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We do not intentionally discharge any produced water to fresh surface water. During 2023, we did not hold any permits to discharge wastewater and we did not discharge to surface water.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We do not discharge to brackish surface water/seawater due to the location of our operations (Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia).

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We do not intentionally discharge any produced water to groundwater. During 2023, we did not hold any permits to discharge wastewater and there were no discharges to ground water. We discharge insignificant amounts of pad drain water (rainwater) from our sites, which is less than 5% of our total balance.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

689

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We provide other oil and gas operators with water for their operations both directly (via water sharing agreements) and indirectly (via recycling facilities). In 2023, we discharged 689 ML of produced water to third-party destinations, consisting of 305 ML of produced water sent directly to third-party fracs, 206 ML of produced water sent indirectly to third-party fracs via recycling facilities, and 178 ML of produced water sent to third-party injection wells. Our discharge volumes to third parties have significantly decreased from the previous year (in 2022, we sent 1,496 ML to third-parties) due to our water recycling practices and our increased use of our produced water within our own operations, limiting the amount that is redirected.

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

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

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

(9.3.4) Please explain

We recognize that natural gas development is water intensive, and we are dedicated to protecting water resources by operating responsibly, but we do not consider potential impacts to be substantive (e.g., a financial impact equating to 100 million dollars or a strategic impact that could curtail, delay or cancel current/future strategic business plans and decisions). We utilize best-in-class management practices for evaluating water sources, permitting locations, operating withdrawal sites and discharging water. We identify potential risks at each stage of our operations and implement mitigation measures. We operate within the Appalachian Basin, which has a relatively abundant supply of water with low to moderate baseline water stress when compared to other US basins. Prior to initiating any water withdrawal, we assess the water source to determine a reasonable rate that can be extracted without harming the existing uses supported by the water source and obtain approval from the appropriate regulatory bodies. We track historic seasonal conditions to establish a baseline for water availability from permitted surface water sources (and development schedules are altered accordingly). We minimize the quantity of freshwater used in operations, select water sources close to our well pads to minimize transportation, and select sources with adequate, sustainable capacity to support our withdrawal without impacting the watershed. We have procedures in place to ensure that we maintain compliance with our water permitting requirements: We record the volume pumped and pump time for all active water withdrawals and compare this to the permitted limits daily to confirm that the water pumped has not exceeded the allowable pump rate and daily volume. If stream flows drop below allowable levels, water withdrawal activities are immediately suspended. Where possible, we use our own or 3rd-party produced water for our operations to minimize freshwater withdrawals.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

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

(9.3.4) Please explain

We strive to limit the amount of freshwater withdrawals by us and other oil and gas producers through the use of water sharing agreements. However, we have close relationships with our water sharing partners and do not consider water risks in our value chain (beyond our direct operations) to be substantive (e.g., a financial impact equating to 100 million dollars or a strategic impact that could curtail, delay or cancel current and/or future strategic business plans and decision making). Additionally, we operate within the Appalachian Basin, which has a relatively abundant supply of water with low to moderate baseline water stress when compared to other basins in the United States.

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☑ No facilities were reported in 9.3.1

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

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

6908923000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

570278.42

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

We anticipate that our water withdrawal efficiency will fluctuate in the coming years. Our revenue is tied closely to natural gas prices which are highly volatile. Natural gas prices have trended downward in 2023 compared to average prices experienced during 2022. If similar trends with respect to natural gas prices continue through 2024, we anticipate that our 2024 water withdrawal efficiency will be lower compared to 2023.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

☐ No, but we intend to do so within the next two years

☐ No, and we have no plans to do so in the next two years

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

Row 1

(9.11.1.1) Business division

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

(9.11.1.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

4992

(9.11.1.3) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water consumption

(9.11.1.4) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Gross Annual Production of Hydrocarbons in Bcfe (billion cubic feet of produced natural gas equivalent)

(9.11.1.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.11.1.6) Please explain

i) Our water consumption volumes increased by approximately 19% from the previous year due to an increase in our drilling and completions operations (in 2022, our total water consumed was 9,577,000 cubic meters (“m3”) compared to 11,426,00 m3 in 2023) resulting from our acquisition of the assets we acquired from Tug Hill and XcL Midstream. Our gross annual production of hydrocarbons (Bcfe) increased by approximately 12% during this same time period, predominately as a result of certain wells which were scheduled to be turned-in-line in the fourth quarter of 2022 being delayed to the first half of 2023 as a result of third-party supply chain constraints as well as the addition of the the assets we acquired from Tug Hill and XcL Midstream in 2023. Overall, our water intensity value increased by approximately 6% from the previous year (in 2022, our water intensity value was 4,695 m3/Bcfe). ii) Water intensity is used to track our usage over time, so that we can make changes to reduce our water consumption. iii) We anticipate our water intensity will decrease in 2024 compared to 2023 due to our water efficiency initiatives and an increase in our production of hydrocarbons. iv) Our strategy to reduce water intensity includes implementing technology and data analytics to track progress and identify areas of improvement for optimizing our water sharing agreements and water recycling processes.

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

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

As a natural gas production company, we produce and sell natural gas, natural gas liquids ("NGLs"), and a very small volume of oil (less than 1% of our 2023 sales volume consisted of oil sales). There are small amounts of Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene and Xylene (often referred to collectively as "BTEX") in the NGLs we produce and sell. BTEX is classified as a hazardous substance under certain regulatory frameworks, including the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and Clean Water Act. NGLs, excluding Ethane (which does not contain BTEX) comprised approximately 5% of our total annual sales volume in 2023. We have determined that, on average, our NGLs may contain the following BTEX concentrations (expressed as a percentage of the total weight of the NGL condensate we produce and sell): • Benzene: 0.01% – 0.10% • Toluene: 0.40% – 5.00% • Ethylbenzene: 0.01% – 0.50% • Xylene: 0.80% – 5.00%

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

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

Select from:

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

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.14.4) Please explain

We do not currently market any of our products or services as being "low water impact"; however, water resources comprise a substantial component of our operations and directly impact the volume and cost associated with the production of our natural gas. Accordingly, we strive to maintain a low water intensity and efficiently utilize water resources as part of our overall business strategy.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

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

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

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:
☑ Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

We operate in the United States and our workers have abundant access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services. We do not expect this to change in the future and thus do not feel it is necessary to set a formal WASH target.

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

We do not have any additional water-related targets.

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

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Increase in water use met through recycling/reuse

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

82

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2023

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

90

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

96

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

175

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all of our operations.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

We work to recycle most of our wastewater by collecting flowback, drilling, and produced water to reuse when fracturing new wells. We collaborate with local peers to promote sharing wastewater for reuse and have 35 active sharing agreements in place with other natural gas producers across the Appalachian Basin. These agreements generated approximately 10.7 million in cost savings in 2023 by reducing our water costs and annual transportation and disposal expenses. To enhance our recycling capabilities, we use a third-party storage facility to safely store wastewater until it is ready for reuse.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

We have a quantitative target directed at maximizing our recycling/reuse of produced water each year. In 2023, we recycled/reused 96% of our produced water. Over the last three years, we have annually recycled over 87% of the water that is produced from our drilling and completions operations. In 2023, we recycled over 7 million barrels of our wastewater through use in other operators' frac locations. In turn, we received over 5 million barrels of water produced by other operators for use in our operations. Overall, this resulted in over 12 million fewer billion barrels of freshwater withdrawn from the environment.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☑ Increase in water use met through recycling/reuse

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

82

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2023

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

90

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

96

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

175

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all of our operations.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

We work to recycle most of our wastewater by collecting flowback, drilling, and produced water to reuse when fracturing new wells. We collaborate with local peers to promote sharing wastewater for reuse and have 35 active sharing agreements in place with other natural gas producers across the Appalachian Basin. These agreements generated approximately 10.7 million in cost savings in 2023 by reducing our water costs and annual transportation and disposal expenses. To enhance our recycling capabilities, we use a third-party storage facility to safely store wastewater until it is ready for reuse.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

We have a quantitative target directed at maximizing our recycling/reuse of produced water each year. In 2023, we recycled/reused 96% of our produced water. Over the last three years, we have annually recycled over 87% of the water that is produced from our drilling and completions operations. In 2023, we recycled over 7 million barrels of our wastewater through use in other operators' frac locations. In turn, we received over 5 million barrels of water produced by other operators for use

in our operations. Overall, this resulted in over 12 million fewer billion barrels of freshwater withdrawn from the environment. Importantly, these water sources consisted of produced water which otherwise would have been sent to treatment plants or injection wells, thereby significantly decreasing the potential of water pollution associated with our operations.

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

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

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water management

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

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ Other, please specify :Proved and probable reserves in or near protected areas; USFWS threatened or endangered species in or near core operating areas

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

Legally protected areas

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

We do not conduct surface operations on legally protected lands such as federally designated wetlands, federal lands, and national parks. We follow federal, state, and local regulations regarding species and habitat protection during operational activity near protected lands or areas of high biodiversity. As of December 31, 2023, 64.1% of our proved reserves and 73.5% of our probable reserves were in or near sites with protected conservation status or endangered species habitat. These calculations were determined based on the location of protected areas (with a 5-kilometer buffer around such locations) identified on the U.S. Geological Survey map (https://maps.usgs.gov/padus/), and surveys maintained by Protected Planet (https://www.protectedplanet.net/en/thematic-areas/wdpa?tabWDPA) and the National Audubon Society (https://www.audubon.org/important-bird-areas), mapped against the location of EQT's proved and probable reserves.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

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

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

No comment

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

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

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

No comment

Ramsar sites

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

Select from:
☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

No comment

Key Biodiversity Areas

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

Select from:
☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

No comment

Other areas important for biodiversity

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Land plays a vital role in our daily activities. We owned or leased approximately 2.1 million gross acres in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio in 2023. The potential impacts of natural gas operations on biodiversity, habitats, and land are highly regulated and a primary focus for local communities, landowners, and many industry associations. We acknowledge that preventing negative impacts on the surrounding landscape and local biodiversity from each step of our operations — including site design, development, operation, and decommissioning — is critical to building trust with our valued stakeholders and maintaining our commitment to environmental stewardship. We did not conduct surface operations on any land classified as a protected area or area of high biodiversity value in 2023 and, instead, used our horizontal drilling technology to extract resources from beneath these areas.

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

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Relevant areas exist in our operations in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 5 km

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

As of December 31, 2023, we had a total of 1,126.3 square km of leased or owned land in legally protected areas in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, including 153.6 square km in wetlands and 972.7 square km in federal land & parks. Additionally, 64.1% of our proved reserves were in or near sites with protected conservation status or endangered species habitat. We calculated this based on the location of protected areas (with a 5-kilometer buffer around such locations) identified on the U.S. Geological Survey map (https://maps.usgs.gov/padus/), and surveys maintained by Protected Planet (https://www.protectedplanet.net/en/thematic-areas/wdpa?tabWDPA) and the National Audubon Society (https://www.audubon.org/important-bird-areas), mapped against the location of our proved reserves. Proved reserves refers to our hydrocarbon reserves which are estimated to be at least 90% likely of being able to be successfully recovered through drilling. Proved reserves are likely to be developed and become producing within a short timeframe (typically within five years). Once we decide to develop our proved reserves, we conduct completions and production (drilling) activities at these sites.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Scheduling

☑ Restoration

☑ Site selection

☑ Project design

☑ Physical controls

☑ Abatement controls

☑ Operational controls

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

Our operations have the potential to impact biodiversity where we drill for and produce natural gas. We often clear large sections of land in order to build access roads and create a "drilling pad" to conduct our production operations, which could impact flora and fauna habitats located in the area where we are operate. Additionally, we typically utilize hydraulic fracturing — the process of injecting fluid into the well to create pressure to crack the underground shale formation and release the natural gas contained in the formation – which has the potential to impact groundwater due to possible spills and leaks of fracturing fluid or other drilling fluids. We recognize stakeholder concerns regarding the substances involved in a spill or leak and work diligently to avoid spills and leaks as well as mitigate the potential impacts on human and environmental health when a spill or leak occurs. In order to mitigate our impacts on biodiversity, we assess all our operating sites for biodiversity risks — including those related to wetlands, ground stability, drainage systems, and endangered species — prior to any site development. We work with a third-party surveying and mapping team to assess sites and create wetland delineation reports. We also conduct geotechnical surveys to develop construction plans that minimize the risk of slope failure and use soil investigation surveys to confirm that our operations will not strain stormwater systems or contribute to flooding. These surveys allow us to safely begin construction without significantly impacting the land. Once a site is in development, we continuously monitor for biodiversity and land impacts. Our site-specific environmental management plans align with stringent local regulatory requirements, often applying standards exceeding those required by law. These plans include a spill prevention, control, and countermeasure plan; groundwater protection plans; and other topics applicable to the area. Our plans detail the necessary, site-specific actions to be taken in the event of an incident. For sites where endangered species have been identified and relocated, we continue to monitor species' health in their new environment for up to two years. We also work with a third party to conduct monthly site inspections, documenting the condition of the site, and noting any stabilization issues, spills, or site damage. Once site operations are complete, we work with property owners to restore their land, as closely as possible, to its original condition. We re-establish contours close to the original land contours and revegetate with state-approved seed mixes, native seed mixes, and/or vegetation requested by landowners. We also commonly accommodate agency requests to use specialized seed mixes (e.g., pollinator mixes) and landowner requests for topsoil segregation. These techniques support local flora and fauna by allowing wildlife movement, restoration of the habitat, and prevention of invasive species.

C13. Further information & sign off

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

(13.1.1) Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years

(13.1.2) Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(13.1.3) Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

Our environmental data is calculated internally with assistance from third-party service providers and digital applications. All of our environmental data is also reviewed by our Internal Audit team to identify possible miscalculations or inconsistencies. During 2022, we engaged a third-party audit firm to conduct an Assurance Readiness Review of our processes for collecting, calculating and reporting environmental data. The results of this assessment were reviewed with our Accounting and Internal Audit teams and discussed with our ESG Committee. The purpose of such assessment was to identify potential gaps in our data collection processes and assess our readiness to obtain third-party assurance of our environmental data, if we were required or voluntarily chose to do so at a later date. We modified certain aspects of our data collection processes as a result of recommendations provided from such assessment; however, we do not currently plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of our environmental at this time.

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

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☑ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute