



California Resources Corp

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

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.

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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

CRC is an independent energy and carbon management company advancing the energy transition. CRC is committed to environmental stewardship while safely providing local, responsibly sourced energy. We are also focused on maximizing the value of our land, mineral ownership, and energy expertise for decarbonization by developing carbon capture and storage (CCS) and other emissions reducing projects. Our business is organized into two segments: oil and natural gas and carbon management. Our oil and natural gas segment explores for, develops, and produces crude oil, natural gas liquids, and natural gas across major producing basins in California and Utah. Our carbon management segment, which we refer to as Carbon TerraVault, is focused on building, installing, operating, and maintaining CO2 capture equipment, transportation assets, and underground storage facilities. As of December 31, 2025, CRC held approximately 2 million net mineral acres and operated across 68 distinct fields with approximately 22,000 net operated wells. As of December 31, 2025, our proved reserves totaled approximately 654 million barrels of oil equivalent (MMBoe). CRC continues to leverage its asset base to support responsible energy production while advancing carbon management opportunities and emissions reduction initiatives. At the end of 2025, CRC completed its merger with Berry Corporation, adding complementary oil-weighted conventional oil and natural gas assets in California and Utah, and well servicing and abandonment capabilities. Because the merger closed on December 18, 2025, Berry operations are excluded from the reporting boundary of this disclosure unless otherwise expressly noted. All reported information represents best available data as of and for the reporting year on as operated basis unless otherwise noted. We undertake no obligation to update information contained in this report, whether because of new information, future events, or otherwise. Forward-looking statements: This report includes estimates, projections, and other “forward-looking

statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, and section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These forward-looking statements generally are identified by the words “believe,” “project,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “intend,” “strategy,” “future,” “opportunity,” “plan,” “may,” “should,” “will,” “would,” “will be,” “will continue,” “will likely result,” and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and assumptions that are subject to risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially. We describe risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results and events to differ materially in our reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. We undertake no obligation to update or revise publicly any forward-looking statements, whether because of new information, future events, or otherwise. We may have used definitions of materiality in the course of our responses to CDP that do not coincide with or rise to the level of the definition of materiality for the purposes of U.S. federal securities laws.

[Fixed row]

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

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2025	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

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

3669000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

Select from:
☒ No

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

Our CDP reporting boundary differs from our financial reporting boundary in that our financial reporting is conducted on an equity basis, while our CDP reporting follows an operational control approach, covering all emissions from operations we directly control. Additionally, due to our merger with Berry Corporation on December 18, 2025, our financial reporting includes Berry's results from the date of the acquisition onward, whereas Berry Corporation data is excluded from our CDP environmental metrics.

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US13057QAL14

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US13057Q3056

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CRC

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

79395911

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

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

Oil and gas value chain

☒ 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
☒ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- ☒ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

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

CRC's uses these short, medium and long-term horizons in its strategic and financial planning. For example, CRC's financial planning integrates standard financial measures (such as PV10) to prioritize short, medium and long-term projects that enhance renewable energy integration and mitigate carbon costs. CRC also participates in California's climate-related incentives and programs as part of our larger life-of-field planning (such as California's Cap and Invest program) which looks at medium and long-term time horizons. Additionally, CRC's long-term planning incorporates climate-related risks and opportunities, ensuring resilience against physical risks and regulatory changes over the next 11-50 years.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

4

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

CRC's uses these short, medium and long-term horizons in its strategic and financial planning. For example, CRC's financial planning integrates standard financial measures (such as PV10) to prioritize short, medium and long-term projects that enhance renewable energy integration and mitigate carbon costs. CRC also participates in California's climate-related incentives and programs as part of our larger life-of-field planning (such as California's Cap and Invest program and overarching Scoping Plan toward Net Zero) which look at medium and long-term time horizons. Additionally, CRC's long-term planning incorporates climate-related risks and opportunities, ensuring resilience against physical risks and regulatory changes over the next 11-50 years

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

11

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

50

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

CRC's uses these short, medium and long-term horizons in its strategic and financial planning. For example, CRC's financial planning integrates standard financial measures (such as PV10) to prioritize short, medium and long-term projects that enhance renewable energy integration and mitigate carbon costs. CRC also participates in California's climate-related incentives and programs as part of our larger life-of-field planning (such as California's Cap and Invest and overarching Scoping Plan toward Net Zero) which look at medium and long-term time horizons. Additionally, CRC's long-term planning incorporates climate-related risks and opportunities, ensuring resilience against physical risks and regulatory changes over the next 11-50 years.

[Fixed row]

(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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(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

- ☒ Biodiversity

(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:

- ☒ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific
- ☒ Sub-national

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ WRI Aqueduct
- ☒ WWF Water Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management
- ☒ Risk models

Other

☒ Desk-based research

State Lands Commission and SWISS RE

☒ External consultants

☒ Materiality assessment

☒ Internal company methods

☒ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

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

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☒ Drought

☒ Heat wave

☒ Landslide

☒ Wildfires

☒ Toxic spills

☒ Cold wave/frost

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

☒ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☒ Heat stress

☒ Water stress

☒ Sea level rise

☒ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☒ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Policy

☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☒ Changes to national legislation

☒ Increased pricing of water

☒ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation

Market

- ☒ Changing customer behavior
- ☒ Other market risk, please specify :Chronic dependency on imported energy

Reputation

- ☒ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

- ☒ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources
- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to sanctions and litigation
- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

CRC's multi-disciplinary and company-wide HSE Risk Management Program prioritizes risks to people and sensitive ecosystems over business or financial impacts. All risks, including climate-related risks (heat waves, wildfires, cold snaps, etc.) and water-related risks (coastal flooding, flash floods, drought/water stress, etc.) are

evaluated covering short term (0-3 years), medium term (4-10 years), and long-term issues (11-50 years). Per CRC's HSE Risk Evaluation and Response Procedure, CRC identifies potential hazards to personnel, environment, property, reputation, or revenue through Process Hazard Reviews (PHRs), inspections, audits, or surveys, and such risks are assessed for their potential for HSE consequences, impacts on the business and potential mitigation opportunities. Through these assessments, risks are prioritized for mitigation using CRC's Risk Matrix and are periodically reassessed. Higher-level risks are reported, validated, and reviewed annually with the Sustainability and Audit Committees of the Board of Directors to ensure HSE risk management remains a top priority. HSE risk management policies, standards and procedures are in place at all operating locations to identify, prioritize, and apply feasible risk mitigation options. CRC's Risk Management Community of Practice leverages the expertise of company engineers and scientists to share opportunities for improvement. Risks and opportunities related to climate change are considered at the asset and company-wide levels. Each capital project is reviewed by a multi-disciplinary team to evaluate regulatory requirements and project risks and to identify appropriate engineering and administrative mitigation measures. Some examples of risks evaluated include the cost of carbon under California's Cap and Invest program (regulatory) and coastal flooding at operations near the coastline (acute physical). To evaluate supply chain risks, we use CRC's Supply Risk Matrix. When a risk is identified, it will be assessed based on its background, CRC's ability to respond and what mitigation techniques or controls would apply to this risk. Risks are then evaluated using a modified heat map which measures the inherent risk (impact potential * likelihood) against the management action and control effectiveness to determine which of the following actionable quadrants a risk falls into: Operate, Tolerate, Monitor or Improve. Each quadrant is defined by several characteristics and mitigation strategies. If a risk falls into the Tolerate quadrant, CRC typically takes a collaborative approach to maintain cost and availability control. The Operate quadrant is often applicable to regularly mandated suppliers where CRC will consider developing alternatives or innovative substitutions. The Improve quadrant is made up of high-cost and high impact strategic suppliers. CRC will conduct a deeper review of the suppliers in this quadrant to develop solutions. The Monitor quadrant is also made up of high-cost and high impact suppliers which CRC then targets for negotiation and strategy. Risks are evaluated through the Supply Risk Matrix more than once a year.

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

CRC integrates the assessment of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities into a single process through its Environmental Stewardship and Biodiversity Policy, which applies the mitigation hierarchy and regulatory frameworks across biodiversity, water, emissions, waste, and spill prevention. Interconnections are addressed through joint risk assessments between HSE and Operations, monthly cross-departmental leadership reviews, and pre-activity biological and environmental surveys that evaluate potential synergies and trade-offs before projects begin. For example, water recycling initiatives simultaneously reduce freshwater dependency, mitigate emissions from groundwater pumping, and create opportunities for positive community impacts by supplying reclaimed water to agriculture.

[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have identified priority locations

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

- ☒ Areas important for biodiversity
☒ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

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

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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

We identify priority locations based on their proximity to biodiversity sensitive locations. These sites include those located adjacent to and in areas involved in Natural Community Conservation Plans (NCCP) as defined by the as California Conservation Plan Boundaries, as well as Areas of Conservation Emphasis as defined by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. We collaborate with these government agencies to identify these sites. One of these sites, Elk Hills, was also identified to be exposed to water risks that have a substantive financial or strategic impact on CRC's business. The majority of our facilities are within a region of water stress; however, Elk Hills was the only facility identified to have risks with the potential to create substantive impact. We use CRC's multi-disciplinary and company-wide HSE Risk Management Program to identify and prioritize sites with water-related risks. Following the merger with Aera, CRC has identified the Coles Levee Preserve and San Ardo operations near the Salinas River as biodiversity-sensitive locations.

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

Select from:

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

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

CRC Priority Sites.docx

[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

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

(2.4.7) Application of definition

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

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

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

[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☒ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) Details of policies and processes in place to identify and classify potential water pollutants

CRC identifies and classifies potential water pollutants through regulatory compliance processes associated with its operations. Potential pollutants are identified based on the characteristics of produced water, wastewater, stormwater, and other operational discharges, as well as activities that could affect surface water or groundwater quality. Applicable federal and California regulatory requirements, including the Clean Water Act, Safe Water Drinking Act, Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs), Underground Injection Control (UIC) requirements, and permits issued by California's Regional Water Quality Boards and the California Geologic Energy Management Division (CalGEM) establish the pollutants, water quality parameters, and concentration limits that must be monitored. CRC monitors water quality in accordance with applicable permit requirements using analytical indicators specified by regulators. Water quality is monitored through routine sampling, laboratory analysis, and regulatory reporting to demonstrate compliance with permit conditions. Pollutants are classified using methodologies and standards established by applicable federal and California regulations rather than internally developed criteria. Monitoring results are reviewed over time to assess compliance, identify trends, and support corrective actions where necessary.

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☒ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

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

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- ☒ Resource recovery
- ☒ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

- ☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

CRC is committed to preventing spills through construction, maintenance, and mechanical integrity programs. We were the first oil and gas company in California to sign a statewide Project Labor Agreement (PLA), ensuring facilities are built and maintained by a qualified workforce. Our teams inspect and maintain pipelines, which are regularly assessed by internal and third-party engineers and audited by regulators. In 2025, we achieved an oil spill prevention rate of 99.9999%. Our operations and mechanical integrity teams conduct regular inspections, and our assets are routinely assessed by both internal and third-party risk engineers and audited by multiple regulatory agencies. In 2025, we successfully maintained our Spill Management Team (SMT) certification through the Office of Spill Prevention and Response, following the team's initial achievement of full certification in 2023. We also expanded our in-house spill response capabilities by onboarding more than 10 additional SMT members in 2025. As the first certified oil and natural gas operator in California, our internal SMT enables faster, more proactive spill response, demonstrating our in-state environmental stewardship. Employees can stop operations to prevent incidents. CRC's 24/7 emergency response center conducts regular drills with local, state and federal responders to ensure preparedness. CRC evaluates success by monitoring spill rates and conducting audits to ensure all procedures minimize environmental risks.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- ☒ Other physical pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

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

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☒ Implementation of Best Available Techniques (BATs) for pollution control

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

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

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, only within our direct operations

(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

CRC has identified climate related risks within its upstream and downstream value chain; however, based on CRC's definition of a substantive effect, none are currently expected to have a substantive impact on CRC. While certain value chain risks may affect individual suppliers, customers, or other business relationships, CRC has concluded that the risks are not reasonably expected to result in a substantive effect on the organization as a whole.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, only within our direct operations

(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

CRC has identified water related risks within its upstream and downstream value chain; however, based on CRC's definition of a substantive effect, none are currently expected to have a substantive impact on CRC. While certain value chain risks may affect individual suppliers, customers, or other business relationships, CRC has concluded that the risks are not reasonably expected to result in a substantive effect on the organization as a whole.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- ☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

- ☒ Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Increased operating costs may occur due to climate-related legislative and regulatory risks such as California's AB 32, Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations, Senate Bills (SB) 905 and 1137, EPA's GHG and carbon capture and storage regulations, and California and federal oil and natural gas regulations. Since 2012, CARB regulations have required us to obtain and retire GHG emissions allowances corresponding to reported and covered GHG emissions from operations and, since 2015, from the sale of certain products for use in California. In 2024 CARB finalized amendments to the LCFS Regulation which included increasing 2030 carbon intensity (CI) targets and extending CI reductions. The impact of these revisions on the eligibility of certain of our hydrogen and CCS projects for LCFS credits continues to be evaluated and some projects may not capture their originally anticipated value, potentially affecting project economics. In addition, SB 905 establishes permitting and pipeline safety regulations to facilitate CCS development in California, which could affect projects that rely on CO2 pipeline transportation.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

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

Select from:

☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

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

California's Cap-and-Invest program provides for a direct price on greenhouse gas emissions and the 2022 Scoping Plan continues to provide the overarching direction toward a net zero GHG economy, with the program serving as a key regulatory mechanism. As allowance availability declines over time, allowance prices continue to increase above inflation and the regulatory price floor. In 2025, CRC incurred approximately \$92.4M in compliance costs beyond the allotment of 1,472,128 mtCO₂e emissions allowances with respect to certain upstream operations. CRC purchased allowances principally related to GHG emissions from electricity generation, gas processing and compression, and sales of certain natural gas liquids. Compared to 2024, this represents an increase in direct compliance costs of approximately \$12M.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

120000000

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

145000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

In 2025, CRC incurred approximately \$95M for mandatory GHG emissions allowances in California, and costs of such allowances per metric ton of GHG emissions are expected to increase in the future as CARB reduces the number of available allowances, increases its targeted price and covers more operations and products in the program. This potential financial impact figure is calculated based on the difference between CRC's 2025 GHG emissions covered under the Cap-and-Invest program in California (4,819,446 MT CO₂e) and GHG emissions allocated to CRC (1,472,128 MT CO₂e) which is CRC's anticipated financial compliance obligation, multiplied by the minimum and maximum market price of \$25.87 to 29.27 (\$28.32 average) per ton of carbon credits respectively. Anticipated financial compliance obligation $4,819,446 - 1,472,128 = 3,347,318 \times 28.32 = \$95 \text{ M}$

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Increase investment in R&D

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

95000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

In 2025, CRC incurred approximately \$95 million for mandatory GHG emissions allowances in California, and costs of such allowances per metric ton of GHG emissions are expected to increase in the future as CARB reduces the number of available allowances, increases its targeted price and covers more operations and products in the program. This potential financial impact figure is calculated based on the difference between CRC's 2025 GHG emissions covered under the Cap-and-Invest program in California (4,819,446 MT CO₂e) and GHG emissions allocated to CRC (1,472,128 MT CO₂e) which is CRC's anticipated financial compliance obligation, multiplied by the minimum and maximum market price of \$25.87 to 29.27 (\$28.32 average) per ton of carbon credits respectively. Anticipated financial compliance obligation $4,819,446 - 1,472,128 = 3,347,318 \times 28.32 = \$95M$

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To mitigate the risks associated with more stringent greenhouse gas regulations and increasing carbon allowance prices, CRC continues to advance its Carbon TerraVault (CTV) carbon capture and storage (CCS) business to reduce operational GHG emissions while providing CCS services to third parties. In 2025, CRC completed construction of CTV I, California's first CCS project, which is designed to permanently store up to 1.6 million metric tons of CO₂ annually. CRC also continues to use an internal carbon price aligned with California Air Resources Board (CARB) allowance rates to guide investments and prioritize emissions reduction opportunities. Through CTV, CRC continues to advance CCS development opportunities across California. In 2025, CRC also signed memoranda of understanding with Capital Power and Middle River Power to evaluate carbon capture, transportation, and permanent sequestration solutions, expanding CTV's commercial pipeline and supporting decarbonization beyond CRC's own operations. These investments and partnerships are expected to help reduce long-term regulatory compliance risks while supporting California's decarbonization goals.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Inadequate water-related infrastructure

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other, please specify :Kern River Basin

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☒ Very unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

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

Because 25% of CRC's BOE oil and gas product volume is dependent on the Elk Hills Power and CGP1 gas plant, the PHA determined that if a fire occurred and was not able to be extinguished due to a loss of water supply, a financial impact could range from \$5 million to \$20 million. It is important to note that it is very unlikely a fire with this severe of a magnitude would occur at all at this facility.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

23500000

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

47000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

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

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

CRC's current response to this risk consists of existing engineering controls, administrative controls, tank level monitoring, alarm systems, and periodic Process Hazard Analyses (PHAs), all of which are integrated into routine operations and maintenance activities. As these activities are part of normal business operations, CRC has not identified incremental costs specifically attributable to managing this risk during the reporting year. While CRC has evaluated a conceptual equipment upgrade to enable tank filling, this mitigation measure has not been approved or implemented and therefore is not included in the cost of response.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

CRC continuously implements engineering and administrative controls to prevent the accidental release of flammable materials and reduce the likelihood of fires at the Elk Hills CGP1 facility, thereby minimizing reliance on the Fire Water Storage Tank as a contingency measure. CRC also maintains tank level monitoring equipment and alarms to alert facility personnel if water levels fall below predetermined thresholds. The risk associated with loss of fire water supply is evaluated through PHAs, which are conducted every one to five years. If future PHAs determine that additional mitigation is warranted, CRC mat evaluate engineering improvements, such as an automatic tank-filling system, based on a detailed engineering and cost assessment.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

California's Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) established requirements for state-designated medium- and high- priority basins and sub-basins to form groundwater sustainability agencies and develop long-term groundwater sustainability plans. Under SGMA, groundwater sustainability agencies may implement plans and policies that restrict groundwater extraction and water usage or increase the cost of water. Regulations developed by these agencies may affect the cost of operating certain CRC facilities, particularly for fresh water needed for power generation, which may increase operating costs ranging from \$200 to \$500 per acre-foot for approximately 5,000 acre-feet. The vast majority of water used by CRC's operations is recycled produced water and is not expected to be affected by these groundwater management plans.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☒ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

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

If fresh water supplies were curtailed significantly, CRC could experience higher operating costs in certain areas, particularly with respect to electricity generation that requires freshwater for cooling. In the event of curtailment, CRC may need to identify alternative water supplies and/or further expand our produced water treatment and recycling. CRC estimates the potential financial impact of freshwater curtailment to range from \$200 to \$500 per acre-foot for the amount of water we typically use in one year – approximately 5,000-acre feet. At water costs above that range, we would increase recycling and use of non-fresh water supplies.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

1000000

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

2500000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

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

*Minimum Figure: \$200 per acre ft (price of water) * 5,000-acre feet (amount of water used) \$1,000,000 Maximum Figure: \$500 per acre ft (price of water) * 5,000-acre feet (amount of water used) \$2,500,000*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☒ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

280000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

During 2025, CRC invested approximately \$280,000 in additional metering and freshwater piping assessments to identify and repair leaks, strengthen water data collection, and improve water use efficiency across its operations.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Water management is an essential part of CRC's operations and a key component of our response to groundwater-related risks, including the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). CRC treats and reuses produced water for operational activities and supplies treated, reclaimed water to local water districts, making the company a net water provider. In 2025, CRC reclaimed more than 4.6 billion gallons of produced water for beneficial reuse, helping reduce reliance on freshwater resources. CRC also continued to exceed its goal of reducing freshwater use in oil and gas production by 20% from its 2020 baseline. During 2025, CRC invested approximately \$280,000 in additional metering and freshwater piping assessments to identify and repair leaks, strengthen water data collection, and improve water use efficiency across its operations. CRC also continues to expand the use of recycled water across its asset base and plans to extend these practices to legacy Berry assets beginning in 2026. These initiatives help reduce freshwater demand and strengthen CRC's resilience to groundwater availability and regulatory constraints.

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

CRC's expanded operational footprint has increased total emissions and associated compliance obligations, posing a risk to CRC's ability to meet its emissions reduction targets on the originally anticipated timeline. California's Cap-and-Invest Program continues to increase the cost of compliance as allowance availability declines over time, increasing the financial risks associated with greenhouse gas emissions. As compliance costs continue to rise, CRC will need to identify additional opportunities to reduce emissions and manage increasing regulatory costs.

(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

- ☒ Short-term

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

Select from:

- ☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ 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

Rising compliance costs and a decline in the number of emissions allowances under California's Cap-and-Invest program increase the financial risks associated with greenhouse gas emissions and reinforce the need to continue decarbonizing CRC's operations. Current market projects indicate that allowance prices could increase to approximately \$100 per metric ton of CO₂e over the short to medium term. At that price, CRC estimates a potential financial impact of approximately \$5/BOE.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

120000000

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

204000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

In 2025, the total gross production was 57,000,000 BOE (without divested & non-operated assets). The expected impact per BOE is \$5.00. 57,000,000 BOE x \$5.00 per BOE = 285,000,000.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☒ Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

204000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

In 2025, CRC merged with Berry Corporation further expanding its operational footprint. The merger with Berry is anticipated to add approximately 800,000 MTCO₂e that will require compliance obligations. Using CCA futures pricing we anticipate the price of carbon to be \$39.50 in 2030. The total expected GHG obligations is estimated at \$204,000,000 in 2030.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

CRC continues to mitigate emissions and compliance risks associated with its expanded operational footprint by improving operational efficiency, reducing the carbon intensity of its operations, and advancing its Responsible Net Zero (RNZ) strategy. In 2025, CRC began construction of CTV1, California's first CCS project, continued investments in methane reduction and operational emissions improvements, and complied with California's Cap-and-Invest program. CRC also continues to expand carbon management opportunities through strategic partnerships and commercial CCS projects to support emissions reductions within its operations for third parties. These initiatives help reduce long-term regulatory compliance risks while supporting California's climate goals.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Kern River Basin

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

California's Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) established requirements for state-designated medium- and high- priority basins and sub-basins to form groundwater sustainability agencies and develop long-term groundwater sustainability plans. Under SGMA, groundwater sustainability agencies may implement plans and policies that restrict groundwater extraction and water usage or increase the cost of water. Regulations developed by these agencies may affect the cost of operating certain CRC facilities, particularly for fresh water needed for power generation, which may increase operating costs ranging from \$200 to \$500 per acre-foot for approximately 5,000 acre-feet. The vast majority of water used by CRC's operations is recycled produced water and is not expected to be affected by these groundwater management plans.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☒ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

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

If fresh water supplies were curtailed significantly, CRC could experience higher operating costs in certain areas, particularly with respect to electricity generation that requires fresh cooling water supply. In the event of curtailment, CRC may need to identify alternative water supplies and/or further expand our produced water treatment and recycling. CRC estimates the potential financial impact of freshwater curtailment to range from \$200 to \$500 per acre-foot for the amount of water we typically use in one year – approximately 5,000-acre feet. At water costs above that range, we would increase recycling and use of non-fresh water supplies.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

1000000

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

2500000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*Minimum Figure: \$200 per acre ft (price of water) * 5,000-acre feet (amount of water used) = \$1,000,000 Maximum Figure: \$500 per acre ft (price of water) * 5,000-acre feet (amount of water used) = \$2,500,000*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

280000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

During 2025, CRC invested approximately \$280,000 in additional metering and freshwater piping assessments to identify and repair leaks, strengthen water data collection, and improve water use efficiency across its operations.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Water management is an essential part of CRC's operations and a key component of our response to groundwater-related risks, including the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). CRC treats and reuses produced water for operational activities and supplies treated, reclaimed water to local water districts, making the company a net water provider. In 2025, CRC reclaimed more than 4.6 billion gallons of produced water for beneficial reuse, helping reduce reliance on freshwater resources. CRC also continued to exceed its goal of reducing freshwater use in oil and gas production by 20% from its 2020 baseline. During 2025, CRC invested approximately \$280,000 in additional metering and freshwater piping assessments to identify and repair leaks, strengthen water data collection, and improve water use efficiency across its operations. CRC also continues to expand the use of recycled water across its asset base and plans to extend these practices to legacy Berry assets beginning in 2026. These initiatives help reduce freshwater demand and strengthen CRC's resilience to groundwater availability and regulatory constraints.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

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

96000000

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

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

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

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

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

250000

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

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Through the SGMA requirements, operations would be most vulnerable on a pumping fee per acre ft of \$20 at this time and potentially additional monitoring through additional metering. The Sustainability Agencies we operate under are all in good standing so it is very low risk that we'll be assessed any additional fees in 2026.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

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

233000000

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

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

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

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The total revenue is based on the assumption of curtailing natural gas sales at our power plants due to less electricity demand for the grid. We consider this scenario as a possibility due to California generating more renewable electricity and the mandate that California derive 60% of its electricity for retail customers from renewable resources by 2030. To mitigate for this risk, CRC is exploring behind the meter projects to resource the excess power generation.

[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☒ Other, please specify :Kern River Basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☒ 51-60%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Based on our Process Hazard Analysis (PHA), a water-related risk that could have a substantive financial impact to CRC could be caused by a loss of water supply in the Fire Water Storage Tank at the major gas plant facility at Elk Hills, CGP1. Although water in this tank is not required during normal operation of the plant; if a loss of water supply occurred in the fire water system during a fire, there could be incremental impact from the reduced inability to suppress the fire from escalating in size and severity. A loss of water supply in the Fire Water Storage Tank due to an acute infrastructure failure resulting in fire escalation and significant incremental financial impact was determined to have a probability level of 3 in the CRC Risk Matrix, corresponding to a frequency of less than once per year—deeming this risk very unlikely to occur in the next six years. The risk of loss of water supply due to a slow onsetting water restriction resulting in fire risk escalation has not been evaluated via a PHA or CRC Risk Matrix but would likely be deemed non-credible. Because 18% of CRC's revenue and 30% of CRC's BOE oil and gas product volume is dependent on the Elk Hills CGP1 gas plant, the PHA determined that if a fire occurred and was not able to be extinguished due to a loss of water supply, a financial impact could range from \$5M to \$20M.

[Add row]

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

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☒ No	CRC did not receive any fines or enforcement orders related to water related impacts in 2025.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☒ California CaT - ETS

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

California CaT - ETS

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

99

(3.5.2.2) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☒ No compliance obligation for scope 2 emissions

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

0

(3.5.2.4) Period start date

01/01/2025

(3.5.2.5) Period end date

12/31/2025

(3.5.2.6) Allowances allocated

1472128

(3.5.2.7) Allowances purchased

6080

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

4514000

(3.5.2.9) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.10) Details of ownership

Select from:

☒ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.11) Comment

California's Cap-and-Invest Program operates on a three-year compliance period, with the current period running from January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2026. To satisfy its compliance obligation under the program, CRC purchases allowances and offsets sufficient to cover 100% of its direct (Scope 1) covered emissions. In addition to its direct emissions obligation, CRC generates a compliance obligation for the sale of products — such as natural gas liquids (NGLs) — within the state of

California, based on the estimated emissions from the end use of those sold products, which is classified as a Scope 3 emission category under the program. CRC has no compliance obligation under the program for Scope 2 (indirect) emissions.

[Fixed row]

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

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) regulations have required the oil and gas industry to obtain GHG emissions allowances corresponding to reported GHG emissions from operations since 2013 and, starting in 2015, from the sale of certain products to customers for use in California as part of the Cap and Invest program. Under the program, the CARB set a state-wide maximum limit on total GHG emissions, and this cap declines annually through 2030. We are required to obtain allowances or qualifying offset credits for each metric ton of GHGs emitted from our operations and from the sale of certain products to customers for use in California. The availability of allowances will decline over time, and the cost to acquire such allowances is expected to increase. CRC has been participating in the California Cap and Invest program since its inception in 2013. CRC's key strategy for cost-effective compliance with the California Cap and Invest program is to routinely monitor the futures price of GHG emissions allowances in California, which effectively set a price for carbon emissions in the state. We have a dedicated team whose primary responsibility is to stay updated with regulatory compliance. Our team consists of government affairs, communications, and regulatory staff. In 2025, the average auction clearance price was \$28.14 per metric ton which is the most applicable price for CRC to use. Given that carbon prices are expected to increase over time, within our strategy, long-term capital projects are reviewed and updated in our life-of-field planning to reflect costs and opportunities for energy efficiency and reliability. Since 2021 and continuing into 2025, we applied this strategy at our proposed CalCapture carbon capture and sequestration project at Elk Hills, operating scenarios and alternative fuel choices such as electrification, use of natural gas, or natural gas liquids in lieu of diesel engines, and use of renewable energy sources along with other management and economic alternatives.

(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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☒ Use of carbon capture and storage

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

California's transition to a lower-carbon economy presents a significant growth opportunity for CRC through the development of its Carbon TerraVault (CTV) carbon capture and storage (CCS) business. Increasing demand from industrial facilities and power generators for permanent carbon storage solutions, together with California's climate policies and Cap-and-Invest program, creates opportunities for CRC to generate new revenues through third-party carbon management services while reducing compliance costs associated with its own operations. CRC's extensive subsurface resources, existing energy infrastructure at Elk Hills, and integrated CO2 transportation and storage capabilities position the company to expand CCS services in support of California's decarbonization goals.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

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

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

0

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

47000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Calculated potential financial impact consists of avoided GHG allowance costs at Elk Hills Power Plant [\$28.32 (2025 CARB Auction Settlement Price #45) for 1,650,508 metric tons of CO₂e]. $\$28.32 \times 1,650,508 \text{ metric tons CO}_2\text{e} = \$47 \text{ million}$ This figure does not include OPEX, capital recovery, or monetization of other potential environmental benefits or credits (e.g., LCFS credits), or potential federal (45Q) or state tax credits, which depend on the final design, scope, permitting and timing of the Carbon TerraVault project.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

129000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The total cost for this opportunity is still being assessed. In 2025, CRC Invested \$129M in carbon management capital, CTV JV investments, and other expenses including direct operating costs associated with developing CRC's CCS business, including operating lease costs, payroll costs, feasibility studies, and other carbon management activities. These expenditures support continued development of CRC's CCS projects and expansion of its carbon management business.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

CRC continues to prioritize the expansion of its CTV business as a key component of its long-term growth strategy. In 2025, CRC completed construction of CTV1, California's first CCS project, designed to permanently store up to 1.6M metric tons of CO₂ annually. CRC continues to evaluate additional emission sources and expand CTV projects across California. In 2025, CRC also signed memoranda of understanding with Capital Power and Middle River Power to evaluate carbon capture, transportation, and permanent sequestration solutions for power generation facilities, expanding CTV's commercial pipeline beyond CRC's own operations. Through its joint venture with Brookfield Renewables, CRC continues advancing CCS development opportunities that support California's decarbonization goals while positioning CTV as a long-term carbon management business.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Cost savings

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Kern River Basin

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

California's long-term water scarcity creates an opportunity for CRC to reduce operating costs while expanding the beneficial reuse of produced water. By treating and recycling produced water for operational use and supplying reclaimed water to local water districts, CRC can reduce reliance on freshwater resources, improve water-use efficiency, strengthen relationships with local communities and water agencies, and potentially reduce future water procurement costs. CRC's extensive produced water management infrastructure and long-standing partnerships with local water districts position the company to expand water reuse as demand for alternative water supplies continues to grow.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

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

Select from:

☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Low

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

Despite the 2025 increase in freshwater usage, investments in water recycling and infrastructure positions the company for notable future financial benefits. The anticipated financial effects include cost savings from reduced freshwater purchases and lower operational expenses tied to increased production efficiency. By recycling nearly 75% of produced water and implementing leak detection systems, CRC will minimize water wastage, optimizing its water management practices.

(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

280000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Water-related CAPEX was utilized for metering and line improvements across our assets.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

At our Kern Front field, CRC recycles approximately 80% of produced water, which is sold to local water districts. Since 2014, this initiative has made CRC a net water supplier, helping sustain local farmers during droughts. In 2025, CRC delivered almost 4.6 billion gallons of reclaimed water to local water districts for irrigation or recharge. Additionally, in 2022, we installed nine water meters at our Elk Hills Power Plant and identified 26 leaks, saving around 640 barrels of freshwater daily.

Through these efforts, CRC has made significant progress toward its goal of reducing freshwater use in oil and gas operations. Continued investments in water recycling and infrastructure positions CRC for notable future benefits.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☒ Use of 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

CRC is pursuing opportunities to supply low-carbon electricity from the Elk Hills Power Plant to large industrial customers seeking reliable, lower-carbon power solutions. By integrating power generation with Carbon TerraVault's carbon capture and storage (CCS) infrastructure, CRC has the opportunity to provide decarbonized electricity while reducing emissions associated with power generation. This approach supports customer's emissions reduction objectives, creates potential new revenue streams through long-term power supply arrangements, and further expands CRC's carbon management business.

(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:

- ☒ Low

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

With the growing demand for sustainable energy solutions, CRC's offering of low-carbon electricity provides an opportunity for increased revenue. Emissions from the Elk Hills Power Plant will be significantly reduced, further supporting California's climate goals and the Paris Climate Accord. CalCapture is targeting to capture and permanently store 1.5 million metric tons of CO2 every year.

(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

96000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize this opportunity is not fully completed, however, CRC's 2025 carbon management investments were approximately \$96 million, which represent CRC's annual investment in its CTV JV carbon management business and capital invested in its carbon segment, including \$6M for infrastructure upgrades at its Elk Hills Gas Plant.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

CRC continues to advance opportunities to provide decarbonized electricity through the integration of Elk Hills Power Plant with CTV's CCS infrastructure. During 2025, CRC continued commercial discussions with prospective customers regarding long-term power supply arrangements and expanded Carbon TerraVault's commercial pipeline through strategic agreements with industrial and power sector partners. These efforts are intended to support future decarbonized power solutions while leveraging CRC's integrated power generation, CO2 transportation, and permanent storage capabilities. CRC also continued advancing Class VI permits and CTV infrastructure to support future commercial deployment.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

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

39000000

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

Select from:

☒ 11-20%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

In 2025, CRC invested \$39M in its carbon management segment, this includes \$33M in direct investments and \$6M for infrastructure improvements at its Elk Hills Plants for carbon management.

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)

300000

(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

2025, CRC invested approximately \$300,00 for water metering improvements and to conduct freshwater system assessments.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

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

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply
☒ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☒ Board Terms of Reference

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

CRC's full Board, in addition to its committees, is responsible for overseeing our sustainability strategy, risk management and goals, including those related to carbon management, environmental stewardship and worker safety in our oil and gas operations as well as our carbon management business. The Sustainability Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities relating to sustainability and climate-related matters pertaining to the Company's business, strategy, operations, performance or reputation and is responsible for reviewing and discussing the status of sustainability goals, risks, and regulations with management. The Audit Committee assists the Board with matters related to internal controls over sustainability reporting. The Board has delegated primary responsibility for sustainability and climate-related matters to its Sustainability Committee, which is responsible for the direction and oversight of the company's environmental, social,

and governance relating to sustainability (ESG topics); and health, safety, and other environmental items (HSE topics) that may affect CRC's business, strategy, operations, or reputation. The Sustainability Committee, composed of entirely independent directors, meets on a periodic basis throughout the year to review sustainability management and progress. In 2025, the Committee held eight formal meetings, with sustainability and climate-related issues addressed either as dedicated agenda items or as part of broader strategic and operational discussions. The Sustainability Committee is responsible for reviewing and discussing the status of CRC's sustainability goals, risks, and regulations with management. To support ongoing oversight between formal meetings, the Committee Chair and Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) meet on a bi-weekly basis to discuss emerging sustainability matters, with the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) participating as needed. In addition, senior management, including the CEO, CSO and Chief Operations Officer (COO), also meet with the Sustainability Committee quarterly to review progress on sustainability initiatives and discuss short- and long-term climate-related risks, opportunities, and strategic priorities. The Sustainability Committee provides oversight of CRC's climate-related strategy, performance, and sustainability goals, including the company's 2045 Responsible Net Zero (RNZ) strategy on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and other sustainability goals related to methane emissions reduction, freshwater use reduction, community giving, and executive compensation related to sustainability metrics. As part of its oversight responsibilities, the Committee reviews progress toward climate-related targets. Climate-related issues are factored into CRC's broader corporate strategy, including major capital allocation decisions, consistent with the Board's overall responsibility for reviewing significant capital expenditures and strategic transactions.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☒ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☒ Board Terms of Reference

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

CRC's full Board, in addition to its committees, is responsible for overseeing our sustainability strategy, risk management and goals, including those related to carbon management, environmental stewardship and worker safety in our oil and gas operations as well as our carbon management business. The Sustainability Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities relating to sustainability and climate-related matters pertaining to the Company's business, strategy, operations, performance or reputation and is responsible for reviewing and discussing the status of sustainability goals, risks, and regulations with management. The Audit Committee assists the Board with matters related to internal controls over sustainability reporting. The Board has delegated primary responsibility for sustainability and climate-related matters to its Sustainability Committee, which is responsible for the direction and oversight of the company's environmental, social, and governance relating to sustainability (ESG topics); and health, safety, and other environmental items (HSE topics) that may affect CRC's business, strategy, operations, or reputation. The Sustainability Committee, composed of entirely independent directors, meets on a periodic basis throughout the year to review sustainability management and progress. In 2025, the Committee held eight formal meetings, with sustainability and climate-related issues addressed either as dedicated agenda items or as part of broader strategic and operational discussions. The Sustainability Committee is responsible for reviewing and discussing the status of CRC's sustainability goals, risks, and regulations with management. To support ongoing oversight between formal meetings, the Committee Chair and Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) meet on a bi-weekly basis to discuss emerging sustainability matters, with the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) participating as needed. In addition, senior management, including the CEO, CSO and Chief Operations Officer (COO), also meet with the Sustainability Committee quarterly to review progress on sustainability initiatives and discuss short- and long-term climate-related risks, opportunities, and strategic priorities. The Sustainability Committee provides oversight of CRC's climate-related strategy, performance, and sustainability goals, including the company's 2045 Responsible Net Zero (RNZ) strategy on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and other sustainability goals related to methane emissions reduction, freshwater use reduction, community giving, and executive compensation related to sustainability metrics. As part of its oversight responsibilities, the Committee reviews progress toward climate-related targets. Climate-related issues are factored into CRC's broader corporate strategy, including major capital allocation decisions, consistent with the Board's overall responsibility for reviewing significant capital expenditures and strategic transactions.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference

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

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

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

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

CRC's full Board, in addition to its committees, is responsible for overseeing our sustainability strategy, risk management and goals, including those related to carbon management, environmental stewardship and worker safety in our oil and gas operations as well as our carbon management business. The Sustainability Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities relating to sustainability and climate-related matters pertaining to the Company's business, strategy, operations, performance or reputation and is responsible for reviewing and discussing the status of sustainability goals, risks, and regulations with management. The Audit Committee assists the Board with matters related to internal controls over sustainability reporting. The Board has delegated primary responsibility for sustainability and climate-related matters to its Sustainability Committee, which is responsible for the direction and oversight of the company's environmental, social, and governance relating to sustainability (ESG topics); and health, safety, and other environmental items (HSE topics) that may affect CRC's business, strategy, operations, or reputation. The Sustainability Committee, composed of entirely independent directors, meets on a periodic basis throughout the year to review sustainability management and progress. In 2025, the Committee held eight formal meetings, with sustainability and climate-related issues addressed either as dedicated agenda items or as part of broader strategic and operational discussions. The Sustainability Committee is responsible for reviewing and discussing the status of CRC's sustainability goals, risks, and regulations with management. To support ongoing oversight between formal meetings, the Committee Chair and Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) meet on a bi-weekly basis to discuss emerging sustainability matters, with the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) participating as needed. In addition, senior management, including the CEO, CSO and Chief Operations Officer (COO), also meet with the Sustainability Committee quarterly to review progress on sustainability initiatives and discuss short- and long-term climate-related risks, opportunities, and strategic priorities. The Sustainability Committee provides oversight of CRC's climate-related strategy, performance, and sustainability goals, including the company's 2045 Responsible Net Zero (RNZ) strategy on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and other sustainability goals related to methane emissions reduction, freshwater use reduction, community giving, and executive compensation related to sustainability metrics. As part of its oversight responsibilities, the Committee reviews progress toward climate-related targets. Climate-related issues are factored into CRC's broader corporate strategy, including major capital allocation decisions, consistent with the Board's overall responsibility for reviewing significant capital expenditures and strategic transactions.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Experience in the environmental department of a government (national or local)

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

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

Engagement

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

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

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

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) has broad responsibility for developing sustainability goals and leading CRC actions to achieve those goals. The CSO leads a team that is focused on implementing carbon sequestration projects. The CSO also quantifies, reports, and audits emissions to state and federal agencies, participates in voluntary disclosure processes, and follows regulatory activity that affects greenhouse gas emissions and reporting. The CSO oversees the Technical Manager – Carbon Management’s management of the team of engineering and geologists responsible in permitting and designing carbon storage facilities. The CSO also oversees the Senior Director of Sustainability’s management of the mandatory and voluntary reporting team. The Chairman of the Board Sustainability Committee and CRC’s Chief Sustainability Officer meet bi-weekly to discuss issues relating to sustainability matters. The Sustainability Committee Chair and Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) meet on a bi-weekly basis to discuss emerging sustainability matters, with the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) participating as needed. In addition, senior management, including the CEO, CSO and Chief Operations Officer (COO), also meet with the Sustainability Committee quarterly to review progress on sustainability initiatives and discuss short- and long-term climate-related risks, opportunities, and strategic priorities.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

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

Engagement

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

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental

- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) has broad responsibility for developing sustainability goals and leading CRC actions to achieve those goals. The CSO leads a team that is focused on implementing carbon sequestration projects. The CSO also quantifies, reports, and audits emissions to state and federal agencies, participates in voluntary disclosure processes, and follows regulatory activity that affects greenhouse gas emissions and reporting. The CSO oversees the Technical Manager – Carbon Management's management of the team of engineering and geologists responsible in permitting and designing carbon storage facilities. The CSO also oversees the Senior Director of Sustainability's management of the mandatory and voluntary reporting team. The Chairman of the Board Sustainability Committee and CRC's Chief Sustainability Officer meet bi-weekly to discuss issues relating to sustainability matters. The Sustainability Committee Chair and Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) meet on a bi-weekly basis to discuss emerging sustainability matters, with the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) participating as needed. In

addition, senior management, including the CEO, CSO and Chief Operations Officer (COO), also meet with the Sustainability Committee quarterly to review progress on sustainability initiatives and discuss short- and long-term climate-related risks, opportunities, and strategic priorities.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

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

Engagement

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

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

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

Other

☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) has broad responsibility for developing sustainability goals and leading CRC actions to achieve those goals. The CSO leads a team that is focused on implementing carbon sequestration projects. The CSO also quantifies, reports, and audits emissions to state and federal agencies, participates in voluntary disclosure processes, and follows regulatory activity that affects greenhouse gas emissions and reporting. The CSO oversees the Technical Manager – Carbon Management's management of the team of engineering and geologists responsible in permitting and designing carbon storage facilities. The CSO also oversees the Senior Director of Sustainability's management of the mandatory and voluntary reporting team. The Chairman of the Board Sustainability Committee and CRC's Chief Sustainability Officer meet bi-weekly to discuss issues relating to sustainability matters. The Sustainability Committee Chair and Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) meet on a bi-weekly basis to discuss emerging sustainability matters, with the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) participating as needed. In addition, senior management, including the CEO, CSO and Chief Operations Officer (COO), also meet with the Sustainability Committee quarterly to review progress on sustainability initiatives and discuss short- and long-term climate-related risks, opportunities, and strategic priorities.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

30

(4.5.3) Please explain

Our executive compensation program is designed to incorporate compensation and governance best practices and is overseen by our Compensation Committee. Our short-term and long-term incentive plans are primarily performance-based and are intended to align with the short- and long-term best interests of stockholders. We are proud to note that CRC's sustainability goals continue to be directly tied to the performance-based compensation of our employees, including executives and senior managers, further highlighting our standing commitment and dedication to a cleaner and more sustainable future. 30% of CRC management team's annual incentive bonus related to company performance is tied to sustainability-related metrics, including Carbon Management, Safety, and Freshwater Reduction. Under our Annual Incentive Program (AIP), management can be awarded maximum payouts for the achievement of extraordinary sustainability-related results. For each sustainability-related performance measure, from

Water

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

30

(4.5.3) Please explain

Our executive compensation program is designed to incorporate compensation and governance best practices and is overseen by our Compensation Committee. Our short-term and long-term incentive plans are primarily performance-based and are intended to align with the short- and long-term best interests of stockholders. We are proud to note that CRC's sustainability goals continue to be directly tied to the performance-based compensation of our employees, including executives and senior managers, further highlighting our standing commitment and dedication to a cleaner and more sustainable future. 30% of CRC management team's annual incentive bonus related to company performance is tied to sustainability-related metrics, including Carbon Management, Safety, and Freshwater Reduction. Under our Annual Incentive Program (AIP), management can be awarded maximum payouts for the achievement of extraordinary sustainability-related results. For each sustainability-related performance measure, from

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

Emission reduction

☒ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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

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

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

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☒ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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

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

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

[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

CRC's HSE Management System is a public, organization-wide policy that comprehensively covers the company's direct operations as well as its upstream and downstream value chain. This system is designed to ensure health, safety, and environmental (HSE) excellence across all aspects of their business, from sourcing and production to distribution and customer engagement. The policy, along with CRC's policy on Human Rights and CRC's Business Ethics and Corporate Policies integrate rigorous standards and procedures to manage HSE risks, promoting sustainability and responsible operations throughout the entire value chain. We recognize the importance of internationally recognized human rights philosophies such as those set forth in the United Nations ("UN") Universal Declaration of Human Rights, UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the conventions of the International Labor Organization ("ILO"). This includes the prohibition of child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

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

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Water-specific commitments

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

Social commitments

- ☒ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
- ☒ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
- ☒ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

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

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

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

	Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?
	Select from: ☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

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

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

Yes

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Paris Agreement
- ☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

2025 Sustainability Update_CRC.pdf

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, my organization is registered

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Mandatory government register

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

California Air Resources Board GHG Mandatory Reporting 104014 – California Resources Elk Hills, LLC – 35R Gas Plant 104017 - Aera Energy Ventura Basin 104018 - Aera Energy Coastal Basin 104075 – California Resources Production Corporation - 760 Los Angeles Basin 104029 – California Resources Production Corporation - Sacramento Valley Basin 730 104030 – California Resources Production Corporation – San Joaquin Valley Basin 745

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

We utilize several internal systems to ensure our approach to California state climate change policy is consistent. CRC's public statements on climate change are reviewed and vetted by our technical experts (both internal and external, as needed) and management team. These statements are then discussed with the Sustainability Committee of our Board of Directors. These vetted statements serve as the foundation for our Operations, Corporate Development, HSE, and Sustainability teams in implementing and updating company policies, conducting risk management analyses, strategic planning, and designing specific projects. CRC's engagement with trade associations, labor, agricultural and business groups, policymakers, community organizations, and other stakeholders is conducted with ongoing management and Board oversight. The Chief Sustainability Officer and the VP of HSE and Sustainability evaluate whether engagements align with CRC's overall climate adaptation strategy. They have the authority to reject any engagement that is inconsistent and report on these engagements to the CEO and the Sustainability Committee of the Board of Directors.

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

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

Select from:

☒ Mixed

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

WSPA supports market-based solutions like well-designed cap-and-trade programs as cost-effective methods to reduce carbon emissions. The California Cap-and-Trade program, the nation's first, mandates companies like CRC to buy allowances for their CO2 emissions, with available allowances decreasing over time. While intended to lower emissions, this program may increase business costs and energy prices, creating market volatility. CRC participates in the WSPA policy development process and has taken an active approach in driving the association to adopt a comprehensive strategy towards energy transition. This transition strategy includes the use of carbon capture and sequestration, as well as decarbonization initiatives. A majority of CRC and WSPA's positions are well-aligned. However, CRC and WSPA differ in how oil in CA is treated under the low carbon fuel standard. The current low carbon fuel standard does not delineate between low carbon intensity and high carbon intensity oil, but CRC believes there should be a distinction between the two to drive reductions in carbon intensity. We are working towards changing this position.

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

6000000

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

The funding provided to WSPA in 2025 supports their broader mission of advocating for market-based solutions which aim to reduce carbon emissions in a cost effective manner to ensure access to reliable energy through socially, economically and environmentally responsible policies and regulations. For example, this funding helps WSPA engage in policy discussions and influence regulations such as the Low Carbon Fuel Standard and California's Cap-and-Invest program to ensure that these regulations drive emissions reductions while maintaining the competitiveness of California businesses in the oil and gas sector. As a supporter of California's legislated goal under AB1279 (2022) to become carbon neutral by 2045, WSPA and its members seek to innovate towards a sustainable energy future that supports the economy, social equality, and the health of our environment.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

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 :California Carbon Solutions Coalition

(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 California Carbon Solutions Coalition (CCSC) is the state's leading business and labor organization working to support the rapid deployment of carbon capture, removal, utilization and sequestration technologies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and deliver high-quality jobs for Californians. CRC's position is consistent with the CCSC. As a founding member of the CCSC, CRC plays a pivotal role in establishing the coalition's priorities, messaging and positions. The coalition frequently testifies on behalf of the coalition members in policy committees, submits comment letters to the Legislature on the Coalition's behalf and engages with CA state regulators to advance regulatory packages.

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

85000

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

The funding provided to the CCSC supports the commitment to working with state agencies and their stakeholders to implement carbon management strategies in California. These include testifying on behalf of the coalition members in policy committees, submitting comment letters to the Legislature on the Coalition's behalf and engaging with CA state regulators to advance regulatory packages.

(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

[Add row]

(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

(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

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☒ No

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Governance

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Strategy

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

2025 CRC 10K.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

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

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☒ GRI

☒ TCFD

☒ Other, please specify :IPECA and SASB

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Strategy

☒ Governance

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Water-related targets

☒ Value chain engagement

☒ Water pollution indicators

☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

☒ Dependencies & Impacts

☒ Biodiversity indicators

☒ Public policy engagement

☒ Climate-related targets

☒ Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

1-84

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

2025 Sustainability Update_CRC.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

CRC's most up to date Sustainability Report and performance data can be found on our website: www.crc.com/sustainability

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In other regulatory filings

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☒ TCFD

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Governance

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Strategy

☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

1-14

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

(4.12.1.9) Comment

CRC's most up to date TCFD report can be found on our website: <https://www.crc.com/sustainability>
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

CRC does not currently have an organization-specific scenario analysis in place. Instead, because our operations are located almost entirely within California, management reviewed regional climate projections from California's Fourth Assessment as a qualitative assessment of physical climate hazards that may affect the company's operations over the medium- and long-term. The California Fourth Climate Change Assessment incorporates multiple climate scenarios and emissions pathways developed for California to project future regional climate conditions. CRC used the assessment as a qualitative source of regional climate projections relevant to California operations rather than performing a standalone company-specific scenario analysis. However, we are currently exploring opportunities with external consultants to conduct an asset-specific scenario analysis in the next two years.

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

CRC is currently in the process of completing an organization-specific Water Risk Assessment with and is exploring opportunities to conduct an asset-specific water scenario analysis in the future.

[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select from:

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

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

An explicit commitment to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel production has not been implemented due to the expectation that California will continue to use petroleum products through at least mid-century as outlined in California's 2022 Scoping Plan which envisions a net-

zero greenhouse gas economy 2045. However, CRC's 1.5C transition plan is embedded in our overall business strategy as we seek to have one of the lowest carbon intensity of the top 100 oil and gas producers by 2045 through expanding renewable energy procurement and carbon capture and sequestration. We seek to permanently store captured or removed carbon emissions to achieve at least an 80% reduction of absolute Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and neutralize the remaining Scope 1 and 2 emissions to achieve Net Zero by 2045 in alignment with our Responsible Net Zero approach and California's Carbon Neutrality goals.

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

Select from:

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

(5.2.11) Description of feedback mechanism

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

(5.2.12) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☒ More frequently than annually

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

CRC's 1.5C transition plan is embedded in our overall business strategy as we seek to have one of the lowest carbon intensity of the top 100 oil and gas producers by 2045. The plan is reliant on the availability of permitting, financing and regulatory support for the various projects which generally rely on carbon capture and sequestration to reduce carbon emissions from oil and gas production and electricity generating activities. To a smaller extent, reductions in the carbon intensity of California's electrical grid will also be required and CRC is facilitating this by making land surface available for solar development. To support California's efforts to achieve carbon neutrality, we are investing in CCS technologies through CTV's growing portfolio of carbon management projects. In 2025, we completed construction of the CTV I, California's first CCS project, located at CRC's Elk Hills oil field in Kern County. The CTV I reservoir is designed to permanently store up to 1.6 million metric tons of CO₂ annually. In 2026, CTV received the final permit to inject CO₂ into the CTV I reservoir, and successfully injected and sequestered CO₂ from the collocated capture project at CRC's cryogenic gas plant. CRC continues to evaluate additional emission sources and opportunities to expand CTV projects as part of its broader carbon-management strategy.

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

We continue to make progress on our RNZ goals as CRC has reduced Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 25% from our 2020 baseline year, or 1,612,000 metric tons of CO₂e. We have achieved this by investing in equipment upgrades across our facilities aimed at reducing operational emissions. To reduce methane and other emissions, we are replacing methane-venting pneumatic control devices with solar-powered compressed air or other non-venting systems. Additionally, we have invested in idle well management to pilot the repurposing of idle wells to support decarbonization objectives and meet California's regulatory requirements. Finally, we are investing in carbon capture technology to support carbon neutrality.

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

2025 Sustainability Update_CRC.pdf

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

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

CRC recognizes the scarcity and value of water in California and remains dedicated to reducing freshwater use across our operations. Most of the water we manage is “produced water,” a natural byproduct of oil and natural gas production. In 2025, we reclaimed over 4.6 billion gallons of produced water for use by local water districts, reducing reliance on statewide freshwater resources and helping limit groundwater depletion and energy use associated with reinjection. Recycled water is the primary source of water used in our operations, in 2025, we recycled nearly 75% of produced water through our operations. Our biodiversity management practices adhere to rigorous state and federal environmental regulations, including CEQA. Because we operate in areas where wildlife is naturally present, and day-to-day activities can sometimes occur in proximity to native species, we take a deliberate and careful approach to managing these interactions. We support this through environmental awareness training, which has been recently expanded in 2025 to address a wider range of topics. CRC invests significantly in mitigation and conservation efforts as part of our commitment to achieving a net positive impact on habitats and biodiversity.

(5.2.18) Adaptation-specific objectives included within your climate transition plan

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(5.2.19) Describe the adaptation objectives included in your climate transition plan or standalone adaptation plan

CRC's climate strategy includes adaptation objectives focused on strengthening the resilience of its operations, water resources, and surrounding ecosystems to the physical impacts of climate change. Key objectives include reducing reliance on freshwater through produced water recycling and beneficial reuse, maintaining operational resilience through asset integrity, emergency preparedness, and enterprise risk management processes, and supporting ecosystem resilience through

biodiversity and land stewardship practices. These measures help manage risks associated with drought, extreme heat, flooding, wildfire, and other climate-related hazards while supporting reliable operations and long-term resource availability. CRC's adaptation approach supports its broader business strategy of safely and responsibly producing California energy while advancing carbon management and water stewardship. Our approach is aligned with California's broader climate resilience and adaptation priorities, including sustainable water management, ecosystem conservation, and infrastructure resilience.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☒ Products and services

☒ Upstream/downstream value chain

☒ Investment in R&D

☒ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Physical risks

☒ Transition risks

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

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

CRC's products and services strategy has been influenced by both the transition to a lower-carbon economy and increasing water scarcity in California. In response to climate-related transition risks and opportunities, CRC has invested in its Carbon TerraVault (CTV) business, including development of carbon capture and permanent CO2 storage services that support California's decarbonization goals. In response to increasing drought and water scarcity, CRC has also invested in produced water treatment and reuse infrastructure that enables treated produced water to be beneficially supplied to local water districts, reducing reliance on freshwater resources while supporting regional water resilience. Together, these initiatives diversify CRC's products and services by expanding carbon management and beneficial water reuse offerings that support California's climate and water resilience priorities over the medium- to long-term.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

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

CRC's upstream and downstream value chain strategy has been influenced by climate-related transition risks, including evolving methane regulations and California's Cap-and-Invest program, as well as physical water risks associated with increasing drought and water scarcity. In response, CRC has incorporated lower-emission equipment into procurement decisions, expanded engagement with specialized contractors to support methane monitoring and compliance activities, and invested in

advanced emissions monitoring technologies. CRC has also strengthened water management across its value chain through produced water recycling, treatment, and beneficial reuse, reducing dependence on freshwater supplies while supporting partnerships with local water districts and other downstream water users. These strategic investments support CRC's 2030 Methane Reduction goal, improve operational resilience, reduce regulatory compliance costs, and strengthen long-term water security across its California operations.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

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

CRC's investments in research, development, and technology have been shaped by opportunities to advance lower-carbon operations while improving long-term water resilience. Research and capital investments have focused on carbon capture and sequestration technologies through the Carbon TerraVault (CTV) business, including permitting, engineering studies, commercial development, and CO2 storage infrastructure that support California's decarbonization objectives. CRC also invests in technologies that improve operational efficiency, methane detection, and produced water management, including treatment and recycling systems that reduce freshwater demand and increase beneficial water reuse. These investments support CRC's Responsible Net Zero strategy, strengthen operational resilience to California's climate and water challenges, and position the company to respond to evolving regulatory and market expectations over the medium- to long-term

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks

- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

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

CRC's operational strategy has been influenced by both the physical impacts of climate change and increasing water scarcity in California. To improve operational resilience, CRC maintains emergency response and business continuity capabilities that enable facilities to respond to extreme weather events, including heatwaves and disruptions to regional energy supplies. During periods of grid stress, CRC has operated on-site cogeneration facilities to support grid reliability, while recognizing the associated increase in greenhouse gas emissions and compliance costs under California's Cap-and-Invest program. CRC has also adjusted field operations during extreme weather events to maintain energy reliability where feasible and by participating in voluntary Base Interruptible Programs. In response to long-term water risks, CRC continues to prioritize produced water recycling, treatment, and reuse to reduce dependence on freshwater resources and support reliable operations under drought conditions. Together, these operational strategies strengthen resilience to California's evolving climate and water challenges while supporting safe and reliable energy production.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

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

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition 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

Environmental risks and opportunities are integrated into CRC's financial planning through capital allocation, project evaluation, and investment decisions. Climate-related transition risks, including California's Cap-and-Invest program and evolving Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) requirements influence expected project costs, revenues, and long-term asset values. CRC has directed capital toward Carbon TerraVault (CTV), methane reduction initiatives, renewable energy projects, and other emissions reduction investments that support its Responsible Net Zero strategy while positioning the company to capture future carbon management opportunities. Changes to LCFS eligibility and credit values are evaluated as part of project economics and may influence the timing and viability of CCS, renewable energy, and energy storage investments. Water-related physical risks, including increasing drought and water scarcity in California, also influence capital planning through continued investment in produced water treatment, recycling, and beneficial reuse infrastructure that reduces dependence on freshwater resources while supporting operational resilience and beneficial water reuse. CRC incorporates these climate- and water-related considerations into project selection and capital allocation through traditional ROI and PV10, which evaluates project economics over their expected life, including carbon costs, renewable energy investment value, and other financial considerations. This approach helps prioritize investments that support long-term business resilience while responding to evolving regulatory, market, and environmental conditions.

[Add row]

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

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

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

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

39000000

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

12

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

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2035 (%)

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

CRC assesses alignment with its climate transition based on whether investments support the expansion of its carbon management business and Responsible Net Zero strategy. Climate transition-aligned investments include carbon capture and sequestration (CCS) infrastructure, Class VI permitting activities, engineering and design studies, commercial development, and related capital expenditures supporting the Carbon TerraVault (CTV) platform. In 2025, CRC completed construction of CTV I, California's first carbon capture and storage project, and in 2026 received the final permit to begin CO2 injection and successfully commenced sequestration operations, demonstrating the progression of previously planned climate transition investments. Since launching Carbon TerraVault in October 2021, CRC has invested approximately \$350 million in carbon management capital and expenses, (excluding G&A), to expand its energy transition platform. CRC expects to develop up to 5 million metric tons per annum of CO2 storage capacity, requiring an estimated \$2.5 billion of capital. Based on current assumptions, approximately half of this investment is expected to be financed through infrastructure debt, with the remaining capital provided by Brookfield Renewable and CRC. CRC's share of approximately \$637 million in capital and expenses provides a benchmark for expected climate transition investment through 2045. CRC expects climate transition-aligned expenditures to increase over time as additional carbon management projects advance through development and deployment.

[Add row]

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

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
	Select from: ☒ Yes	CRC invests in the research and development of low-carbon technologies.

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS)

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Applied research and development

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

78

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

119700000

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

95

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

In 2025, we completed construction of the CTV I, California's first CCS project, located at CRC's Elk Hills oil field in Kern County. The CTV I reservoir is designed to permanently store up to 1.6 million metric tons of CO₂ annually. In 2026, CTV received the final permit to inject CO₂ into the CTV I reservoir, and successfully injected and sequestered CO₂ from the collocated capture project at CRC's cryogenic gas plant. CRC continues to evaluate additional emission sources and opportunities to expand CTV projects as part of its broader carbon-management strategy. An important joint venture (JV) with Brookfield Renewable began in August of 2022 to focus on CCS development opportunities. Brookfield has committed an initial \$500 million to invest in CCS projects that are jointly approved through the JV. The investment

from Brookfield will be allocated through the Brookfield Global Transition Fund (BGTF), the world's largest fund dedicated to facilitating the global transition to a net zero carbon economy. The initial Brookfield commitment of \$500 million provides CRC with additional capital to advance the Company's carbon management strategy, de-risks its CCS projects and aims to significantly progress the decarbonization of California. In 2025, as part of this investment in CCS, CRC has expended a total cost of approximately 54,000,000 on Carbon Management Expenses which consist of lease cost for sequestration easements, advocacy, and other startup related costs. In addition, CRC invested in \$39 million in capital funds, including investment related to installing carbon capture infrastructure at our Elk Hills gas processing facility and \$57 million of investments in our CTV JV. The investments made by CRC and BGTF in 2024 and moving forward for the CCS projects will be key in achieving 200 million metric tons of CO₂e and CRC's Full-Scope Net Zero Goal by 2045.

Row 2

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Solar PV PPAs

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Applied research and development

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

CRC is in negotiations to enter two solar PV PPAs (CRC being the customer). We aspire to offer PPAs to customers for other technologies, construction is anticipated to occur within the next 2-3 years.

Row 3

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Advanced monitoring techniques

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Basic academic/theoretical research

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

1

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

1000000

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

1

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

CRC is the sole industry partner on the SUMMATION project with the California Air Resources Board (CARB), Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory on the remote surveillance of our operations, using mobile detections in the San Joaquin Valley to further reduce unintentional fugitive emissions and thus reduce both methane and VOC emissions. In addition, CRC conducts its own aerial surveys through third party services of methane detection while supporting our MiQ efforts and methane reduction goals.

Row 4

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS)

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Pilot demonstration

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

20

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

32300000

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

99

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

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

Row 5

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS)

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Pilot demonstration

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

1

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

0

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

1

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

CTV Direct, a wholly owned subsidiary of CTV focused on Direct Air Capture (DAC), together with Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) and Kern Community College District (Kern CCD), assembled a consortium of more than 40 diverse organizations across industry, technology, academia, national labs, community, tribes, government, and labor to create the California DAC Hub (CalHub) — the state's first full-scale DAC+S network of regional hubs that will provide transformative benefits to the California communities. DAC+S is a solution that can remove and then permanently store atmospheric CO2 using low-carbon emission energy. The first DAC hub is targeted to launch in Kern County with plans to expand to other locations across the state.

[Add row]

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

Exploration of new oil fields

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

10

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

3

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

1

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Costs incurred - expenses

Exploration of new natural gas fields

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

No planned expansion of exploration

Expansion of existing oil fields

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

45

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

14

(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

Conversion of proved undeveloped reserves to proved. Using latest year to estimate over next 5 years. See our 10K on Risks and Notes associated with our capital plans.

Expansion of existing natural gas fields

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

*No expansion currently planned.
[Fixed row]*

(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.

(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)

-78.49

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

-20

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

18.84

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

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

In 2025 CRC's water related CAPEX was 800K, focusing on water metering, line upgrades, and monitoring upgrades. CRC expects no increases in 2026.
[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality
Carbon	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes
Water	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes
Other	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Futures price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

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

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

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

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

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

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- ☒ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- ☒ Evolutionary

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

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

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

25.87

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

29.27

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Capital expenditure
- ☒ Product and R&D
- ☒ Risk management
- ☒ Opportunity management

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

Select from:

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

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

100

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

CRC uses the futures price for carbon as opposed to the actual California Cap and Invest floor price for the calendar year/quarter because the futures price more accurately reflects the true costs of carbon emissions under the Cap and Invest scheme. This allows CRC to continue to manage our GHG obligations proactively and provides greater incentives to justify reduction projects. For example, we assess the potential GHG allowance costs of proposed acquisitions and major equipment purchases, and the potential savings and LCFS credits from proposed emission reduction or renewable energy projects as an integral part of our life-of-field planning.

We also use the GHG allowance costs of proposed acquisitions and major equipment purchases, as well as LCFS credits, to determine whether projects meet financial expectations. The cost of carbon is escalated each year in the analysis at 5% plus CPI inflation.
[Add row]

(5.10.2) Provide details of your organization's internal price on water.

Row 1

(5.10.2.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☒ Shadow price

(5.10.2.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☒ Incentivize consideration of water-related issues in decision making

☒ Navigate regulations

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.10.2.4) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☒ Costs of disposing water

☒ Costs of treating water

☒ Costs of transporting water

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

CRC estimates the water pricing of freshwater curtailment by varying the cost of water from \$200 to \$500 per acre foot for the amount of water we typically use in one year – approximately 5,000-acre feet.

(5.10.2.6) Stages of the value chain covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(5.10.2.7) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- ☒ Uniform

(5.10.2.9) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- ☒ Static

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

0.16

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

0.41

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Operations
- ☒ Product and R&D
- ☒ Risk management

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

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

[Add row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change ☒ Water
Customers	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change ☒ Water
Investors and shareholders	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
		☒ Water
Other value chain stakeholders	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Climate change ☒ Water

[Fixed row]

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

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years
Water	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ 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

- ☒ Procurement spend
☒ Product safety and compliance
☒ Strategic status of suppliers
☒ Other, please specify :Based on hours of service and service type

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We prioritize suppliers most critical to our operations for deeper climate-related engagement, including direct dialogue and emissions reduction support. All suppliers are held to standards of CRC's Business Ethics and Corporate Policies, with the most intensive engagement directed where climate risk carries the greatest operational impact.

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

- ☒ Procurement spend
☒ Product safety and compliance
☒ Other, please specify :Based on hours of service and service type

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We prioritize suppliers most critical to our operations for deeper water stewardship engagement. All suppliers are expected to meet the standards set out in CRC's Business Ethics and Corporate Policies, with focused engagement directed at those whose activities present the highest water risk to our supply chain.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

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

Water

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ First-party verification
☒ Off-site third-party audit
☒ Supplier scorecard or rating
☒ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ None

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

Select from:

☒ None

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

Select from:

☒ Exclude

(5.11.6.12) Comment

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

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

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

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating
- ☒ Other, please specify :Field check-ins and compliance assessments

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Select from:

- ☒ Exclude

(5.11.6.12) Comment

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

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

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

Information collection

☒ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

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

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ Unknown

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

CRC conducts a Supplier Sustainability survey of our top suppliers seeking information related to their practices and policies, including those related to their environmental practices. The survey includes requests for our suppliers to indicate whether they disclose Scopes 1 and 2 emissions, track energy consumptions, or have set public targets for GHG emission reduction.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Collect GHG emissions data from suppliers

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

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

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Water conservation is a long-standing value across CRC and our assets. Drought and water scarcity are topics that Californians are highly aware of and water conservation is a shared value throughout the state, including CRC's suppliers. We communicate our commitment to freshwater reduction goals and our overall conservation efforts and encourage these practices via our partnerships.

(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 :CRC's freshwater reduction goals & conservation efforts

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ Unknown

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

CRC's customers, including California utilities, refineries, and prospective carbon management customers, were selected because they are critical to both the company's existing energy business and its long-term climate transition strategy. Engagement focuses on communicating CRC's emissions reduction goals, Responsible Net Zero strategy, methane reduction initiatives, and Carbon TerraVault (CTV) carbon management services, while identifying opportunities to support customers' own decarbonization efforts through permanent CO2 sequestration. CRC also publicly communicates its climate strategy and performance through its annual Sustainability Report, Proxy statement, website, and other stakeholder communications to increase transparency and support informed engagement with customers, investors, and other stakeholders. These activities help advance CRC's climate transition by building commercial demand for carbon management services while supporting California's transition to a lower carbon, reliable, and resilient energy system.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Customer engagement has strengthened commercial opportunities for Carbon TerraVault and supported collaboration with industrial emitters seeking permanent carbon storage solutions. CRC measures the effectiveness of this engagement through commercial agreements with prospective carbon storage customers, advancement of Carbon TerraVault projects, permitting milestones, and progress toward commercial CO2 storage operations. In 2025, CRC began construction of CTV I, California's first carbon capture and storage project, and subsequently received the final EPA Class VI permit, enabling commercial CO2 injection and permanent sequestration. These milestones demonstrate progress in converting customer engagement into operational carbon management services while supporting customers' decarbonization objectives and CRC's Responsible Net Zero strategy.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

We reuse or recycle approximately 75% of our produced water in our improved or enhanced recovery operations, typically in a closed loop system by re-injecting it into the same oil and gas reservoirs from which it came. Even though recycled produced water is already our primary water source for our operations, we have continued to evaluate additional water recycling technologies to ensure that our freshwater use does not affect the availability of high-quality water to cities, towns, farms and ranches near our operations. These investments have enabled CRC to expand our role as a net water supplier to local water districts since our formation.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In 2025, CRC supplied 4.6 billion gallons of treated, reclaimed produced water to local water districts. This water is essential for Central Valley farmers since it reduces their demand for groundwater pumping and uses of surface water delivered through state and federal water projects. We measure our success by increasing the volume of treated, reclaimed produced water we deliver to local water districts annually and by maintaining a freshwater supply to use ratio above 3.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(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:

☒ Unknown

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

CRC engages investors and shareholders to provide transparent information on its climate strategy, governance, emissions reduction performance, and carbon management business. Engagement includes disclosure through the annual report, proxy statement, sustainability report, earnings materials, investor presentations, and shareholder meetings. These activities help investors understand how CRC is managing climate-related risks and opportunities, allocating capital toward its Responsible Net Zero strategy and advancing Carbon TerraVault as a long-term growth platform supporting California's energy transition.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Investor engagement supports informed decision-making by increasing transparency around CRC's climate strategy, governance, and capital allocation. Success is measured through continued investor communications on climate-related topics, achievement of publicly disclosed climate milestones, including advancement of Carbon TerraVault and methane reduction initiatives, and ongoing access to capital to support CRC's climate transition strategy.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(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%

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

CRC engages investors and shareholder son water stewardship to provide transparency regarding water-related risks, produced water management, freshwater conservation, and drought resilience. Through public reporting and investor communications, CRC demonstrates how water stewardship supports operational resilience and long-term value creation in California's water-constrained environment.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Investor engagement improves understanding of CRC's approach to managing water-related risks and opportunities while demonstrating the role of produced water recycling and beneficial reuse in supporting long-term operational resilience. Success is measured through continued disclosure of water performance, progress in reducing freshwater dependence through produced water reuse, and transparent reporting of water stewardship initiatives.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- ☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Local communities, Indigenous communities, and community organizations

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

☒ Unknown

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

CRC engages with local communities, Indigenous communities, community organizations, and other stakeholders to communicate its climate strategy, carbon management initiatives, and greenhouse gas reduction efforts while seeking feedback on projects that may affect local communities. Engagement includes public meetings, community outreach, tribal consultation, sustainability reporting, and project-specific engagement activities. These efforts support CRC's climate transition by promoting transparency, building trust, and helping stakeholders understand the role of Carbon TerraVault and emissions reduction initiatives in California's climate goals.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Engagement has strengthened stakeholder awareness of CRC's climate strategy and supported ongoing dialogue regarding carbon management projects and emissions reduction initiatives. Success is measured through continued stakeholder engagement, completion of project outreach activities, advancement of Carbon TerraVault projects through permitting and development, and incorporation of stakeholder feedback into project planning where appropriate.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Local communities, Indigenous communities, and community organizations

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

CRC engages local communities, Indigenous communities, local water districts, community organizations, and other stakeholders on water stewardship because water availability and quality are priorities for California communities. Engagement focuses on produced water recycling, beneficial reuse, freshwater conservation, watershed stewardship, and responsible water management. These activities support CRC's water stewardship strategy while helping stakeholders understand how the company contributes to regional water resilience.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Stakeholder engagement has supported collaboration on responsible water management and increased transparency regarding CRC's water stewardship activities. Success is measured through continued beneficial reuse of produced water, ongoing collaboration with local water districts and community stakeholders, transparent public reporting of water performance, and continued investment in projects that improve long-term water resilience.

[Add row]

C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

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

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

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

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

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

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

C7. Environmental performance - Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☒ No

[Fixed row]

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☒ No

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

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

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Berry Corporation (merger completed 12/18/2025) & physical corporate offices have been excluded

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ Scope 1 | ☒ Scope 3: Employee commuting |
| ☒ Scope 2 (market-based) | ☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products |
| ☒ Scope 3: Capital goods | ☒ Scope 3: Processing of sold products |
| ☒ Scope 2 (location-based) | ☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services |
| ☒ Scope 3: Business travel | ☒ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations |
| ☒ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution | |
| ☒ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution | |
| ☒ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) | |

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

- ☒ Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- ☒ Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☒ Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☒ Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.7) Date of completion of acquisition or merger

12/18/2025

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

The merger with Berry Corporation closed on December 18, 2025. We've excluded approximately 2 weeks of Berry Corporation emissions data for consistency in reporting. Additionally, physical corporate office buildings are excluded due to low emissions. This is estimated based on electricity bills since CRC leases the use of these buildings.

[Add row]

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6045000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

305104.66

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

314181

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9362.7

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated based on reported fuel use by contractors.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31579.8

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

182013

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

72727

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated based on trucking emission factor along with waste volumes produced.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3292

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2194

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

CRC has no upstream leased assets

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

353207.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1318410

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

CRC does not have any downstream leased assets.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

CRC does not have any franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

CRC does not have any other significant upstream leased assets.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

CRC does not have any other downstream leased assets.

[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

4632000

(7.6.3) Methodological details

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

[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

279519.33

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

282849.98

(7.7.4) Methodological details

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

[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

7481

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Supplier-specific method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Calculated based on reported fuel used by contractors

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

4757

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average product method

☒ Average spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

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

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

610423

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Other, please specify :Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

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

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

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

Waste generated in operations**(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

1623

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Based on 3rd party trucking emission factor

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

5441

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

☒ Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

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

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

3302

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

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

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

CRC has no upstream leased assets

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

742371

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

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

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

2216115

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

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

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

21420228

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :Emissions factor applied to estimated refined-product volume, derived from crude sold to refinery using regional refinery ratios (e.g., PADD 5). Factors and ratios sourced from API, EPA, EIA.

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

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

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions not relevant to the sector that our organization operates in according to methodology specified in question 7.2

(7.8.6) Please explain

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

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

CRC does not have any downstream leased assets

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

CRC does not have any franchises

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

CRC currently does not have any Scope 3 emissions from other investments

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

CRC does not have any other upstream leased assets

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

CRC does not have any other downstream leased assets

[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

CRC GHG S1 & S2 Combined Verification Statements.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

1-4

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ California Mandatory GHG Reporting Regulations (CARB)

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

CRC GHG S1 & S2 Combined Verification Statements.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1-4

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ California Mandatory GHG Reporting Regulations (CARB)

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Processing of sold products

☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

CRC Scope 3 Verification Report (RY2025).pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

2-11

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

93

[Add row]

(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

(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)

3587

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Based on California utilizing higher percentage of renewable energy sources

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11250

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Based on eliminated 351 natural gas driven pneumatic devices, resulting in a 4% decrease in our methane emissions from 2024.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in reporting year

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in reporting year

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in reporting year

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in reporting year

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in reporting year

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in reporting year

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

140000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Elk Hills Power Plant optimization

Unidentified**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in reporting year

Other**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No other emissions changes
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☒ Location-based

(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities	Specify the reason for no significant activities
	Select from: ☒ No, explanation provided	Select from: ☒ No relevant activities identified

[Fixed row]

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Specify the reason for no technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geological storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, explanation provided	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No relevant activities identified	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

☒ Yes, both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 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 selected gas)

4564430

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

4631603

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

277842.84

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

278547.09

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

280282.8

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

281816.15

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

2594.9

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

64872

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

16.25

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

406.25

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

16.25

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

406.25

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ N₂O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

11.89

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

3543

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

1

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

298

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

1.95

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

581.1

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

[\[Add row\]](#)

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

Row 1

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☒ Fugitives

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☒ Oil

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

785.98

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

274.3

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

7643.45

(7.15.4.7) Comment

N/A

Row 2

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☒ Venting

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☒ Oil

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

54218.9

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

2081.72

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

54218.78

(7.15.4.7) Comment

N/A

Row 3

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☒ Flaring

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☒ Oil

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

67187.75

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

377.28

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

76656.67

(7.15.4.7) Comment

N/A

Row 4

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☒ Combustion (excluding flaring)

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☒ Oil

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

4319558.31

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

267.5

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

4328544

(7.15.4.7) Comment

N/A
[Add row]

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

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	4514000	279519.33	282849.98

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By activity

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

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Fugitive</i>	<i>7818.91</i>
Row 2	<i>Venting</i>	<i>49208.35</i>
Row 3	<i>Flaring</i>	<i>59955.58</i>
Row 4	<i>Combustion</i>	<i>4514396.3</i>
Row 5	<i>Mobile</i>	<i>9568.02</i>

[Add row]

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

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	<i>4631602.87</i>	<i>N/A</i>
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	<i>0</i>	<i>N/A</i>

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	Corporate office	13975.97	14142.5
Row 2	Field offices/operations	265543.36	268707.48

[Add row]

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

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	273063.32	276317.05	N/A
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	6456.01	6532.94	N/A
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)			N/A

[Fixed row]

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

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

326.7

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

CRC's reporting includes CTV JV, which is under CRC's operational control. For Scope 2: Electricity is provided from CRC's Elk Hills Power Plant and those emissions are reported under Scope 1 for that facility.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

CRC has no other unconsolidated subsidiaries within its operational control boundary for CDP reporting.
[Fixed row]

(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

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

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

CTV JV

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

326.7

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

0

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

N/A

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.24.1) Oil and gas business division

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream

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

0.15

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

0.04

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

Select from:

☒ Both observational data and estimated or modelled data

(7.24.5) Details of methodology

In 2025 CRC continued pneumatic device elimination, successfully converting a total of 351 gas-driven pneumatics, resulting in the elimination of approximately 450 metric tons of methane emissions. To support methane reduction and early detection, CRC continued growing its Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR) program by deploying various methane detection technologies, including aerial flyovers across our asset base, and expanded use of handheld methane detection tools such as toxic vapor analyzers, laser-based sensors, drones and stationary methane sensor systems.

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ More than 10% but less than or equal to 15%

(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: ☒ No
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

[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

22394176.38

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

22394176.38

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

614859.42

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

818379.33

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1433238.75

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

0.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

614859.42

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

23212555.71

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

23827415.13
[Fixed row]

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

22394176.38

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

9431956.53

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

0

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

13669924.33

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

77057.02

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Self-generation of electricity includes co-gen fields

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

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

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

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

22394176.38

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

9431956.53

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

0

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

13669924.33

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

77057.02

(7.30.7.7) Comment

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

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

3988188.9

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

1873758.94

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

12068061.44

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

12068061.44

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

[Fixed row]

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

United States of America

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1433238.75

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

1873758.94

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

0

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

12068061.44

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

15375059.13

[Fixed row]

(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

614859

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Grid electricity

(7.30.15.14) Comment

We source our electricity from California's grid, which uses approximately 42.9% renewable and carbon-free energy. (<https://www.energy.ca.gov/data-reports/clean-energy-serving-california>)
 [Add row]

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

	In-year net production	Comment
Crude oil and condensate, million barrels	43.37	N/A
Natural gas liquids, million barrels	3.9	N/A
Oil sands, million barrels (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)	0	N/A
Natural gas, billion cubic feet	95.3	N/A

[Fixed row]

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

The engineering and geological professionals of California Resources Corporation (CRC) estimate the proved reserves, volumes, and economic evaluations and determining the reserves classifications based on the definitions and disclosure guidelines of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, Modernization of Oil and Gas Reporting, Final Rule released January 14, 2009, in the Federal Register (SEC regulations). The results are disclosed by CRC in filings made with the SEC in accordance with the disclosure requirements set forth under Section 229.1202(a) (8) of the SEC regulations. Our process is reviewed, according to Paragraph 2.2(h) contained in the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) Standards Pertaining to the Estimating and Auditing of Oil and Gas Reserves Information (SPE auditing standards) by independent third-party auditors. The estimation of reserves involves two distinct determinations. The first determination results in the estimation of the quantities of recoverable oil and gas and the second determination results in the estimation of the uncertainty associated with those estimated quantities in accordance with the definitions set forth by the SEC's Regulations in Part 210.4-10(a). The process of estimating the quantities of recoverable oil and gas reserves relies on the use of certain analytical procedures falls into three broad categories or methods: (1) performance-based methods; (2) volumetric-based methods; and (3) analogy.

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

(7.38.2.1) Estimated total net proved + probable reserves (2P) (million BOE)

541

(7.38.2.2) Estimated total net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (million BOE)

113

(7.38.2.3) Estimated net total resource base (million BOE)

654

(7.38.2.4) Comment

*See 2025 ARS for supporting narratives.
[Fixed row]*

(7.38.3) Provide an indicative percentage split for 2P, 3P reserves, and total resource base by hydrocarbon categories.

Crude oil/ condensate/ natural gas liquids

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

0

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

0

(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)

(7.38.3.4) Comment

N/A

Natural gas**(7.38.3.1) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)**

0

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

0

(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)

12

(7.38.3.4) Comment

N/A

Oil sands (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)**(7.38.3.1) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)**

0

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

0

(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)

0

(7.38.3.4) Comment

N/A
[Fixed row]

(7.38.4) Provide an indicative percentage split for production, 1P, 2P, 3P reserves, and total resource base by development types.

Row 1

(7.38.4.1) Development type

Select from:
☒ Onshore

(7.38.4.2) In-year net production (%)

100

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

100

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

0

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

0

(7.38.4.6) Net total resource base (%)

(7.38.4.7) Comment

N/A

[Add row]

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

Row 1**(7.45.1) Intensity figure**

0.00134

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

4911122

(7.45.3) Metric denominator*Select from:*☒ unit total revenue**(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total**

3669000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used*Select from:*☒ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

10

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

☒ Mergers

(7.45.9) Please explain

In the 2025 reporting year, we had a gross total scope 1 and 2 emissions of 4,911,000 mtCO₂e and a total revenue of 3669000000 USD, leading to an intensity figure of 0.00134.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.08616

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

4911122

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ barrel of oil equivalent (BOE)

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

57000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

10

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

☒ Mergers

(7.45.9) Please explain

The intensity figure increased by approximately 9.4% due to the Aera merger. In July 2024, CRC completed its merger with Aera Energy, significantly increasing our scale and asset durability to help meet California's growing energy. The expansion also prompted a critical reassessment of our emissions targets, including the feasibility of maintaining a full-scope net zero goal.

[Add row]

(7.48) Provide the intensity figures for Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) per unit of hydrocarbon category.

Row 1

(7.48.1) Unit of hydrocarbon category (denominator)

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Thousand BOE

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

81.26

(7.48.3) % change from previous year

11

(7.48.4) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.48.5) Reason for change

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon capture utilization and storage (CCUS)

(7.48.6) Please explain

In 2025, we emitted 4,632,000MTCO₂e to produce 57000 MBOE for a Scope 1 intensity of 81.26 MTCO₂e/MBOE. In 2024, we emitted 54,468,000 MTCO₂e to produce 61000 MBOE for a scope 1 intensity of 73.25 MTCO₂e /MBOE. Scope 1 intensity increased by 10.9%. CRC's scope 1 emissions include emissions for electricity that is generated and provided to the California electrical grid, which is not typical of oil and gas companies.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Methane

(7.52.2) Metric value

2595

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

metric tons CH4

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

N/A

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

14

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

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

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ Absolute target

☒ Intensity target

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

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

11/09/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- ☒ Methane (CH4)
- ☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- ☒ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2020

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

6045000

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

478000

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

0.000

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

6523000.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2045

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

80

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

1304600.000

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

4632000

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

279519.33

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

4911519.330

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

30.88

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

CRC's Responsible Net Zero goal covers 100% of the company's Scope 1 & Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions within the organizational boundary used for GHG reporting. The target is to achieve at least an 80% reduction in absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and neutralize the remaining residual Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. CRC also maintains a complementary ambition to reduce the average carbon intensity of its oil and gas production by 20% by 2035, supporting a lower downstream emissions for customers. Scope 3 emissions are not included in this target due to the limited operational control CRC has over these emissions and the continued evolution of accounting methodologies and target setting guidance applicable to the oil and gas sector. CRC continues to monitor developments in greenhouse gas accounting frameworks and industry guidance to inform future target-setting. CRC has no land sector activities requiring inclusion of land-related emissions under this target.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

We are committed to mitigating our greenhouse gas emissions and protecting air quality in the communities where we operate. CRC is an industry leader in emissions management, and we have outlined the following targets in our RNZ strategy to serve as our guideposts towards a low-carbon future: • Near-term ambition: Achieve a 20% carbon intensity reduction in all CRC oil and gas production by 2035. • Long-term goal: Reduce at least 80% of our absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2045 based on 2020 levels and neutralize the remaining Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

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

CRC continues to pursue its emissions reduction targets through operational efficiency improvements, electrification of equipment where feasible, deployment of renewable energy, methane emissions reduction initiatives, and application of carbon management technologies. Progress is monitored through routine greenhouse gas inventory management, emissions performance tracking, and periodic reviews of target performance and implementation priorities. During the reporting year, CRC continued investing in renewable energy projects and emissions reduction initiatives across its operations. Renewable generation capacity remains on track to

exceed the company's 2030 target, supported by projects including the Mount Poso and Kern Front behind-the-meter solar installations. CRC also continued implementing equipment upgrades to reduce direct emissions, including electrification projects at the THUMS island operations and replacement of gas-driven compression with electric-driven compression at electric-driven compression at the LTS1 Elk Hills gas plant, with similar upgrades planned at the South Coles Levee and Kettleman facilities. CRC expects progress toward its target to follow a variable trajectory, as emissions reductions are driven by the timing of operational improvement projects, renewable energy deployment, and technology implementation. The company periodically reviews its targets and implementation strategy to ensure they remain aligned with California's evolving climate policies, regulatory requirements, and business priorities.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(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

04/30/2025

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(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

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :g/MJ

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

10.6

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2

0.91

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

11.5100000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2035

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

20

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

9.2080000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

12.999583

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

0.784531

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

13.7841140000

(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**

-98.79

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway**(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

CRC's Responsible Net Zero goal covers 100% of the company's Scope 1 & Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions within the organizational boundary used for GHG reporting. The target is to achieve at least an 80% reduction in absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and neutralize the remaining residual Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. CRC also maintains a complementary ambition to reduce the average carbon intensity of its oil and gas production by 20% by 2035, supporting a lower downstream emissions for customers. Scope 3 emissions are not included in this target due to the limited operational control CRC has over these emissions and the continued evolution of accounting methodologies and target setting guidance applicable to the oil and gas sector. CRC continues to monitor developments in

greenhouse gas accounting frameworks and industry guidance to inform future target-setting. CRC has no land sector activities requiring inclusion of land-related emissions under this target.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Our goal is to achieve at least an 80% reduction of absolute Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions and neutralize the remaining Scope 1 and 2 emissions to achieve Net Zero by 2045. Our near-term ambition is to achieve a 20% reduction in the average carbon intensity of all CRC oil and gas production by 2035, thereby reducing our customers' Scope 3 emissions. We are committed to mitigating our greenhouse gas emissions and protecting air quality in the communities where we operate. CRC is an industry leader in emissions management, and we have outlined the following targets in our RNZ strategy to serve as our guideposts towards a low-carbon future:

- *Near-term ambition: Achieve a 20% carbon intensity reduction in all CRC oil and gas production by 2035.*
- *Long-term goal: Reduce at least 80% of our absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2045 based on 2020 levels and neutralize the remaining Scope 1 and 2 emissions.*

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

CRC continues to pursue its emissions reduction targets through operational efficiency improvements, electrification of equipment where feasible, deployment of renewable energy, methane emissions reduction initiatives, and application of carbon management technologies. Progress is monitored through routine greenhouse gas inventory management, emissions performance tracking, and periodic reviews of target performance and implementation priorities. During the reporting year, CRC continued investing in renewable energy projects and emissions reduction initiatives across its operations. Renewable generation capacity remains on track to exceed the company's 2030 target, supported by projects including the Mount Poso and Kern Front behind-the-meter solar installations. CRC also continued implementing equipment upgrades to reduce direct emissions, including electrification projects at the THUMS island operations and replacement of gas-driven compression with electric-driven compression at the LTS1 Elk Hills gas plant, with similar upgrades planned at the South Coles Levee and Kettleman facilities. CRC expects progress toward its target to follow a variable trajectory, as emissions reductions are driven by the timing of operational improvement projects, renewable energy deployment, and technology implementation. The company periodically reviews its targets and implementation strategy to ensure they remain aligned with California's evolving climate policies, regulatory requirements, and business priorities.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[\[Add row\]](#)

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Targets to reduce methane emissions

☒ Net-zero targets

☒ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

04/19/2022

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ Absolute

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

Methane reduction target

☒ Total methane emissions in CO2e

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

109200

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/29/2030

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

76440

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

64875

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

135.3021978022

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

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

NZ1, This target is part of CRC's Responsible Net Zero strategy to reduce at least 80% of our absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2045 based on 2020 levels and neutralize the remaining Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

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

Select all that apply

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

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Both the state and CRC have set aggressive goals to reduce methane emissions. The state's goal under Senate Bill 1383 (2016) is to reduce methane emissions in 2030 by 40 percent below the statewide 2013 level. CRC's Methane Reduction Goal targets a 30 percent reduction in methane emissions company-wide by 2030 from 2020 levels, applying the state's applicable estimation protocols. Through our investments in methane capture, CRC already achieved our previous 2030 Methane sustainability goal to reduce emissions from methane by 50% from our 2013 baseline. In 2021, we surpassed that figure and had reduced methane emissions by 76.3 percent since 2013 and thus created a new Methane Reduction Goal by 2030, CRC achieved this goal in 2024. Following the acquisition of Berry Corporation, CRC is in the process of evaluating the impact of the transaction on this goal and is subject to change after this process is completed. Our emissions reports were verified by an independent third party approved by the state.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

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

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

To reduce methane and other emissions, we are eliminating methane-venting pneumatic control devices with solar-powered compressed air systems. Our Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR) program is supported by a growing fleet of Optical Gas Imaging (OGI) cameras, handheld methane laser units, and multiple stationary methane sensor systems, along with drone, and aerial (fixed-wing) detection. In our gas operations, we've installed compressor rod packing vent collection systems and upgraded steam generators and power plant catalysts at both THUMS and Elk Hills to reduce emissions. We are also gradually electrifying natural gas engines to further lower NOx, CO, and VOC emissions. In the last quarter of 2023, we began the application process under the MiQ Methane Emissions Performance Standard, an independent not-for-profit established to facilitate a rapid reduction in methane emissions from the oil and gas sector. MiQ certification assesses three categories: company practices, monitoring technology deployment, and methane intensity. We pursued annual certification for our Long Beach-based production operations located in Los Angeles and Orange Counties. In April 2024, we received a "Grade A" certification, with our production verified to have less than 0.05% methane intensity. This marks the first "Grade A" independently certified gas (ICG) designation that MiQ has presented to oil and natural gas operating assets in California and the Rocky Mountain region. In 2025, we expanded our certifications to include the production segments in both Ventura and the San Joaquin Basins. We view MiQ certification as validation of our methane reduction efforts and a reflection of our broader commitment to sustainability and the energy transition in California. Looking ahead, we aim to expand our MiQ certification to cover our entire production segment before 2030.

Row 2

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Oth 2

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ Absolute

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

Energy consumption or efficiency

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

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2013

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0.1

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2030

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

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

0.1

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

0.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway**(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?**

NZ1, This target is part of CRC's Responsible Net Zero strategy to reduce at least 80% of our absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2045 based on 2020 levels and neutralize the remaining Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

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

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :California's Renewable Portfolio Standard**(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

To meet our emissions reduction goals, we deploy advanced emissions control technologies, continuously improve operational practices, and adhere to California's strict regulatory standards. In 2023, we set a target to increase renewable energy generation by at least 10 megawatts from 2013 levels (0.1 MW) by 2030. With continued investments in solar technology, such as our Mount Poso and Kern Front BTM renewable energy projects which began in 2024, we now project renewable energy generation of approximately 30 MW by 2026. This puts us ahead of our stated goal.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

To meet our emissions reduction goals, we deploy advanced emissions control technologies, continuously improve operational practices, and adhere to California's strict regulatory standards.

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

To meet our emissions reduction goals, we deploy advanced emissions control technologies, continuously improve operational practices, and adhere to California's strict regulatory standards. In 2023, we set a target to increase renewable energy generation by at least 10 megawatts from 2013 levels (0.1 MW) by 2030. With continued investments in solar technology, such as our Mount Poso and Kern Front BTM renewable energy projects which began in 2024, we now project renewable energy generation of approximately 30 MW by 2026. This puts us ahead of our stated goal. The 2024 merger with Aera increased our operational size and Scope 1 and 2 emissions, with corresponding increases in Scope 3 emissions. This increase subjects us to stricter emissions thresholds under CARB's Cap and Invest Program. To meet our Responsible Net Zero goal, we are scaling emissions reductions and diversifying our use of regulatory and voluntary offsets. The merger also expanded our carbon capture and renewables capacity, key enablers of both our sustainability initiatives, and sustainability governance. Together, CRC and our subsidiaries are working toward a shared vision of reducing emissions and supporting California's ambitious climate goals.

[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

11/01/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☒ Abs1

☒ Int1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2045

(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

CRC's Responsible Net Zero goal covers 100% of the company's Scope 1 & Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions within the organizational boundary used for GHG reporting. The target is to achieve at least an 80% reduction in absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and neutralize the remaining residual Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. CRC also maintains a complementary ambition to reduce the average carbon intensity of its oil and gas production by 20% by 2035, supporting a lower downstream emissions for customers. Scope 3 emissions are not included in this target due to the limited operational control CRC has over these emissions and the continued evolution of accounting methodologies and target setting guidance applicable to the oil and gas sector. CRC continues to monitor developments in greenhouse gas accounting frameworks and industry guidance to inform future target-setting. CRC has no land sector activities requiring inclusion of land-related emissions under this target.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

We are committed to mitigating our greenhouse gas emissions and protecting air quality in the communities where we operate. CRC is an industry leader in emissions management, and we have outlined the following targets in our RNZ strategy to serve as our guideposts towards a low-carbon future: Near-term ambition: Achieve a 20% carbon intensity reduction in all CRC oil and gas production by 2035. Long-term goal: Reduce at least 80% of our absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2045 based on 2020 levels and neutralize the remaining Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

To support statewide carbon neutrality, we are investing in carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies through Carbon TerraVault's growing portfolio of projects. These include CalCapture, a CCS facility at Elk Hills; and the California DAC Hub, a network of regional hubs for direct air capture plus storage (DAC+S). These CCS technologies allow us to safely remove carbon from the atmosphere and industrial processes and permanently store them underground, with CTV potentially enabling the capture of 1 billion MT of carbon dioxide. As part of our RNZ goal, residual emissions are planned to be neutralized by a portfolio of offsets either produced internally through CTV projects, procured through Cap and Invest, or procured via the voluntary carbon market. We apply an internal carbon price, aligned with CARB allowance rates, to guide investments and prioritize emissions reduction opportunities.

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

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

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Our board and sustainability team reviews this target annually, and we report progress year over year via CDP and our annual Sustainability reports.

[Add row]

(7.54.4) Indicate which targets reported in 7.53.1/2 incorporate methane emissions, or if you do not have a methane-specific emissions reduction target for your fossil fuel activities, please explain why not and forecast how your methane emissions will change over the next five years.

	Methane emissions reduction targets
	Select from: ☒ Methane emissions included in targets reported in questions 7.53.1 or 7.53.2

[Fixed row]

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

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(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
Under investigation	3	
To be implemented	1	23060.7
Implementation commenced	2	111250
Implemented	3	37364
Not to be implemented	0	

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Natural gas pneumatic power switching

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

11250

(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 1.2)

199305

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2025, CRC invested approximately \$1 million in pneumatic device elimination, and successfully converted or removed a total of 351 natural-gas driven pneumatic devices. Monetary savings assuming 450 MT CH₄ x \$1,500 per ton CH₄ per Biden administration IRA methane fee. Projection is 100% of changes completed by the end of 2030.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Other

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

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

24528

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

328500

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Annual savings assumes 100 kg/hr CH₄ for 90 days x \$1500 IRA methane fee. Aerial surveys expected to continue indefinitely. We expanded the use of flyovers, drone deployments and hand-held emissions monitoring in 2024.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Reuse of water

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

12835.99

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

657705

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

17000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2025, CRC delivered approximately 4.6 billion gallons of treated, reclaimed water for local water districts. This is estimated as \$0.10/bbl, therefore 113MMbbl x 0.1= \$ 11.3MM/yr
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

As a company based entirely in California with a 98% California workforce, we are committed to developing affordable, reliable and local oil and gas resources, in compliance with regulatory requirements/standards that reduce the State's dependency on imported energy from places that do not meet California's world-leading environmental, labor and safety standards.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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

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

In April 2022, our methane emissions reduction goal was updated as we surpassed our initial target 12 years ahead of schedule in 2018 – to lower methane emissions by 50% from our 2013 baseline by 2030. Our updated goal commits us to further reduce methane emissions by 30% from our 2020 baseline by 2030 and now significantly exceeds California's own 2030 methane reduction goal. To reduce methane and other emissions, we are eliminating methane-venting pneumatic control devices with solar-powered compressed air systems. Our Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR) program is supported by a growing fleet of Optical Gas Imaging (OGI) cameras, handheld methane laser units, and multiple stationary methane sensor systems, along with drone, and aerial (fixed-wing) based leak detection. In our gas operations, we've installed compressor rod packing vent collection systems and upgraded steam generators and power plant catalysts at both THUMS and Elk Hills to reduce emissions. We are also gradually electrifying natural gas engines to further lower NOx, CO, and VOC emissions. In 2025, we successfully renewed and expanded our MiQ certifications, including recertification of our LA Basin in Los Angeles and Orange Counties, which again received a "Grade A" certification with verified methane intensity below 0.05 MT CH₄/MBOE. In addition, we expanded MiQ certification coverage to additional production segments, achieving "Grade A" certifications for assets in our Ventura Basin in Ventura County and the San Joaquin Valley Basin in Kern, Fresno and Kings Counties, with the majority of our

California production now operating under independently verified methane-performance standards. We view MiQ certification as validation of our methane reduction efforts and a reflection of our broader commitment to sustainability and the energy transition in California. Looking ahead, we aim to expand our MiQ certification to cover our entire production segment before 2030.

(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.

To reduce methane and other emissions, we are eliminating methane-venting pneumatic control devices with solar-powered compressed air systems. Our Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR) program is supported by a growing fleet of Optical Gas Imaging (OGI) cameras, handheld methane laser units, and multiple stationary methane sensor systems, along with drone, aerial (fixed-wing), and satellite-based leak detection. In our gas operations, we've installed compressor rod packing vent collection systems and upgraded steam generators and power plant catalysts at both THUMS and Elk Hills to reduce emissions. California's regulatory environment requires compliance with methane emissions rules, SB 253, SB 261, and local air district standards. In response, CRC has strengthened its LDAR program, eliminated routine flaring where possible, and removed over 1200 pneumatic controllers since 2022.

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

(7.62.1) Occurrence of flaring in production and/or processing activities

Select from:

☒ Yes, both non-emergency and emergency flaring

(7.62.2) Flaring reduction targets

Select from:

☒ No flaring targets have been set

(7.62.3) Efforts to reduce flaring

Select all that apply

- ☒ Improvements in efficiency
- ☒ Gas conservation and reinjection
- ☒ Upgrading equipment

(7.62.4) Involvement in voluntary flaring reduction programs

Select all that apply

- ☒ No involvement

(7.62.5) Primary reason for not setting flaring reduction targets

Select from:

- ☒ Evaluation in progress

(7.62.6) Please explain

CRC flares waste gases under permits issued by regulatory agencies. Flaring allows us to maintain wells and reservoirs at our fields in a steady state of operation. The flaring equipment and emissions are regulated by federal and state agencies, and we have reduced flaring volumes by almost a third since 2018, post Aera merger in 2024, we reduced flaring by 23% in 2025, versus 2024 through various initiatives including continuing to follow flare minimization plans, and expanding solutions for stranded gas by constructing infrastructure to gas collection systems, contracting with a local utility in Huntington Beach to build a natural gas sales pipeline to divert natural gas and partnering with a company to compress natural gas that would have required flaring. Flaring emissions are less than 2 percent of CRC's total scope 1 emissions

[Fixed row]

(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:

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

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

Power

☒ Other power, please specify :Electricity generation from natural gas

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

Electricity generation from natural gas

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☒ The Avoided Emissions Framework (AEF)

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

MT CO₂e per MWh

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Electricity production from burning coal

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.61225981

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

We generate all of our electricity needs at our Elk Hills operations, which utilizes approximately a third of the output of the 550-megawatt combined-cycle power plant located adjacent to our Elk Hills processing facilities, and we sell surplus power to a local utility and the grid sufficient to power over 300,000 homes. We also operate a 46-megawatt cogeneration facility at Elk Hills that provides resource diversity and additional reliability in support field of operations. Within our Long Beach operations, we operate a 45-megawatt power generating facility that provides over 40 percent of our electricity requirements in the Wilmington Field, reducing operating costs and our demand on the grid. This electricity is generated from natural gas-fired power plants, which emit approximately 40 to 60 percent of the GHGs of comparable coal-fired power plants widely used in other states and other countries. Furthermore, Elk Hills Power reduces the energy necessary to transport gas via interstate or intrastate pipelines or the utility distribution system. Additionally, line losses associated with transmission are reduced significantly through local power generation. The Elk Hills plant produces power at a carbon intensity of 0.4078 MT CO₂e/MWh. According to the EIA (<https://www.eia.gov/tools/faqs/faq.php?id74&t11>), a standard coal plant produces power at 1.03 MT CO₂e/MWh. Our Elk Hills Power Plant produced 3,034,942 MWh (net) in 2025. Using these intensity factors and applying the Avoided Emissions Framework, if a standard coal plant were to produce the same amount of power, this would be equivalent to 3,125,990.26 MT CO₂e (Business-as-usual scenario). While at Elk Hills plant, this would be equivalent to 1,310,881.84 MT CO₂e (low carbon solution). As such, the amount of emissions avoided would be equivalent to 1,815,108.42 MT CO₂e, with the carbon abatement factor being the net avoided emissions (1,815,108.42 MT CO₂e) per MWh production at Elk Hills facility (3,034,942 MWh) or 0.5981 MT CO₂e/MWh. The revenue generated from electricity generation from natural gas from the Elk Hills plant is \$233MM in 2025. This is 6.35% of our total revenue in 2025 (\$3669MM).

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes**(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.****Row 1****(7.79.1.1) Project type**

Select from:

☒ Forest ecosystem restoration**(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity**

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction**(7.79.1.3) Project description**

The Forest Protocol provides requirements and methods for quantifying the net climate benefits of activities that sequester carbon on forestland. The protocol provides offset project eligibility rules; methods to calculate an offset project's net effects on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals of CO₂ from the atmosphere (removals); procedures for assessing the risk that carbon sequestered by a project may be reversed (i.e. released back to the atmosphere); and approaches for long-term project monitoring and reporting. The protocol is designed to ensure that the net GHG reductions and GHG removal enhancements caused by an offset project are accounted for in a complete, consistent, transparent, accurate, and conservative manner and may therefore be reported as the basis for issuing ARB or registry offset credits.

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

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

- ☒ Compliance with a carbon pricing system

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2015

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

- ☒ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

- ☒ California Air Resources Board Compliance Offset Program

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Standardized Approaches

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Monitoring and compensation

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Activity-shifting
- ☒ Market leakage
- ☒ Ecological leakage

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

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

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

At CRC, the Marketing team is responsible for carbon credit purchases. For the compliance period, credits were transferred into the CRC compliance account prior to cancellation. A total of 1,796 credits from Project CAFR5150-A were canceled. The serial numbers of the credits canceled correspond to these projects, and no corresponding adjustments were issued for these carbon credits. The average price paid for credits from these projects is not disclosed in this report. These credits are purchased from CARB, a regulatory body that independently verifies and assures each project to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements as part of the process.

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

- ☒ Forest ecosystem restoration

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The Forest Protocol provides requirements and methods for quantifying the net climate benefits of activities that sequester carbon on forestland. The protocol provides offset project eligibility rules; methods to calculate an offset project's net effects on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals of CO₂ from the atmosphere (removals); procedures for assessing the risk that carbon sequestered by a project may be reversed (i.e. released back to the atmosphere); and approaches for long-term project monitoring and reporting. The protocol is designed to ensure that the net GHG reductions and GHG removal enhancements caused by an offset project are accounted for in a complete, consistent, transparent, accurate, and conservative manner and may therefore be reported as the basis for issuing ARB or registry offset credits.

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

1796

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Compliance with a carbon pricing system

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2018

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☒ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☒ California Air Resources Board Compliance Offset Program

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

Select all that apply

☒ Standardized Approaches

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

Select all that apply

☒ Monitoring and compensation

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

Select all that apply

☒ Activity-shifting

☒ Market leakage

☒ Ecological leakage

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

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

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

At CRC, the Marketing team is responsible for carbon credit purchases. For the compliance period, credits were transferred into CRC compliance account prior to cancellation. A total of 1,796 credits from Project CAFR5360-B were cancelled. The serial numbers of the credits cancelled correspond to these projects and no corresponding adjustments were issued for these carbon credits. The average price paid for credits from these projects is not disclosed in this report. These credits are purchased from CARB, a regulatory body that independently verifies and assures each project to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements as part of the process.

Row 3

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☒ HFCs

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The Compliance Offset Protocol Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) Projects provides methods to quantify and report greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions associated with the destruction of high global warming potential ozone depleting substances sourced from and destroyed within the U.S. that would have otherwise been released to the atmosphere. This project category includes ODS used in foam blowing agent and refrigerant applications. All destroyed ODS must be fully documented, chemically analyzed, quantified, and destroyed at a qualifying facility to be eligible for crediting under this protocol. All ODS must originate in the United States.

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

1058

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Compliance with a carbon pricing system

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2020

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☒ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☒ California Air Resources Board Compliance Offset Program

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

Select all that apply

☒ Standardized Approaches

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

Select all that apply

☒ Monitoring and compensation

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

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream/downstream emissions

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

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

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

At CRC, the Marketing team is responsible for carbon credit purchases. For the compliance period, credits were transferred into the CRC compliance account prior to cancellation. A total of 1,058 credits from Project CAOD6441-A were canceled. The serial numbers of the credits canceled correspond to these projects, and no corresponding adjustments were issued for these carbon credits. The average price paid for credits from these projects is not disclosed in this report. These credits are purchased from CARB, a regulatory body that independently verifies and assures each project to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements as part of the process

Row 4

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☒ Methane avoidance

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The Mine Methane Capture Projects (MMC) provides methods to quantify greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions associated with the capture and destruction of methane that would otherwise be vented into the atmosphere as a result of mining operations at active underground and surface coal and trona mines and abandoned underground coal mines. This protocol is designed to ensure the complete, consistent, transparent, accurate and conservative quantification of GHG

emission reductions associated with mine methane project. The protocol is comprised of both quantification methodologies and regulatory program requirements to develop an MMC project for generating ARB offset credits.

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

1430

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Compliance with a carbon pricing system

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2021

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☒ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☒ California Air Resources Board Compliance Offset Program

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

Select all that apply

☒ Standardized Approaches

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Monitoring and compensation

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Activity-shifting
☒ Market leakage
☒ Ecological leakage

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

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

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

At CRC, the Marketing team is responsible for carbon credit purchases. For the compliance period, credits were transferred into the CRC compliance account prior to cancellation. A total of 1,430 credits from Project CAMM5244-F were canceled. The serial numbers of the credits canceled correspond to these projects, and no corresponding adjustments were issued for these carbon credits. The average price paid for credits from these projects is not disclosed in this report. These credits are purchased from CARB, a regulatory body that independently verifies and assures each project to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements as part of the process.

[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☒ Facilities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Berry Corporation data is not included in this year's CDP disclosure due to the merger being completed in late December 2025. CRC plans to include this data in the following years.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☒ Recent acquisition or merger

(9.1.1.4) Primary reason why data is not collected and/or reported

Select from:

☒ Data collection is in progress

(9.1.1.5) Completion date of acquisition or merger

(9.1.1.6) Data from the merger/acquisition will be incorporated in the next reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes**(9.1.1.7) Country/area and river basin of exclusion**

United States of America

☒ Other, please specify :Uintah Basin**(9.1.1.8) Estimated volume of water the exclusion represents (megaliters)**

34

(9.1.1.9) Estimated % of total water

1

(9.1.1.10) Please explain

Water withdrawal and consumption data associated with Berry Corporation have been excluded from this disclosure due to the timing of CRC's merger with Berry, which closed on December 18, 2025. Because Berry was part of CRC's organizational boundary for only a limited portion of the reporting year, CRC determined excluding Berry data provides a more representative view of 2025 operations and supports year-over-year comparability. CRC expects to include Berry's water-related data beginning with reporting year 2026. The excluded water is associated primarily with conventional oil and natural gas production activities in California and Utah. The excluded volume is estimated to represent less than 1% of CRC's total water withdrawals and consumption during the reporting year, based on the portion of the year during which Berry was part of CRC's organizational boundary. The estimated percentage refers to water withdrawals.

*[Add row]***(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?****Water withdrawals – total volumes**

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

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

(9.2.4) Please explain

The total volume of water withdrawals in CRC's oil and gas operations is measured daily by metering and allocations. A small amount of water use can be withdrawn at remote field locations where direct metering is not feasible. Water volumes for these sites are estimated using operational data and industry-standard allocation methodologies consistent with CRC's water management practices.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

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

(9.2.4) Please explain

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

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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The total volume of water withdrawals in CRC's operations is measured daily by metering and allocations. Belridge Complex utilized a large amount of produced water for enhanced oil recovery.

(9.2.4) Please explain

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

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The volume of water withdrawals is measured daily by metering and allocations for each source. Water quality is measured according to regulatory requirements varying from continual to monthly to quarterly or yearly. The State Water Resources Control Board and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards encouraged the use of recycled water to reduce demand on potable (i.e., drinking water) supplies and other sources. We ensure daily that the quality of this water used meets applicable standards.

(9.2.4) Please explain

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

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

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

(9.2.4) Please explain

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

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge volumes by destination are measured daily by metering and allocations. In 2025, we recycled or reclaimed nearly 100 percent of the produced water from our Kern Front Field for stream flood operations or local water district use, for example.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge volumes by destination are measured daily by metering and allocations. In 2025, we recycled or reclaimed nearly 100 percent of the produced water from our Kern Front Field for stream flood operations or delivered to water districts, for example.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(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

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

(9.2.4) Please explain

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

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

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

(9.2.4) Please explain

The produced water that is not recycled for local water districts was disposed of via reinjection into zones permitted by regulatory agencies under the Safe Drinking Water Act. California Senate Bill 1281 requires California oil and gas producers to submit detailed reports on sources and disposal of water used in their operations, which are publicly accessible through CalGEM's water use reporting website. Additionally, as of 2019 all discharge injection wells are required to be monitored and samples collected for analysis. Most process streams have some frequency of water quality analysis submitted per regulatory requirements under UIC or WDR.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

CRC does not emit nitrates, phosphates, and other priority substances to water as those compounds are not generally measurable in our process streams. However, CRC is part of the Central Valley Salinity Coalition (CV-SALTS) and is in discussion to participate in the Operational Prioritization & Optimization and the SAMP (Surveillance & Monitoring Program) wherein the evaluation will include TDS and salt loading to groundwater basin discharges. Overall, CRC has a low number of active ponds associated with the Water to Ag projects and which are subject to routine monitoring and sampling in accordance with state discharge permits.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

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

(9.2.4) Please explain

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

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

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

(9.2.4) Please explain

CRC produces more fresh water for beneficial uses than it uses. As such, CRC's net freshwater consumption is negative. As a net water supplier, CRC maintains strategic water-sharing agreements in regions where large amounts of water sourcing is required. Following the merger with Aera, water sourcing has become a more material risk due to the increased need for steam generation. In response, we are actively expanding beneficial water reuse projects to reduce freshwater consumption across operations. We continue to evaluate projects to replace freshwater with recycled water in our operations wherever feasible and reclaim even more water for beneficial uses.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

In 2025, approximately 75% of our produced water was recycled either through enhanced recovery or reclamation by local water districts for use in irrigation or groundwater recharge. Recycled/reused water is measured daily by metering and allocations.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Recycled water is the primary source of water used in our operations. The remaining portion was disposed of through regulated deep saline zone injection. We continue to evaluate additional recycling technologies and collaborate with CalGEM to further reduce our freshwater use. Our investment in water recycling has enabled CRC to become a net water supplier to local water districts helping protect the availability of high-quality water for nearby cities, towns, farms, and ranches. In addition, our Elk Hills Power Plant is set up to reuse freshwater for cooling approximately six times before discharged.

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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

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

(9.2.4) Please explain

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

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

217405

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ 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

Total water withdrawals in 2025 were about the same as. Total withdrawals include both freshwater withdrawals and produced water generated during oil and natural gas production, with produced water representing the majority of water managed by CRC. Freshwater scarcity, particularly in California, remains a key challenge. Accordingly, CRC continues to prioritize preserving freshwater resources while maximizing the beneficial reuse of produced water. Through continued investment in water treatment, recycling, and infrastructure, CRC remains a net water supplier, providing treated produced water to irrigation districts in the San Joaquin Valley and helping reduce groundwater depletion and protect freshwater availability for local communities. Looking ahead, CRC estimates total water withdrawals will remain higher than historical levels over the next five years, primarily reflecting the inclusion of Berry Corporation's operations following the merger completed on December 18, 2025, while continuing to evaluate opportunities to improve water recycling, operational efficiency, and reduce reliance on freshwater where feasible. Water volumes are compiled using operational monitoring and measurement systems. CRC considers changes of 5% or less to be "About the same," changes of more than 5% up to 20% to be "Higher/Lower," and changes greater than 20% to be "Much Higher/Lower."

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

215830

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much 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:

☒ Much higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total water discharges were higher in 2025 than in 2024 primarily due to the first full year of operations following CRC's merger with Aera Energy, which expanded the reporting boundary and increased produced water volumes managed across our operations. CRC's total water discharge includes produced water managed through regulated disposal pathways. Recycled water remains the primary source of water used in our operations, and CRC continues to maximize beneficial reuse of produced water through enhanced recover and offsite local water district reuse where feasible. The remaining produced water is managed through regulated disposal and discharge pathways in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements. CRC continues to evaluate additional water recycling technologies and collaborate with CalGEM and other agencies to further reduce freshwater demand. These efforts have enabled CRC to remain a net water supplier to local water districts, helping to protect the availability of high quality freshwater for nearby communities. While we anticipate along-term decrease in freshwater discharge due to these technologies, the merger with Berry Corporation will result in an increase in the immediate future. CRC considers changes of 5% or less to be "About the same," changes of more than 5% up to 20% to be "Higher/Lower," and changes greater than 20% to be "Much Higher/Lower."

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

1555

(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

Total freshwater consumption were higher in 2025 than in 2024 primarily due to the first full year of operations following CRC's merger with Aera Energy. Freshwater scarcity, especially given California's geography, remains a challenge. To address this issue, we not only seek to preserve freshwater resources but also contribute to providing a reliable and safe water supply to districts in San Joaquin Valley. Most of the water we manage is "produced water," a natural byproduct of oil and natural gas production. We treat over 4 billion gallons of produced water annually, supporting Central Valley water districts and helping to reduce groundwater depletion and the energy use related to re-injection. We anticipate a continued decrease in freshwater consumption year over year as we continue to evaluate additional recycling technologies and collaborate with CalGEM and other agencies to further reduce our freshwater use. Our investment in water recycling has enabled CRC to become a net water supplier to local water districts, helping protect the availability of high-quality water for local uses. CRC considers changes 5% or less to be "About the same", 5%-20% to be "Higher/Lower," and changes greater than 20% is considered as "Much Higher/Lower."

[Fixed row]

(9.2.3) In your oil & gas sector operations, what are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed (by business division), how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters)

212888

(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

Upstream water withdrawals in 2025 was higher than in 2024 due to the merger with Aera. Following the merger with Aera Energy, we expanded the scope of our water-related data collection and are evaluating historical data to inform future water-related goals and initiatives. We anticipate a continued decrease in freshwater withdrawal year over year as we continue to evaluate additional recycling technologies and collaborate with CalGEM and other agencies to further reduce our freshwater use. Recycled water is the primary source of water used in our operations. In 2025, approximately 75% of our produced water was recycled either through enhanced recovery or reclamation by local water districts for use in irrigation or groundwater recharge. The remaining portion was disposed of through regulated deep saline zone injection. We continue to evaluate additional recycling technologies and collaborate with local agencies to further reduce our freshwater use. Our investment in water recycling has enabled CRC to become a net water supplier, helping protect the availability of high-quality water for local use. CRC considers changes 5% or less to be "About the same", 5%-20% to be "Higher/Lower," and changes greater than 20% is considered as "Much Higher/Lower."

Total discharges – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters)

212685

(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

Upstream water discharges in 2025 were higher than in 2024 due to merging with Aera Energy. Following the merger with Aera Energy, we expanded the scope of our water-related data collection and are evaluating historical data to inform future water-related goals and initiatives. We anticipate a continued decrease in freshwater discharges year over year as we continue to evaluate additional recycling technologies and collaborate with CalGEM and other agencies to further reduce our freshwater use. Recycled water is the primary source of water used in our operations. In 2025, approximately 75% of our produced water was recycled either through enhanced recovery or reclamation by local water districts for use in irrigation or groundwater recharge. The remaining portion was disposed of through regulated deep saline zone injection. We continue to evaluate additional recycling technologies and collaborate with local agencies to further reduce our freshwater use. Our investment in water recycling has enabled CRC to become a net water supplier, helping protect the availability of high-quality water for local use. CRC considers changes 5% or less to be "About the same", 5%-20% to be "Higher/Lower," and changes greater than 20% is considered as "Much Higher/Lower."

Total consumption – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters)

204

(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

Upstream water consumption in 2025 was higher than in 2024 due to a full operation year with Aera Energy. Following the merger with Aera Energy, we expanded the scope of our water-related data collection and are evaluating historical data to inform future water-related goals and initiatives. We anticipate a continued decrease in freshwater consumption year over year as we continue to evaluate additional recycling technologies and collaborate with CalGEM and other agencies to further reduce our freshwater use. Recycled water is the primary source of water used in our operations. In 2025, approximately 75% of our produced water was recycled either through enhanced recovery or reclamation by local water districts for use in irrigation or groundwater recharge. The remaining portion was disposed of through regulated deep saline zone injection. We continue to evaluate additional recycling technologies and collaborate with CalGEM and other agencies to further reduce our freshwater use. Our investment in water recycling has enabled CRC to become a net water supplier, helping protect the availability of high-quality water for nearby cities, towns, farms, and ranches. CRC considers changes 5% or less to be "About the same", 5%-20% to be "Higher/Lower," and changes greater than 20% is considered as "Much Higher/Lower."

Total withdrawals – midstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters)

3150

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ 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

Midstream water withdrawals in 2025 were higher than in 2024 due to extended operation maintenance at the power plant in 2024. Freshwater scarcity, especially given California's geography, remains a challenge. To address this issue, we not only seek to preserve freshwater resources but also contribute to providing a reliable and safe water supply to districts in San Joaquin Valley. Most of the water we manage is "produced water," a natural byproduct of oil and natural gas production. We treat over 4 billion gallons of produced water annually, supporting Central Valley farmers and helping to reduce groundwater depletion and the energy use related to re-injection. We anticipate a continued decrease in freshwater withdrawal year over year as we continue to evaluate additional recycling technologies and collaborate with CalGEM and other agencies to further reduce our freshwater use. Our investment in water recycling has enabled CRC to become a net water supplier, helping protect the availability of high-quality water for nearby cities, towns, farms, and ranches. CRC considers changes 5% or less to be "About the same", 5%-20% to be "Higher/Lower," and changes greater than 20% is considered as "Much Higher/Lower."

Total discharges – midstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters)

96

(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:

☒ Other, please specify :Outages in 2024 required increased disposal of water for maintenance

(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

Midstream water discharges in 2025 were lower than in 2024 due to extended operation maintenance at the power plant in 2024. Freshwater scarcity, especially given California's geography, remains a challenge. To address this issue, we not only seek to preserve freshwater resources but also contribute to providing a reliable and safe water supply to districts in San Joaquin Valley. Most of the water we manage is "produced water," a natural byproduct of oil and natural gas production. We treat over 4 billion gallons of produced water annually, supporting Central Valley water districts and helping to reduce groundwater depletion and the energy use related to re-injection. We anticipate a continued decrease in freshwater withdrawal year over year as we continue to evaluate additional recycling technologies and collaborate with CalGEM and other agencies to further reduce our freshwater use. Our investment in water recycling has enabled CRC to become a net water supplier, helping protect the availability of high-quality water for nearby local communities. CRC considers changes 5% or less to be "About the same", 5%-20% to be "Higher/Lower," and changes greater than 20% is considered as "Much Higher/Lower."

Total consumption – midstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters)

2963

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(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

Midstream water consumption in 2025 were higher than in 2024 due to extended operation maintenance at the power plant in 2024. Freshwater scarcity, especially given California's geography, remains a challenge. To address this issue, we not only seek to preserve freshwater resources but also contribute to providing a reliable and safe water supply to districts in San Joaquin Valley for agricultural use. Most of the water we manage is "produced water," a natural byproduct of oil and natural gas production. We treat over 4 billion gallons of produced water annually, supporting Central Valley farmers and helping to reduce groundwater depletion and the energy use related to re-injection. We anticipate a continued decrease in freshwater withdrawal year over year as we continue to evaluate additional recycling technologies and collaborate with CalGEM and other agencies to further reduce our freshwater use. Our investment in water recycling has enabled CRC to become a net water supplier to agriculture, helping protect the availability of high-quality water for nearby cities, towns, farms, and ranches. CRC considers changes 5% or less to be "About the same", 5%-20% to be "Higher/Lower," and changes greater than 20% is considered as "Much Higher/Lower."

Total withdrawals – other business division

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Not relevant

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Not relevant

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

CRC does not have other business divisions

Total discharges – other business division

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Not relevant

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Not relevant

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

CRC does not have other business divisions

Total consumption – other business division

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Not relevant

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

CRC does not have other business divisions
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

6200

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

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

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Mergers and acquisitions

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

2.85

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Identification tool used

☒ WRI Aqueduct

☒ WWF Water Risk Filter

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

CRC's ongoing commitment to reducing freshwater dependency through expanded produced water recycling, water reuse programs, and continued operational efficiency improvements across its operational areas are routinely evaluated. While potential mergers or acquisitions could introduce near-term variability in total withdrawal volumes, CRC's water stewardship strategy is designed to decouple production growth from freshwater consumption over time. CRC considers changes 5% or less to be "About the same", 5%-20% to be "Higher/Lower," and changes greater than 20% is considered as "Much Higher/Lower."

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

(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 :Similar rainfall compared to prior year

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

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

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

395

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ 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

A higher volume of brackish surface water is withdrawn this reporting year compared to last reporting year due to injection optimization and a reduction in production. Brackish groundwater is withdrawn at Tidelands Source wells and measures a TDS of over 10,000 ppm.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

833

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ 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

Groundwater – renewable withdrawals increased significantly in 2025 relative to the 2024, primarily reflecting the first full operational year following CRC's acquisition of Aera Energy assets. The incorporation of Aera's operations expanded CRC's groundwater footprint. Sources include CRC-owned groundwater wells utilized for upstream oil and gas operations, as well as agricultural applications on CRC-operated surface locations.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

CRC does not use non-renewable groundwater.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

210849

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

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

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

CRC supplies produced water to local water districts in a meaningful quantity and at a rate unaffected by seasonal variations. CRC consistently produces more water for California water districts (approximately 4 billion gallons of treated, reclaimed water in 2025) than we consume for our own operations, which means we are a net water producer.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

4356

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

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

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

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

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

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

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

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

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

207136

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

CRC injects produced water in compliance with permits issued under the Clean Water Act's Class I and Class II injection programs. Injections occur into specific formations that are deemed to be void of water that has a beneficial use and with strict well construction and operational controls designed to protect groundwater that does have characteristics of beneficial use. Total water discharges in 2025 were about the same in 2024 due. Recycled water is the primary source of water used in our operations. In 2025, 75% of our produced water was recycled either through enhanced recovery or reclamation by local water districts for use in irrigation or groundwater recharge. The remaining portion was disposed of through regulated deep saline zone injection. We continue to evaluate recycling technologies and collaborate with CalGEM to further reduce freshwater use. We consider changes <5% as "About the same", 5%-20% as "Higher/Lower," and changes >20% as "Much Higher/Lower."

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

2969

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

CRC reduced discharges to third-party destinations in 2025 compared to 2024. CRC has continued to reduce fluids discharged to third-party destinations by continuing to improve injection capacities. The merger with Aera brought in additional large volume into the accounting for the CRC's total volume.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Indicate the highest level to which your wastewater is treated (either by your organization or a third party) before being discharged to the environment.

Quaternary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

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

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

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

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

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

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

210850

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☒ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☒ Sector-specific standards

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

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

No treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

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

Unknown

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

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

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

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

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

2

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

The Elk Hills Oil Field has been identified as one of CRC’s facilities which is exposed to substantive water-related risk. The total number of our plants in 2025 is approximately 168 (does not include Berry assets), which includes gas processing plants, power plants, and steam generators/plants. The majority of these facilities are within a region of water stress, however only one is identified to be exposed to water risks that have a substantive financial or strategic impact on CRC’s business.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

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

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

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Elk Hills Power Plant

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

The risk is associated with power generation, not with the ability to treat or utilize water within our fuel production

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☒ Other, please specify :Kern River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

35.2784

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-119.4669

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.12) Oil & gas sector business division

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream

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

3500

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

3500

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

3500

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

We are reporting higher water withdrawals and consumption in Elk Hills due to the 2024 extended operational maintenance at the power plant. CRC considers changes 5% or less to be "About the same", 5%-20% to be "Higher/Lower," and changes greater than 20% is considered as "Much Higher/Lower."

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Belridge Cogeneration Plants

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

The risk is associated with power generation, not with the ability to treat or utilize water within our oil production

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☒ Other, please specify :Tulare Lake Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

35.456

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-119.7246

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.12) Oil & gas sector business division

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream

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

1097

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

749

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

348

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

1097

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

We are reporting lower withdrawals and consumption at Belridge due to improved freshwater practices. CRC considers changes 5% or less to be "About the same", 5%-20% to be "Higher/Lower," and changes greater than 20% is considered as "Much Higher/Lower."

[Add row]

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

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

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

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

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

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

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

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

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

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

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

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

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

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

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

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

[Fixed row]

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

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

3669000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

16876.34

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

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

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.11.1) Provide water intensity information associated with your activities in the oil & gas sector.

Row 1

(9.11.1.1) Business division

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream

(9.11.1.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

225

(9.11.1.3) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☒ Freshwater withdrawals

(9.11.1.4) Denominator

Select from:

☒ Barrel of oil equivalent

(9.11.1.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.11.1.6) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.11.1.7) Use of the metric within the organization

- Select all that apply
- ☒ Incorporate into risk management procedures
 - ☒ Inform investment strategy
 - ☒ Monitor progress against targets

(9.11.1.8) Please explain

CRC's freshwater withdrawal intensity for upstream operations reflects the company's ongoing commitment to reducing freshwater dependency across its California oil and gas operations. The current 2025 intensity value reflects a decline relative to 2024, driven by targeted freshwater reduction efforts including expanded produced water recycling, reuse of treated water for local water district use, and operational efficiencies achieved following the integration of Aera Energy assets.

[Add row]

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

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

- Select from:
- ☒ Federal Water Pollution Control Act / Clean Water Act (United States Regulation)

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

Select from:

☒ More than 80%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

CRC is an independent oil and natural gas company operating in CA. Over 80% of our revenue comes from oil and gas products containing hazardous substances regulated by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and Clean Water Act. In compliance, we continue to enhance automated systems for monitoring pipelines and facilities to minimize potential releases and ensure rapid spill detection and response. Our asset integrity program prioritizes inspection, maintenance, and corrosion prevention across pipelines and gathering lines. We invest in secondary containment, operator training, and routine audits. We are the first oil and gas company in CA to sign a statewide Project Labor Agreement with the State Building and Construction Trades Council, ensuring a skilled local workforce. Our teams conduct regular inspections, supported by third-party risk engineers and oversight from regulatory agencies. Our year-round emergency response program deploys personnel, contractors, and local responders to address incidents. In alignment with AB 1197, which updated the state's Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act, CRC was an early adopter of certified Spill Management Team (SMT). We achieved full SMT certification in 2023 and successfully maintained it in 2025 through the Office of Spill Prevention and Response. In 2025, we expanded our SMT to further strengthen our spill response. As California's first certified oil and gas operator, CRC demonstrates leadership in environmental stewardship.

[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.14.2) Value chain stage where low water impact is assessed

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(9.14.3) Indicator used to assess water impact

Water quantity

☒ Lower water withdrawal/consumption than conventional processes

(9.14.4) Have you used a certification standard to classify your products/services as low water impact?

Select from:

☒ No

(9.14.5) Definition used to classify low water impact

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

(9.14.7) Please explain

CRC's Water Management Team works with local water districts and state agencies to implement conservation and recycling projects to sustain freshwater resources in the communities where we operate. We have invested in significant infrastructure, equipment, and operating procedures to efficiently recycle and reclaim approximately 90% of our produced water at our Kern Front field to provide to local water districts. This has not only reduced the need to purchase freshwater but has also made CRC a net supplier of water – delivering approximately 4.6 billion gallons of reclaimed water to local water districts. Through the water-to-ag program, we support Central Valley water districts and help reduce groundwater depletion and the energy use related to re-injection.

[Fixed row]

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

	Target set in this category	Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance
Water pollution	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years
Water withdrawals	Select from:	Select from:

	Target set in this category	Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance
	☒ Yes	☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Select from: ☒ Yes	
Other	Select from: ☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	

[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 1

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Business activity

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☒ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/30/2022

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

5837064

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

4085945

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

4092611

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2022, our Board of Directors adopted a Freshwater Usage Reduction ESG goal to reduce freshwater usage in our low carbon intensity fuel production by 30% from our 2022 baseline by 2025. This target only covers our oil and gas production activities and excludes all other sites (such as electricity generation, office buildings, etc.).

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

By the end of 2023, CRC met its 30% freshwater reduction goal from the 2022 baseline—two years early—through conservation and recycling projects led by engineers and operators. Since then CRC has continued to make improvements in our water systems. Key improvements include mechanical integrity improvements, metering and surveillance improvements, Cogen Blowdown Reuse, and facility consolidations. Since 2022 CRC's usage has continued to decrease year over year.

(9.15.1.16) Is this a science-based target according to SBTN?

Select from:

☒ No

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

CRC's Freshwater Usage Reduction Goal targeted a 30% reduction in freshwater use in our low carbon intensity fuel production by 2035 from a 2022 baseline—exceeding California's voluntary 15% reduction goal. This target was established by new leadership and board members who pushed progress even before baseline data was finalized, using historical estimates. CRC met this goal ahead of schedule, and with our operational footprint further expanded by the Aera and Berry mergers, we are now in the process of reviewing and setting a new target to reflect the combined organization. Given California's water challenges—and water's critical role in producing crude oil, natural gas, and NGLs—CRC remains committed to using water safely and reliably while reducing consumption. CRC consistently provides more water to California water districts than we consume, making us a net water provider. In 2025, CRC delivered about 4.6 billion gallons of treated, reclaimed water for local water districts and helping reduce groundwater depletion and energy use from re-injection. We continue implementing reduction initiatives to limit operational impact and support long-term stewardship. We also stay in close contact with water suppliers and align efforts with California's Making Conservation a Way of Life regulation to avoid disruptions and promote conservation

Row 2

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 2

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☒ Reduction in concentration of pollutants

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

100

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target's coverage encompasses all our oil and gas operations, and it excludes water used for electricity production as process cooling.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Each year, CRC ensures compliance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and Clean Water Act at 100% of production sites, with regular monitoring and reporting. We've expanded automated systems for pipeline and well monitoring to quickly detect and mitigate spills. Our asset integrity program prioritizes pipeline, facility, and gathering line maintenance, supported by corrosion control, secondary containment, and operator training. Audits are conducted by internal teams, third-party engineers, and regulators. Our year-round emergency response program coordinates with contractors and local responders. Under AB 1197, which updated California's spill prevention law, CRC became the first certified oil and gas operator with an in-house SMT. We achieved full SMT certification in 2023 and maintained it in 2024 through OSPR. In 2025, we onboarded additional SMT members to enhance our spill response and reinforce our environmental stewardship.

(9.15.1.16) Is this a science-based target according to SBTN?

Select from:

☒ No

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

CRC continues to be in 100% compliance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and Clean Water Act year-over-year

Row 3

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 3

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☒ Other WASH, please specify :Maintenance of WASH services to employees

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

100

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

There are no exclusions to this target coverage as it encompasses all our relevant sites (i.e. 100% of employee worksites)

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all CRC workers is measured daily by onsite safety personnel (contractors and CRC health, safety, and environmental (HSE) Team), as we follow CRC's standard health and safety protocols. WASH services are a critical aspect of safe work practices and provided at 100% of employee worksites.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

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

[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☒ Land/water protection

☒ Land/water management

☒ Species management

☒ Education & awareness

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☒ Yes, we use indicators	Select all that apply ☒ State and benefit indicators ☒ Response indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

N/A

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

N/A

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

N/A

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

N/A

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

N/A

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

CRC primarily uses California Conservation Plan Boundaries, which identify areas covered by Natural Community Conservation Plans (NCCPs), as well as the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's Areas of Conservation Emphasis to evaluate biodiversity, habitat connectivity, and conservation priorities across its operating areas. As part of our commitment to responsible land stewardship, we seek to minimize impacts on sensitive habitats and protected species while complying with applicable state and federal environmental regulations, including CEQA. Approximately 1% sites with protected conservation status, reflecting our efforts to balance responsible energy production with habitat conservation. We continue to maintain three Wildlife Habitat Council (WHC)-certified conservation sites at THUMS Islands, Bolsa Chica Wetlands, and Elk Hills, supporting habitat restoration, invasive species management, and protection of threatened and endangered species. In 2025, CRC continued monitoring endangered San Joaquin kit fox habitats at Elk Hills, expanded sustainable vegetation management through targeted grazing, supported native plant conservation and legless lizard research, and implemented bird relocation measures to protect avian species near operations. CRC also continued its partnership with The Nature Conservancy, providing approximately \$205,000 during the 2024-2025 project year to support the acquisition of approximately 1,057 acre-feet of conservation water in Kern County to create and maintain wetland habitat for shorebirds and other wildlife. Through these efforts, CRC continues to integrate biodiversity conservation into operational planning while supporting habitat preservation and ecosystem resilience across California.

[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Our Elk Hills Field in Kern County is home to the Elk Hills Habitat Conservation Area, spanning more than 8,000 acres dedicated to protecting threatened and endangered species while preserving Indigenous American cultural resources. This diverse landscape includes lower Sonoran grassland, valley saltbush scrub, and valley sink scrub, all carefully managed through controlled grazing and annual ecological monitoring. To support the long-term health of these ecosystems, CRC conducts annual monitoring activities, including residual dry matter sampling, spotlight surveys, botanical surveys, and small mammal surveys to track key indicators of biodiversity. Elk Hills provides critical habitat for a variety of protected species, including the San Joaquin kit fox, blunt-nosed leopard lizard, giant kangaroo rat, Tipton kangaroo rat, San Joaquin antelope squirrel, western burrowing owl, and native plant species. In 2025, CRC continued monitoring the artificial dens installed to support the federally endangered and California-threatened San Joaquin kit fox, recording 39 observations during the year, with activity indicating that conservation efforts remain on track to support population growth. CRC also installed additional signage to help minimize disturbance to conservation areas and continued habitat monitoring and conservation research, including native plant conservation and legless lizard monitoring programs. CRC maintains a 50-year permit with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife that, at full field development, preserves an additional 17,500 acres of habitat in perpetuity. The resulting 25,500-acre conservation area occupies more than half of the Elk Hills Field and supports California's 30x30 conservation initiative. The Elk Hills Conservation Area remained Wildlife Habitat Council (WHC) certified in 2025, continuing CRC's long-standing recognition for proactive environmental stewardship and habitat conservation. During 2025, CRC continued routine oil field maintenance and operational activities, including infrastructure maintenance and well work, while implementing Conservation Plan mitigation measures such as site-specific environmental training, pre-activity biological surveys, and operational controls to minimize potential impacts to sensitive habitats and species.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Project design

☒ Physical controls

- ☒ Operational controls
- ☒ Other, please specify :Partnerships with biodiversity organizations

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

In the San Joaquin Valley, all conservation lands are fenced off to protect the native habitat. We conduct annual biological surveys to monitor species populations and ecosystem health, working with the California Bureau of Land Management (BLM) on habitat restoration programs including hydroseeding and native shrub reseeded. CRC also prioritizes minimizing our operational footprint by maximizing the use of existing well pads, access roads, pipeline corridors, and production facilities for expansion or new activities. The company operates in compliance with the Programmatic Biological Opinion on Oil and Gas Activities on BLM lands, which requires operators to minimize new land disturbance within the lands managed by the BLM in the San Joaquin Valley. To further protect wildlife, CRC provides in-person training on wildlife recognition and habitat protection for all employees and service providers involved in a project before work begins. We also collaborate with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) to conduct biological monitoring of our operations. To measure the effectiveness of our conservation efforts, we track land use activities across our sites using CDFW conservation credits, a mechanism that incentivizes landowners to protect natural resources. In California, CDFW determines the value of these credits based on both the acreage of land placed into conservation easements and the ecological value of the habitat, including the species it supports. Lands must be formally protected through approved Habitat Conservation Plans (HCP) or other recognized conservation easements. Each HCP outlines permitted activities and ongoing monitoring requirements, helping ensure long-term habitat protection and regulatory compliance.

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- ☒ United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Bolsa Chica Ecological Reserve

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

406

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

We have oil and gas infrastructure (such as wells and pipelines) located directly in the Ecological Reserve. Therefore, they may have a direct effect on the native wildlife and species living there.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Operational controls

☒ Restoration

☒ Other, please specify :Partnerships with biodiversity organizations

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

CRC has oil and gas infrastructure (such as wells and pipelines) located directly in the Ecological Reserve. Therefore, they may have a direct effect on the native wildlife and species living there. All disturbance work is managed through the onsite reserve manager to ensure mitigations and any potential impact is limited. In addition, we conduct company-wide, project-related and area-related trainings that teach our employees how and when to stop working when biodiversity issues arise and other proper conservation procedures. CRC also supports the removal of certain invasive species and the replanting of native species to help restore the habitat in connection with the Bolsa Chica Invasive Species Project in Huntington Beach. CRC continues to restore habitats by removing invasive species and replanting native vegetation as part of the Bolsa Chica Invasive Species Project in Huntington Beach. In 2024, we partnered with California Fish and Wildlife and the Bolsa Chica Conservancy for a critical environmental restoration project to remove Limonium Sea Lavender, which is a non-native invasive plant that threatens the balance

of the Bolsa Chica Wetlands. In recognition of our continued conservation work, the WHC recertified the Bolsa Chica Wetlands Ecosystem in 2024 for CRC's proactive environmental management.

Row 3

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☒ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☒ United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Coles Levee Ecosystem Preserve

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☒ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

2667

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

CRC conducts oil and natural gas extraction, production, distribution, environmental management, and decommissioning activities within the Coles Levee Ecosystem Preserve (CLEP). Projects are reviewed under applicable preserve requirements and project-specific permits or authorizations. Depending on the nature and location of the work, protective measures may include site-specific environmental training, pre-activity biological surveys or monitoring, avoidance buffers, and other measures designed to protect sensitive species and habitats. Project locations and their proximity to sensitive biological resources are evaluated using site-specific mapping and biological assessments. To minimize new habitat disturbance, CRC uses existing well pads, roads, pipeline corridors, rights-of-way, and other previously

disturbed areas where practicable. When facilities are decommissioned and the associated areas are no longer required for operations, disturbed sites are restored in accordance with applicable preserve and regulatory requirements, including revegetation with appropriate native species where required.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Project design
☒ Operational controls
☒ Other, please specify :Partnerships with biodiversity organizations

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Coles Levee is located in the San Joaquin Valley (SJV), where CRC works under a migratory bird relocation plan. Through habitat destruction, our activities at this site could negatively affect biodiversity. CRC integrated Aera Energy's legacy conservation program through the Coles Levee Ecological Preserve (CLEP), a 6,059-acre conservation area in Kern County. The preserve was established in 1992 as part of the ARCO Western Energy Habitat Conservation Plan (AWEHCP) to mitigate the impacts of energy development on sensitive species and their habitats in the San Joaquin Valley. CLEP serves as a national model for balancing energy production with ecological preservation, demonstrating that sustainability and responsible resource development can successfully coexist. The CLEP programs focus on habitat restoration, biodiversity monitoring, invasive species control, and sustainable land-use planning, all of which enhance climate resilience. Scientific monitoring programs are also in place to assess wildlife populations, habitat trends, and ecosystem health, ensuring compliance with state and federal conservation regulations, including the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). Wetlands and native vegetation in the preserve contribute to natural carbon sequestration, which contributes to soil stabilization, water retention, and long-term habitat resilience.

Row 4

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Landslide and Pleito areas

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

712

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

CRC's operations in the Landslide and Pleito areas include oil and gas activities such as drilling, extraction, production, and distribution. Infrastructure in these areas includes wells, pipelines, storage tanks, and production facilities. CRC overlaps approximately 712 hectares of the Wind Wolves Preserve, where decommissioned areas are restored and remediated according to each preserve's specifications and long-term conservation goals. No venting or flaring occurs in these locations, with operations focused on minimizing habitat disturbance by utilizing pre-existing infrastructure.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Operational controls
- ☒ Restoration
- ☒ Other, please specify :Partnerships with biodiversity organizations

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

CRC's activities in the Landslide and Pleito areas could potentially impact biodiversity through habitat disruption. Although no formal biodiversity management plan exists, CRC works closely with the preserve managers to mitigate potential harm. Operational planning integrates existing infrastructure to minimize new disturbances, and CRC implements environmental awareness training and SOPs to avoid and reduce impacts. Regular biological assessments, exclusion zones, and habitat restoration post-decommissioning are employed to mitigate biodiversity risks. Collaboration with preserve managers ensures that CRC's actions align with the conservation goals of the area.

Row 5

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- ☒ United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Grizzly Island Wildlife Area

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- ☒ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

355

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

CRC operates gas-producing wells and associated facilities within the Grizzly Island Wildlife Area, which includes three wells, a compressor, a separator, and an underground gas pipeline along the public right of way on Grizzly Island Rd. CRC our biodiversity and environmental stewardship policy and manual to minimize potential impacts. While operations were temporarily suspended due to high water levels, CRC adheres to strict environmental stewardship practices. All activities are focused on minimizing the operational footprint by utilizing pre-existing worksites, such as well pads, roads, and pipelines, to prevent new disturbances.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Project design

☒ Operational controls

☒ Other, please specify :Partnership with biodiversity organization

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

CRC acknowledges that through habitat disturbance, activities in the Grizzly Island Wildlife Area could potentially harm biodiversity. While there is no formal habitat management plan, CRC collaborates with the wildlife area manager to ensure operations avoid areas with high biodiversity concentrations. By adhering to this approach and implementing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) aimed at minimizing the environmental footprint, CRC mitigates potential biodiversity impacts without disrupting critical habitats.

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☒ Methane emissions

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☒ Other climate change verification standard, please specify :The MiQ Standard

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

California Resources Corporation (CRC) has achieved MiQ Grade A certification for its Los Angeles Basin, San Joaquin Basin and Ventura Basin assets, highlighting the company's commitment to reducing methane emissions and leading in sustainable energy practices. The MiQ certification process involves an annual, rigorous verification of methane emissions intensity, specifically focusing on CRC's direct operations within selected facilities. This certification underscores the effectiveness of CRC's methane management and reduction strategies, particularly within our core production basins. The scope of the MiQ certification covers CRC's natural gas production activities, where methane emissions are most significant. The verification process assesses emissions data from various sources, including process equipment, venting, and fugitive emissions. CRC's Grade A certification reflects a low methane intensity, verified by independent third-party auditors who ensure the accuracy and reliability of the data provided. CRC's MiQ certification process is designed to provide a high level of assurance, confirming that the methane emissions data has been thoroughly scrutinized and that the company's management practices meet the stringent criteria set by MiQ. This high assurance level ensures that stakeholders can confidently rely on CRC's reported methane intensity data, knowing it has been independently verified and accurately reflects the company's operational performance. While the MiQ certification focuses on methane emissions from our production operations, certain areas or data points may be excluded if they do not significantly contribute to overall methane emissions or if reliable data cannot be obtained. These exclusions are carefully considered to maintain the integrity and focus of the certification process.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

MiQ Certification pages - LA Basin, SJV, Ventura.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☒ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☒ California Mandatory GHG Reporting Regulations (Californian Air Resources Board regulations)

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

CRC's electricity purchases are verified as part of our annual verification process under CARB.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

CRC GHG S1 & S2 Combined Verification Statements.pdf

[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Sustainability Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]

