

equity emissions, continued

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	SASB	ipieca
Direct GHG emissions (scope 1) – all GHGs (million tonnes CO₂e), continued							
Downstream – all GHGs (million tonnes CO₂e)⁹	18	20	20	20	20	EM-RM-110a.1	CCE4: C3
CO ₂ (million tonnes)	18	19	19	20	20		
CH ₄ (million tonnes CH ₄) ⁷	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.01		
CH ₄ (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ⁷	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		
Other GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e)	< 0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	< 0.1		
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) – all GHGs (million tonnes CO₂e)	7	8	9	8	10	EM-EP-110a.2	CCE4: C3
CO ₂ (million tonnes)	7	8	8	8	9		
CH ₄ (million tonnes CH ₄) ⁷	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02		
CH ₄ (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ⁷	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4		
Other GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e)	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1		
Volume of flares (thousand mmscf) ¹⁰	—	—	—	—	10		
Chemicals – all GHGs (million tonnes CO₂e)^{11, 12}	4	4	4	4	4		CCE4: C3
CO ₂ (million tonnes)	4	4	4	4	4		
CH ₄ (million tonnes CH ₄) ⁷	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		
CH ₄ (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ⁷	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1		
Other GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e)	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1		
Other – all GHGs (million tonnes CO₂e)¹³	1	1	1	1	1		CCE4: C3
CO ₂ (million tonnes)	1	1	1	1	1		
CH ₄ (million tonnes CH ₄) ⁷	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		
CH ₄ (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ⁷	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1		
Other GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e)	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1		

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equity emissions, continued

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	SASB	ipieca
Emissions associated with exported electricity and steam – all GHGs (million tonnes CO₂e)¹⁴	1	1	< 1	< 1	< 1		CCE4: C3/A6
Upstream – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ⁶	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1		
Midstream – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e)	0	0	0	0	0		
Downstream – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ⁹	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1		
LNG – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e)	0	0	0	0	0		
Chemicals – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ^{11,12}	0	0	0	0	0		
Other – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ¹³	< 1	1	< 1	< 1	< 1		
Direct biogenic CO₂ emissions (million tonnes CO₂)¹⁵	—	—	—	0.07	0.13		
indirect GHG emissions from imported energy (scope 2)^{2,4,5,16}							CCE4: C2/C3
Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy (scope 2), market-based – all GHGs (million tonnes CO₂e)	4	4	4	4	4		
Upstream – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ⁶	1	1	1	1	2		
Midstream – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e)	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1		
Downstream – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ⁹	1	1	1	1	1		
LNG – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e)	0	0	0	0	0		
Chemicals – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ^{11,12}	1	1	1	1	1		
Other – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ¹³	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1		
Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy (scope 2), location-based – all GHGs (million tonnes CO₂e)	—	—	—	5	4		
Upstream – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ⁶	—	—	—	2	2		
Midstream – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e)	—	—	—	< 1	< 1		
Downstream – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ⁹	—	—	—	1	1		
LNG – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e)	—	—	—	0	0		
Chemicals – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ^{11,12}	—	—	—	1	1		
Other – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ¹³	—	—	—	< 1	< 1		

equity emissions, continued

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	SASB	ipieca
indirect GHG emissions (scope 3) ¹⁷							CCE4: A2
Category 11 use of sold products – production method – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e)	412	408	391	405	432		
Category 11 use of sold products – throughput method – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e)	372	389	391	406	417		
Category 11 use of sold products – sales method – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e)	583	611	668	690	717		
Indirect biogenic CO ₂ emissions (million tonnes CO ₂) ¹⁵							
Category 11 use of sold products – throughput method (million tonnes CO ₂)	—	—	—	3	1		
Category 11 use of sold products – sales method (million tonnes CO ₂)	—	—	—	14	14		
third-party verification ¹⁸							
Assurance level	Limited	Limited	Reasonable	Reasonable	Reasonable		
Assurance provider	ERM CVS	DNV	DNV	DNV	DNV		

operated emissions

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	SASB	ipieca
direct GHG emissions (scope 1)^{2,3,4}							
Direct GHG emissions (scope 1) – all GHGs (million tonnes CO₂e)	56	57	53	52	53		CCE4: C1/A1
Upstream – all GHGs (million tonnes CO₂e)	30	29	24	23	23	EM-EP-110a.1	CCE4: C3
CO ₂ (million tonnes)	28	26	22	21	21		
CH ₄ (million tonnes CH ₄) ⁷	0.11	0.12	0.09	0.08	0.07		
CH ₄ (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ⁷	2.7	3.0	2.3	1.9	2.1		
Other GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	< 0.1		
Upstream flaring (subset of scope 1) – all GHGs (million tonnes CO₂e)	6	7	4	4	4	EM-EP-110a.2	CCE7: C4
CO ₂ (million metric tons)	5	6	4	4	4		
CH ₄ (million tonnes CH ₄) ⁷	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01		
CH ₄ (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ⁷	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3		
Other GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e)	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1		
Volume of flares (thousand mmscf) ⁸	90	100	60	60	50		CCE7: A1
Midstream – all GHGs (million tonnes CO₂e)	1	1	1	1	1	EM-MD-110a.1	CCE4: C3
CO ₂ (million tonnes)	1	1	1	1	1		
CH ₄ (million tonnes CH ₄) ⁷	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		
CH ₄ (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ⁷	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.1	0.1		
Other GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e)	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1		
Downstream – all GHGs (million tonnes CO₂e)⁹	14	15	14	15	15	EM-RM-110a.1	CCE4: C3
CO ₂ (million tonnes)	14	14	14	15	15		
CH ₄ (million tonnes CH ₄) ⁷	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		
CH ₄ (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ⁷	0.1	0.1	0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1		
Other GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e)	< 0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	< 0.1		

operated emissions table continues on [page 14](#)

operated emissions, continued

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	SASB	ipieca
Direct GHG emissions (scope 1) – all GHGs (million tonnes CO₂e), continued							
LNG – all GHGs (million tonnes CO₂e)	9	11	12	12	13	EM-EP-110a.2	CCE4: C3
CO ₂ (million tonnes)	9	11	12	12	12		
CH ₄ (million tonnes CH ₄) ⁷	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02		
CH ₄ (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ⁷	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6		
Other GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e)	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1		
Volume of flares (thousand mmscf) ¹⁰	—	—	—	—	10		
Chemicals – all GHGs (million tonnes CO₂e)¹¹	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1		CCE4: C3
CO ₂ (million tonnes)	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1		
CH ₄ (million tonnes CH ₄) ⁷	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		
CH ₄ (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ⁷	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1		
Other GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e)	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1		
Other – all GHGs (million tonnes CO₂e)¹³	1	1	1	1	1		CCE4: C3
CO ₂ (million tonnes)	1	1	1	1	1		
CH ₄ (million tonnes CH ₄) ⁷	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		
CH ₄ (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ⁷	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1		
Other GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e)	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1		
Emissions associated with exported electricity and steam – all GHGs (million tonnes CO₂e)¹⁴	1	1	< 1	< 1	< 1		CCE4: C3/A6
Upstream – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e)	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1		
Midstream – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e)	0	0	0	0	0		
Downstream – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ⁹	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1		
LNG – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e)	0	0	0	0	0		
Chemicals – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ¹¹	0	0	0	0	0		
Other – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ¹³	< 1	1	< 1	< 1	< 1		
Direct biogenic CO₂ emissions (million tonnes CO₂)¹⁵	—	—	—	0.04	0.06		

operated emissions, continued

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	SASB	ipieca
indirect GHG emissions from imported energy (scope 2)^{2, 4, 16}							CCE4: C2/C3
Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy (scope 2), market-based – all GHGs (million tonnes CO₂e)	1	2	1	1	2		
Upstream – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e)	1	1	1	1	1		
Midstream – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e)	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1		
Downstream – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ⁹	< 1	1	1	1	1		
LNG – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e)	0	0	0	0	0		
Chemicals – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ¹¹	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1		
Other – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ¹³	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1		
Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy (scope 2), location-based – all GHGs (million tonnes CO₂e)	—	—	—	2	2		
Upstream – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e)	—	—	—	1	1		
Midstream – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e)	—	—	—	< 1	< 1		
Downstream – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ⁹	—	—	—	1	1		
LNG – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e)	—	—	—	0	0		
Chemicals – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ¹¹	—	—	—	< 1	< 1		
Other – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ¹³	—	—	—	< 1	< 1		

operated emissions table continues on [page 16](#)

operated emissions, continued

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	SASB	ipieca
indirect GHG emissions (scope 3)¹⁷							CCE4: A2
Category 11 use of sold products – production method – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e)	588	621	592	576	616		
Category 11 use of sold products – throughput method – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e)	392	450	442	295	324		
Indirect biogenic CO₂ emissions (million tonnes CO₂)¹⁵							
Category 11 use of sold products – throughput method (million tonnes CO ₂)	—	—	—	3	1		
GHG mitigation							
Carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS) – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ¹⁹	3	1	1	2	2		CCE3: A6
Renewable Energy Credits (RECs for indirect emissions) – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ²⁰	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1		CCE3: A7
Offsets – all GHGs (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ²¹	2	13	10	5	8		

notes to pages 9 through 23

- 1 See [equations](#) methodology.
- 2 Unless otherwise noted, Scope 1 and Scope 2 data collected as of February 12, 2025. Data include estimates.
- 3 Scope 1 includes direct emissions excluding biogenic carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. For reporting, Chevron may include indirect sources of GHG emissions within Scope 1 that are outside of the traditional Scope 1 definition such as GHG emissions from processes like drilling and completions, and tolling agreements up to the point of third-party custody transfer of the oil or gas product. Direct GHG emissions related to production of energy in the form of electricity or steam exported or sold to a third party are included in the reported Scope 1 emissions to align with Ipieca's *Sustainability Reporting Guidance for the Oil & Gas Industry* (2020). Chevron's Scope 1 includes emissions of seven GHGs – carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃).
- 4 Calculation methods for Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions are based on the American Petroleum Institute's *Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry* (2021) or, where relevant, local regulatory reporting methodologies.
- 5 When a nonoperated joint venture (NOJV) provides consolidated emissions data, Chevron seeks to allocate its equity share of those emissions to the most representative scope and GHG based on best available knowledge of the NOJV's operations.
- 6 Consistent with our financial accounting, Venezuela NOJV emissions have not been included for emissions reporting since 2021.
- 7 We provide methane emissions data and intensity performance as a mass of methane as well as a mass of CO₂e. To convert from methane to CO₂e, we use the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) *Fifth Assessment Report* (AR5) 100-year global warming potential (GWP), except in a limited number of cases where (1) GWP values from IPCC's *Sixth Assessment Report* (AR6) are required to be used for regulatory reporting or (2) a NOJV has chosen to use the AR6 GWP values. In cases where NOJVs provide their data only on a CO₂e basis, we use the AR5 GWP value.
- 8 For years 2020 to 2022, where flaring emissions were calculated based on mass or reported in aggregate, not all volumes were included. Starting 2023, all volumes are included.
- 9 Downstream includes emissions from refineries, terminals, marketing and distribution, including renewable fuels. Chemical and base oil facilities located within refineries are included in refinery emissions.
- 10 2024 is the first year reporting liquefied natural gas (LNG) flare volumes.
- 11 Chemicals includes emissions from stand-alone chemical, additive and lubricant facilities.
- 12 **Chevron Phillips Chemical Company, LLC** data received April 2, 2025.
- 13 Other includes, but is not limited to, GHG emissions from energy management, corporate aviation and real estate services.
- 14 Exported emissions are direct GHG emissions related to production of energy in the form of electricity or steam that are exported or sold to a third party. Direct GHG emissions related to production of energy in the form of electricity or steam exported or sold to a third party are included in the reported Scope 1 emissions for each segment.
- 15 Biogenic CO₂ emissions from the combustion or bio-degradation of biomass are not included in scopes but reported separately, as recommended by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD)/World Resources Institute's (WRI) *The Greenhouse Gas Protocol, A corporate accounting and reporting standard – Revised edition* (2004) and *Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard* (2011).
- 16 Scope 2 includes indirect emissions from imported electricity and steam. CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O are accounted for in Chevron's Scope 2 emissions. Scope 2 emissions are accounted for using the market-based approach as described in the World Resources Institute's (WRI) *GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance* (2015), including calculating Scope 2 emissions net of contractual instruments such as renewable energy credits (RECs). Reporting of Scope 2 location-based emissions started in 2023.
- 17 Chevron calculates emissions from third-party use of sold products in alignment with methods in Category 11 of Ipieca's *Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions* (2016). Emissions are based on aggregate production, throughput and sales numbers that include renewable fuels.
- 18 For assurance statements, visit [GHG emissions management](#). Figures in assurance statements may vary from figures reported in each subsequent Corporate Sustainability Report due to restatements and assurance scope. 2024 assurance excludes Chevron Phillips Chemical Company, LLC data.
- 19 Carbon capture, utilization and storage includes both CO₂ sold to third parties and CO₂ (and other gas) injected for carbon storage.
- 20 RECs are credits generated from renewable electricity generation within the United States that are retired by Chevron. Reported Scope 2 emissions are net of contractual instruments such as RECs.
- 21 Offsets are credits generated from the avoidance or reduction of GHG emissions or the removal of GHGs from the atmosphere that are retired by Chevron, excluding RECs. Includes offsets retired in compliance programs. For programs with multiyear compliance periods, offsets are reported in the calendar year they are retired.
- 22 Total energy consumption includes energy generated from Chevron's operations and imported energy. Exported energy is not subtracted from the total.
- 23 Manufacturing Energy Index (MEI) (Refining) is an analysis of Chevron's refining energy performance based on the Solomon Energy Intensity Index methodology. Chevron's MEI includes the refining assets at Chevron's operated and nonoperated joint venture refineries.
- 24 For compiling and reporting air emissions data, Chevron follows regulatory definitions of VOC. SOx emissions include SO₂ and SO₃, reported as SO₂-equivalent. NOx emissions include NO and NO₂ (reported as NO₂-equivalent) and exclude N₂O.
- 25 Fresh water withdrawn from the environment is defined per local legal definitions. If no local definition exists, fresh water is defined as water extracted, directly or indirectly, from surface water, groundwater or rainwater that has a total dissolved solids concentration of less than or equal to 2,000 mg/L. Fresh water withdrawn does not include effluent or recycled/reclaimed water from municipal or other industrial wastewater treatment systems, as this water is reported under nonfresh water withdrawn.

Nonfresh water withdrawn could include: seawater; brackish groundwater or surface water; reclaimed wastewater from another municipal or industrial facility; desalinated water; or remediated groundwater used for industrial purposes.

Produced water is excluded from fresh water withdrawn, fresh water consumed and nonfresh water withdrawn. Water quantities may be determined using direct measurement techniques or engineering estimation methods.
- 26 Refining includes data from refineries, including chemical and base oil facilities located within refineries.
- 27 Other includes, but is not limited to, chemical and lubricant facilities, as well as real estate services.