



Diamondback Energy Inc

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

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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Contents

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

Diamondback Energy, Inc. is an independent oil and natural gas company headquartered in Midland, Texas focused on the acquisition, development, exploration and exploitation of unconventional, onshore oil and natural gas reserves in the Permian Basin in West Texas. Our upstream operations consist primarily of the horizontal development of oil-bearing formations within the Midland Basin and Delaware Basin, both of which are part of the larger Permian Basin in West Texas and New Mexico. Additionally, our publicly traded subsidiary, Viper Energy, Inc., owns mineral and royalty interests in the Permian Basin. Our midstream operations own, operate, develop, and acquire midstream infrastructure assets in the Midland and Delaware Basins of the Permian Basin. We refer to Diamondback, together with its consolidated subsidiaries, as "we," "us," "our," or "the Company". This questionnaire contains forward-looking statements as defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). All statements, other than historical facts, that address activities that Diamondback assumes, plans, expects, believes, intends or anticipates (and other similar expressions) will, should or may occur in the future are forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements are based on management's current beliefs, based on currently available information, as to the outcome and timing of future events, including the current industry and macroeconomic conditions, commodity pricing environment, production levels, any future regulatory actions affecting Diamondback, the impact of public health crises, acquisitions and sales of assets and drilling and capital expenditure plans. These forward-looking statements involve certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond Diamondback's control and could cause the actual results or developments to differ materially from those currently anticipated by the management of Diamondback. Information

concerning these risks and other factors can be found in Diamondback's filings with the SEC, including its reports on Forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K. Diamondback undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.
[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.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2024

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

5 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

4 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

2 years
[Fixed row]

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

11066000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

FANG

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

[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

Upstream

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.8) Primary reason for not mapping your upstream value chain or any value chain stages

Select from:

- Not an immediate strategic priority

(1.24.9) Explain why your organization has not mapped its upstream value chain or any value chain stages

Not identified as strategically material.

[Fixed row]

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

	Plastics mapping	Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain	Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Judged to be unimportant or not relevant	N/A

[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)

1

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

This time horizon aligns with Diamondback's short-term environmental targets and financial and operational guidance.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

This time horizon aligns with Diamondback's medium-term environmental targets.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

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

Select from:

No

(2.1.3) To (years)

26

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

This time horizon aligns with Diamondback's scenario planning analysis.

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

(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

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

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

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- Enterprise Risk Management

Other

- Materiality assessment
- Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
- Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Drought
- Tornado
- Heat waves
- Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

- Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- Increased severity of extreme weather events

Policy

- Changes to national legislation

Market

- Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

Stigmatization of sector

Technology

Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

Customers

Local communities

Employees

Investors

Suppliers

Regulators

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

Select from:

No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The Board of Diamondback oversees the long-term success and viability of our business, including the Company's strategy, vision and risk profile. The Safety, Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility (SSCR) Committee oversees Diamondback's sustainability programs and activities, including oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities. The SSCR Committee assists management in setting strategy, establishing goals and integrating ESG matters into strategic and tactical business activities across the Company. The Board of Directors believes that full and open communication between management and the Board is essential for effective risk management and oversight. The Board, including our Executive Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, meets regularly with our Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer and other members of the senior executive team to discuss strategy, opportunities and key challenges and risks in relation to our operations, including climate-related risks. The executive officers are also available to address any questions or concerns raised by the Board on risk management and any other

matters. Additionally, our Chief Operating Officer has appointed an Environmental Director, who is also available to confer with the Board to the extent their expertise is required to address risk management matters. Diamondback considers potential climate-related risks in all its operational planning. The relevant risks include current and emerging regulation, technology, legal, market, reputation and acute physical and chronic physical risks. Please see our 2024 10-K Annual Report for a list of potential material financial risks, including climate-related risks.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

Water

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

Select all that apply

Dependencies

Impacts

Risks

Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- WRI Aqueduct

Other

- Internal company methods

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

- Groundwater depletion
- Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- Water stress
- Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Technology

- Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

We understand the importance of water for our business and our communities, which is why Diamondback is committed to the responsible use of water. We are proud to have achieved a water recycling rate of ~69.5% in 2024 — exceeding our goal to source over 65% of our water used for drilling and completion operations from recycled sources by 2025. As part of our business planning, we make specific efforts to drill assets where we have water infrastructure already in place. Available water infrastructure has been expanded with the Endeavor merger, giving us more flexibility and extending positive impacts. We conduct advance planning at least 180 days before drilling a location to ensure optionality in locating our development considering minimal environmental impact. Our commitment to being good stewards of water is managed by our Chief Operating Officer and Senior Vice President of Midstream Operations. We recognize that our operations are primarily located in a water-scarce region. As such, we aim to minimize our freshwater withdrawal. The World Resources Institute (WRI) publishes its Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to categorize scarce water zones. This tool helps guide us to make environmentally responsible decisions for future water needs. We use a blend of recycled produced water, brackish (non-potable) water and freshwater for our drilling and completion operations across our asset base, with an increased focus on both

produced and brackish water as our primary options. We source brackish water for our drilling and hydraulic fracturing operations where it is available and economically feasible. This helps conserve the available supply of freshwater, since the brackish water we use is generally too high in salinity for agricultural or household use. Our definition of brackish water conforms with the American Exploration & Production Council (AXPC) standard. AXPC classifies water containing up to 1,000 parts per million (ppm) of total dissolved solids as fresh. We are proud to engage with the Texas Produced Water Consortium, the Permian Basin Water Management Council and other industry groups for greater impact.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

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

Impacts

Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Other

- Desk-based research
- Other, please specify :Satellite image reviews; site visits

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Local communities
- Other, please specify :Landowners, regulatory agencies and local government representatives.

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

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

At Diamondback, we are committed to protecting biodiversity and reducing the environmental impacts of our operations. Our Senior Vice President of Government Affairs and our Executive Vice President and Chief Legal and Administrative Officer have managerial responsibility for our biodiversity programs. We collaborate with landowners, regulatory agencies, local government representatives and other stakeholders in developing natural-resource management plans geared toward minimizing ecosystem disturbances and restoring habitat in affected areas. To proactively identify potential biodiversity impacts, our Surface Land team begins with satellite imagery reviews of proposed well and battery sites to detect sensitive topographical features such as playas that may require avoidance. This is followed by on-site assessments to identify any additional environmental concerns not visible in satellite data. As part of our commitment to minimizing land disturbance, we prioritize the use of existing pads and infrastructure whenever feasible. We also drill more wells per pad and utilize longer laterals to access larger reservoir areas with a smaller surface footprint. To ensure long-term environmental stewardship, we maintain comprehensive policies and procedures for site remediation once operations are complete.

[Add row]

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

	Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed	Description of how interconnections are assessed
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Our health, safety and environmental management system assesses interconnections between different risks.

[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 of rapid decline in ecosystem integrity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Our producing properties are currently geographically concentrated in the Permian Basin of West Texas.

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

Select from:

- No, we do not have a list/geospatial map of priority locations

[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
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Commodity Price

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- 11-20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Our revenues, operating results, profitability, future rate of growth and the carrying value of our oil and natural gas properties depend significantly upon the prevailing prices for oil and natural gas.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Commodity Price

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

11-20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Our revenues, operating results, profitability, future rate of growth and the carrying value of our oil and natural gas properties depend significantly upon the prevailing prices for oil and natural gas.

[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Diamondback routinely samples water purchases and water used in all operating areas to identify and classify potential water pollutants. This testing established total dissolved solids (TDS) as the key determining factor between fresh and brackish water, wherein freshwater contained less than 1,000 parts per million of TDS. This level is commonly referred to as the level of TDS where water is no longer "fresh" and has limited potential use by humans, livestock, or agriculture. Diamondback's overall goal is to minimize freshwater use and maximize recycled produced water and brackish water for our operations in all areas.

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

General Pollution

(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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Diamondback has state of the art facilities with multiple layers of impermeable containment to protect against oil spilling to the environment surrounding our facilities. We hold ourselves to high standards, striving to exceed industry benchmarks in wastewater management and implementing robust spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) practices across operations. In 2024, we achieved a net spill rate of 0.009 barrels per thousand barrels produced. This improved on our 2023 performance and exceeded our target. Diamondback continues to improve processes and systems around spill prevention. We have also benefited from learnings in the merger with Endeavor and onboarding their robust processes to prevent spills. We intentionally focus on installing properly designed equipment, inspecting facilities regularly, implementing a preventative maintenance program and ensuring our employees follow appropriate handling practices. Our automation team incorporated controls to monitor for spills and can shut down operations from a central command center, if needed.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Chemicals

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

General Pollution

(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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

While chemical additives used in hydraulic fracturing fluid are typically less than one percent of the fluids used, one of Diamondback's ongoing goals is to further minimize the amount of chemicals used to complete our wells. Diamondback does not discharge chemicals that would impact water ecosystems or human health.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Produced Water

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

General Pollution

(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
- Water recycling

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Diamondback seeks to recycle as much produced water as possible in completion operations. When that option is not available, Diamondback safely disposes produced water into deep geologic formations to not impact local water ecosystems. These zones are between 5,000 and 13,000 feet below the surface and everything above the disposal zones is protected through metal casing and cement.

Row 4

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Drilling Fluids

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

General Pollution

(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

Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Diamondback has policies in place to safely dispose of all drilling fluids, including oil-based mud and cuttings. This disposal does not impact water ecosystems.
[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

Diamondback considers risks as far into the future as practicable given the variability in regulatory, economic and technological circumstances. While there is much speculation around climate-related risks and opportunities, we are not always in a position to act on a potential risk or benefit from a potential opportunity without adequate available information. We consider environmental, health and safety related risks through documented programs and practices, which are discussed in detail through weekly and quarterly reporting. This process also includes consideration of opportunities to reduce emissions and improve energy efficiency, including installation of best available control technology (BACT) for limiting GHG emissions and maintaining a leak detection and repair (LDAR) program using optical gas imaging cameras and other technologies to monitor and measure the emissions from our facilities. As part of our self-auditing procedures, we act promptly to correct any identified flaws and leaks.

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

We have identified minimal water-related risks from our direct operations in our water-related risk assessments.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

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

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

N/A

[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 national legislation

(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

Oil and natural gas operations such as ours are subject to various types of legislation, regulation and other legal requirements. Legislation and regulation affecting the oil and natural gas industry is under constant review for amendment or expansion. Some of these requirements carry substantial penalties for failure to comply. The regulatory burden on the oil and natural gas industry increases our cost of doing business and, consequently, affects our profitability.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

Increased indirect [operating] 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-low

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

The financial impact could vary significantly depending on regulatory requirements and type of regulation implemented.

(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)

1

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

10000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Due to the uncertainty of this risk, we have used a range of 1 to 10 million.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

Other compliance, monitoring or target, please specify :Analyzing potential and emerging regulation.

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Analyzing potential and emerging legislation is done across different management levels in their normal day-to-day responsibilities at Diamondback, and as such, the cost of response is zero.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Analyzing potential and emerging legislation.

Water

(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

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Colorado River (Caribbean Sea)
- Rio Grande

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Diamondback's oil and natural gas exploration, development and production operations are subject to stringent laws and regulations governing the discharge of materials into the environment or otherwise relating to environmental protection. Numerous federal, state and local governmental agencies, such as the EPA, issue regulations that often require difficult and costly compliance measures that carry substantial administrative, civil and criminal penalties and may result in injunctive obligations for noncompliance. Hydraulic fracturing is an important common practice that is used to stimulate production of hydrocarbons from tight formations, including shales. The process, which involves the injection of water, sand and chemicals under pressure into formations to fracture the surrounding rock and stimulate production, is typically regulated by state oil and natural gas commissions. Increased regulation around sourcing water for hydraulic fracturing and disposing produced water would directly increase both our capital and operating costs. Diamondback is working to mitigate this exposure by recycling as much produced water as possible and using that produced water for hydraulic fracturing operations.

(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

The financial impact could vary significantly depending on regulatory requirements and type of regulation implemented.

(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)

1

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

50000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Due to the uncertainty of this risk, we have used a range of 1 to 50 million.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

Other compliance, monitoring or target, please specify :Analyze potential and emerging regulation

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Analyzing potential and emerging regulation is done across different management levels in their normal day-to-day responsibilities at Diamondback, and as such, no additional costs have been identified.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Diamondback is working to mitigate this exposure by recycling as much produced water as possible and using that produced water for hydraulic fracturing operations. In 2024 we used approximately 145.9 million bbls of recycled water, or approximately 69.5% of total water used in operations.

[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

Colorado River (Caribbean Sea)

(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

0

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

Select from:

51-75%

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

Select from:

76-99%

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

Select from:

71-80%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Diamondback considered its Midland Basin acreage position (911k acres) and production (183.5 MMBOE) to be part of the Colorado river basin.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :Rio Grande River

(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

0

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

Select from:

26-50%

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

Select from:

1-25%

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

Select from:

21-30%

(3.2.11) Please explain

*Diamondback considered its Delaware Basin acreage position (162k acres) and production (35.1 MMBOE) to be part of the Rio Grande river basin.
[Add row]*

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

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>In the reporting year, we were not subject to any material fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations</i>

[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:

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

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

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

- Use of 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

Use of lower-emission sources of energy through full-field electrification

(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:

- Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-high

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

We estimate that the savings from converting to full field electrification could achieve lease operating expenses (LOE) savings of \$0.15 - \$0.30 per BOE annually.

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

Select from:

Yes

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

32850000

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

65700000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Diamondback produced approximately 219 million net BOEs in 2024, resulting in approximately 32.85 - 65.7 million of annual operating cost savings upon implementation.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

269000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Since 2018, Diamondback has spent approximately 269 million on electrical distribution systems across our major operating areas. This includes approximately 9 million during 2024.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Diamondback incorporates a strategy of having electrical infrastructure in place prior to placing new wells on production where feasible. This is done through the collaboration of a multi-functional team of facilities engineers, land representatives, reservoir engineers and completion engineers that plan Diamondback's development and associated infrastructure needs. Through weekly discussions, these teams have been able to provide line power to a significant number of wells Diamondback has completed since 2019. In 2022, Diamondback drilled its first well using a drilling rig powered by line power. As of 2024, we were using two electrical frac fleet (e-fleet). While both of these activities are expected to reduce our emissions, they also could reduce our capital cost.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

Reduced water usage and consumption

(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

Colorado River (Caribbean Sea)

Rio Grande

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Diamondback has long been committed to recycling water from our production operations. We primarily re-use produced water for our completion operations, limiting the amount of fresh water sourced for our development plan. Our first recycling activity took place in 2017, and our commitment to recycling has grown over the last seven years. Water recycling percentage is one of our five environmental and safety metrics included in our short-term incentive compensation scorecard, therefore tying this activity to the compensation of every employee in the Company. Currently, 69.5% of the water used in drilling and completion operations is sourced from recycled water, with a company-wide 2024 goal of greater than 65% of water used in drilling and completion operations sourced from recycled water. We have used up to 100% recycled water for completion operations in the Delaware and Midland Basins, where we have more water production and more water recycling infrastructure, respectively. In all of our core operating areas across both the Midland and Delaware Basins, we have spent capital to create and maintain high-capacity recycling systems. We expect to increase our recycling percentages as we develop the ability to store produced water in above-ground pits, particularly in the Midland Basin. In addition to recycling efforts, we also source brackish water that is not usable for human consumption, farming or ranching activities.

(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:

- Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-high

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

Reduced direct costs

(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

90000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Since 2022, Diamondback has spent over 90 million building out water infrastructure to increase recycling efforts in the Midland Basin. In 2023, we announced the Deep Blue Midland Basin LLC joint venture. Deep Blue develops, owns, and operates integrated midstream water infrastructure networks to manage water for exploration and production companies throughout the Midland Basin.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Diamondback constructed centralized produced water recycling facilities in the Midland Basin, allowing us to maximize recycled water usage in the Midland Basin, where over 90% of our current activity is.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

Other resource efficiency opportunity, please specify

(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

Diamondback has set out long-term reduction targets for both methane and Scope 1 GHG intensity. We have also set Scope 1 intensity and flaring targets in the environmental and safety section of our 2025 STI compensation scorecard, which applies to every employee in our organization. On flaring specifically, we have a 2024 target to flare less than 2% of our total gas produced. Diamondback believes reducing flaring is vital to the success of our company and our industry, and excessive flaring can be a major impediment to a successful upstream business plan. To date, we have been able to nearly eliminate occurrences of flaring due to operational issues. We have also worked with our midstream business partners to incentivize them to spend capital and operational expense dollars to be prepared for our development plan and flare less. As we continue to work with our third-party midstream partners, we expect the run-time of our pipelines to continue to increase resulting in lower flaring intensity. Third-party downtime at midstream gatherers and processors accounted for approximately 90% of our flared emissions in 2024.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

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

Select all that apply

- Short-term

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

Select from:

- Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-high

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

Less flaring means additional revenue.

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

Select from:

Yes

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

3600000

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

3600000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

If we had achieved our target of flaring 2% or less of produced natural gas, we would have flared approximately 1.6 million mcf less than we did in 2024. At 2.21/mcf, or the average spot price in 2024, this results in approximately 3.6 million of additional revenue.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

N/A

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We continue to work with our midstream providers by implementing operational and commercial solutions to incentivize performance. Diamondback also actively works to obtain multiple gas sales connections at our larger gas producing batteries wherever possible, which allows us to sell gas to the secondary outlet and minimize flaring in the event a third-party gatherer and processor has planned maintenance or experiences a force majeure event. We are committed to solutions-oriented discussions with our midstream partners to remedy areas of poor performance, but we need them to commit to the same level of environmental responsibility expected of us as the operator. While these solutions often reduce our cash flow, we have commercially incentivized our third-party gatherers to move our gas to market. We seek to renegotiate contracts with our midstream providers to fixed fees wherever possible, as this fee structure removes the potential for gatherers to elect not to take our gas for economic reasons. Further, Diamondback constantly reviews the takeaway capacity of both our and our gatherers' pipelines compared to our production forecast and development plan. We then work with a multi-disciplinary team to only complete wells with sufficient takeaway available. This team consists of facilities engineers, completion engineers, reservoir engineers, in-house oil and gas marketing team members and our third-party gatherers. We often shift wells around to ensure we have takeaway present at the time of the completion and flowback dates. Should a situation arise where takeaway is not ready, we consider each scenario separately and make a decision to postpone flowback or maintain shut-in status versus flaring significant volumes. Finally, Diamondback has committed capital to enhance the design and operational capabilities of our facilities to ensure we have as little flaring as possible. These changes include, but are not limited to, installing vapor recovery tower (VRT) & vapor recovery unit (VRU) combinations, transitioning to 16-ounce tanks instead of 4-ounce tanks, installing free water knockouts (FWKO) to lower pressure in a vessel versus breaking out gas in a tank, and installing air pneumatics in place of natural gas controlled pneumatics. All these gas-capture related projects reduce and / or eliminate gas flaring.

[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)

45800000

(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

Diamondback spent approximately 45.8M in 2024 for electrification and emission reduction projects.

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)

14500000

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

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Diamondback spent approximately 14.5 million in 2024 on water infrastructure to increase water recycling.

[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:

Quarterly

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

Select all that apply

Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

No

[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- Board-level committee

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

Select all that apply

- Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Charter of the Safety, Sustainability, & Corporate Responsibility Committee

(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

- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Safety, Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility (SSCR) Committee of the Board oversees, among other things, our management's monitoring and adherence to our policies on ESG matters and the quality of our procedures for identifying, assessing, monitoring and managing the principal environmental, health, climate change, human capital, safety and social risks in our business and provides leadership with respect to best practices in environmental responsibility, sustainability and corporate and social responsibility.

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

- Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Charter of the Safety, Sustainability, & Corporate Responsibility Committee

(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

- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

We consider water as part of our environmental matters, which the SSCR Committee oversees. The Committee's principal responsibility is oversight. The Company's management is responsible for ensuring the Company's compliance with all laws, regulations and Company policies and procedures related to ESG Matters, including water.

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

- Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Charter of the Safety, Sustainability, & Corporate Responsibility Committee

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :We consider biodiversity as part of our environmental matters, in which the SSCR Committee oversees. The Committee's principal responsibility is one of oversight.

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

We consider biodiversity as part of our environmental matters, which the SSCR Committee oversees. The Committee's principal responsibility is oversight. The Company's management is responsible for ensuring the Company's compliance with all laws, regulations and Company policies and procedures related to ESG Matters, including biodiversity.

[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

- 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)
- Active member of an environmental committee or organization

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

- 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)
- Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

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

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:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Environmental matters are overseen by our SSCR Committee. Our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and our Chief Operating Officer set Diamondback's sustainability strategy and uphold accountability across the Company.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

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:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Water is a topic that is overseen by our SSCR Committee, with the CEO holding responsibility for strategy and execution.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

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:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Biodiversity is a topic that is overseen by our SSCR Committee, with the CEO holding responsibility for strategy and execution.

[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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

Diamondback incorporated environmental related targets, including climate change-related targets, into the short term incentive (STI) compensation scorecard beginning in 2020. Metrics in the 2025 scorecard related to climate change include flaring (5%) and Scope 1 GHG emissions (5%).

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

5

(4.5.3) Please explain

*Diamondback incorporated environmental related targets, including climate change-related targets, into the short term incentive (STI) compensation scorecard beginning in 2020. In the 2025 scorecard, water recycling is weighted at 5%
[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

- Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

- Reduction in emissions intensity

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Every non-executive employee at Diamondback shares the same STI scorecard as executives for 50% of their annual cash bonus.

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

All of our employees are eligible for the discretionary short-term cash incentive awards based on both specific Company performance metrics tied to the same scorecard as the executive annual incentive awards and individual performance outcomes. These awards are a central part of ensuring that we competitively reward

our employees in order to attract and retain top talent, as well as ensuring that their work efforts align with our stockholders by providing stock ownership opportunities for 100% of our employees.

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

- Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

- Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Every non-executive employee at Diamondback shares the same STI scorecard as executives for 50% of their annual cash bonus.

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

All of our employees are eligible for the discretionary short-term cash incentive awards based on both specific Company performance metrics tied to the same scorecard as the executive annual incentive awards and individual performance outcomes. These awards are a central part of ensuring that we competitively reward our employees in order to attract and retain top talent, as well as ensuring that their work efforts align with our stockholders by providing stock ownership opportunities for 100% of our employees.

[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

(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

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Diamondback is committed to reducing our energy consumption and lowering its greenhouse gas emissions. We implement various emissions controls, detection and repair objectives in order to honor this commitment. We have expanded our use of electricity-powered compressors and equipment which emit less GHG compared to natural-gas-fueled equipment.

(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
- Other environmental commitment, please specify :Setting targets to reduce energy use and emissions

(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 another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Environmental Strategy _ Diamondback Energy, Inc_.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

We recognize that our operations are primarily located in a water-scarce region. As such, we aim to minimize our draw on local resources, particularly our communities' available supply of freshwater. We use a blend of recycled produced water, brackish water and freshwater for our drilling and completion operations across our asset base, with an increased focus on both produced and brackish water as our primary options. We source brackish (non-potable) water for our drilling and hydraulic fracturing operations where it is available and economically feasible. This helps conserve the available supply of freshwater, since the brackish water we use is generally too high in salinity for irrigation or household use.

(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
- Other environmental commitment, please specify :Setting targets to increase our use of water from recycled sources

Water-specific commitments

- Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

- Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Environmental Strategy _ Diamondback Energy, Inc_.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Diamondback is dedicated to preventing the release of fluid from containment as part of our commitment to protect our employees, our communities and the planet. We hold ourselves accountable to exceed industry standards for spill prevention control and countermeasures.

(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
- Other environmental commitment, please specify :Setting targets to decrease spills

Water-specific commitments

- Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Environmental Strategy _ Diamondback Energy, Inc_.pdf

Row 4

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Diamondback is committed to protecting biodiversity and minimizing adverse environmental impacts associated with our operations. We collaborate with landowners, regulatory agencies, local government representatives and other stakeholders in developing natural-resource management plans geared toward minimizing disturbances and restoring habitat in affected areas.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

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

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

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

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

Select from:

Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Oil and Gas Methane Partnership 2.0 (OGMP 2.0)

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

Diamondback is part of the Oil & Gas Methane Partnership 2.0 (OGMP 2.0), the flagship oil and gas reporting and mitigation program of the United Nations Environment Programme.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

No

(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

Diamondback's Safety, Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee engages with our management and Board of Directors on our environmental and climate change strategy. Diamondback's Senior Vice President of Government and Public Affairs is kept abreast of relevant communications so that there is alignment both internally and externally with our trade associations and other stakeholders. When we decide to join a trade association, we do so because we believe the association generally represents our best interest with the understanding that trade associations often represent a diverse membership of companies operating in different states or on federal lands, and their policy views might not always be representative of our views or applicable to our company. We annually review our trade association memberships to ensure they continue to serve our business

[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

American Petroleum Institute

(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

Diamondback is aligned with API's commitment to delivering solutions that reduce the risks of climate change while meeting society's growing energy needs. We support global action that drives greenhouse gas emissions reductions and economic development. The natural gas and oil industry plays a vital role in advancing human and economic prosperity that is essential to extending the benefits of modern life. One way the industry accomplishes this is by developing and deploying technologies and products that continue to reduce GHG emissions. API will lead by providing platforms for industry action to: - Reduce greenhouse gas emissions through industry-led solutions, and - Actively work on policies that address the risks of climate change while meeting the global need for affordable, reliable and sustainable energy.

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

1219340

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

API and its members advocate for government policies that ensure the availability and continued development of affordable, reliable and sustainable energy, including oil and natural gas supplies and products derived from them, to consumers. The following principles will guide API's perspective on public policies that address the risks of climate change. Sound public policy approaches must be designed to: - Facilitate meaningful GHG emissions reductions and conservation from all sectors of the economy. - Balance economic, environmental and energy security needs. - Promote economy-wide innovation and development of cost-effective technologies to meaningfully reduce GHG emissions. - Optimize solutions by eliminating redundant or contradictory policies. - Support market-based policies to drive innovation. - Maintain the competitive positioning of U.S. businesses in global markets. - Rely upon predictable and economically efficient policy frameworks, such as the use of offsets, that foster competition and utilize economy-wide market forces, to deliver outcomes at the least cost to society. - Ensure that energy producers, manufacturers and suppliers are responsible for their direct emissions. - Recognize and appropriately account for early and/or voluntary actions. - Make the costs and associated climate benefits of any policy fully transparent to the American public. - Continue to advance understanding of global climate change in order to calibrate and adapt future policies appropriately and effectively.

(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 not aligned

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 :American Exploration & Production Council (AXPC)

(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

AXPC represents large independent American oil and gas producers like Diamondback, supporting innovative, collaborative solutions that lower greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions while meeting the world's growing need for abundant, low cost, reliable energy. We are aligned with their vision in that successful public policy must recognize that oil and gas underpins our standard of living and American oil and gas is critical to our national security and economic prosperity.

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

200000

(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 following principles will guide AXPC's climate advocacy efforts, including policy that: Facilitates meaningful GHG emissions reductions: - Requires proportional participation from all sectors of the economy - Utilizes fair, consistent and transparent measurement methodologies across industries - Encourages and appropriately accounts for early and/or voluntary actions - Minimizes inconsistent, redundant and/or contradictory regulations and policies - Attributes to energy producers only emissions arising during production operations Balances economic, environmental and energy security needs: - Ensures the development of critical energy infrastructure - Makes the costs and associated climate benefits of any policy fully transparent to the American public - Ensures that the United States shoulders an equitable burden under international agreements - Does not disadvantage American oil and gas producers and workers against foreign competitors Promotes innovation: - Champions economy-wide public and private investment to develop cost-effective technologies that will materially reduce GHG emissions - Relies upon predictable and economically efficient policy frameworks, such as the use of market-based policies and/or offsets, to deliver outcomes at the lowest cost to society - Allows all energy sources to compete for innovation funding

(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 not aligned

[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 voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

Climate change

Water

Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Underway - previous year attached

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Strategy
- Governance
- Emission targets
- Emissions figures
- Risks & Opportunities
- Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pages 5-18, 46

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Diamondback 2024 CSR.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

We have included climate related metrics (flaring intensity, GHG intensity, methane intensity, water recycling)

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In other regulatory filings

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change

Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

Strategy

Water accounting figures

Governance

Emission targets

Emissions figures

Risks & Opportunities

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

pages 33 - 34

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Form DEF 14A for Diamondback Energy.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

An overview of our commitment to environmental responsibility

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

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

Diamondback understands the importance of water for our business and our communities, which is why we are committed to the responsible use of water. We recognize that our operations are primarily located in a water-scarce region. As such, we aim to minimize our freshwater withdrawal. The World Resources Institute (WRI) publishes its Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to categorize scarce water zones. This tool helps guide us to make environmentally responsible decisions for future

water needs. Additionally, Diamondback seeks to recycle as much produced water as possible in completion operations. We anticipate the use of scenario analysis for water in the next two years.

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

IEA APS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer sentiment
- Consumer attention to impact
- Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Level of action (from local to global)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

If the APS outlined by the IEA comes to fruition over the next 30 years, oil and gas prices are likely to increase as efforts to limit fossil fuel consumption occur. Current price data suggests the Company will be well below the 2050 projected breakeven prices in the APS, indicating that we are in a strong position to continue to produce oil and gas economically and help meet the global demand for oil. Our full scenario analysis is publicly available in our latest Corporate Sustainability Report on our website.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To analyze potential risks to Diamondback's oil and gas portfolio in a carbon-constrained environment, we utilized the IEA World Energy Outlook (WEO) 2024 to examine various supply-and-demand scenarios through 2050. APS was one of the WEO scenarios that was added to the portfolio as it encompasses an energy consumption pathway that limits global increases in temperature to less than 1.7 degrees Celsius with a 50% probability and without relying on global net-negative CO2 emissions. We use several scenarios to understand the potential risks to Diamondback's oil and gas portfolio. The IEA's APS represents strong potential actions to reduce global fossil fuel demand. Therefore, we believe it serves as a good test of Diamondback's resiliency and of our ability to profitably develop and produce energy resources in a demand-constrained world.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)
- Level of action (from local to global)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

If the STEPS outlined by the IEA comes to fruition over the next 30 years, oil and gas prices are likely to increase as efforts to limit fossil fuel consumption occur. Current price data suggests the Company will be well below the 2050 projected breakeven prices in the STEPS, indicating that we are in a strong position to continue to produce oil and gas economically and help meet the global demand for oil. Our full scenario analysis is publicly available in our latest Corporate Sustainability Report on our website.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To analyze potential risks to Diamondback's oil and gas portfolio in a carbon-constrained environment, we utilized the IEA World Energy Outlook (WEO) 2024 to examine various supply-and-demand scenarios through 2050. Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) was one of the WEO scenarios that was added to the portfolio as it shows the trajectory implied by today's policy settings. We use several scenarios to understand the potential risks to Diamondback's oil and gas portfolio. The IEA's STEPS represents strong potential actions to reduce global fossil fuel demand. Therefore, we believe it serves as a good test of Diamondback's resiliency and of our ability to profitably develop and produce energy resources in a demand-constrained world.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

Macro and microeconomy

- Domestic growth
- Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Looking at the Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE) scenario and given current price data, Diamondback would be in a position to continue producing oil and gas economically beyond 2030. Our full scenario analysis is publicly available in our latest Corporate Sustainability Report on our website.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To analyze potential risks to Diamondback's oil and gas portfolio in a carbon-constrained environment, we utilized the IEA World Energy Outlook (WEO) 2024 to examine various supply-and-demand scenarios through 2050. NZE was one of the WEO scenarios that was added to the portfolio, to map out a way to achieve a 1.5-degrees Celsius stabilization. We use several scenarios to understand the potential risks to Diamondback's oil and gas portfolio.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Strategy and financial planning
- Resilience of business model and strategy

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

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

Our scenario-planning analysis suggests that Diamondback's strategic focus on high-return, low-cost operations in the Permian Basin should allow us to continue to monetize our reserves even in the most carbon-constrained scenarios. As a result, we believe that it is currently unlikely that our assets would be stranded during the projected period out to 2050. The IEA's STEPS and APS represent strong potential actions to reduce global fossil fuel demand. Therefore, we believe they serve as good tests of Diamondback's resiliency and of our ability to profitably develop and produce energy resources in a demand-constrained world. Both STEPS and APS indicate that companies producing oil and gas on the lower end of breakeven costs will be best positioned to succeed, as the lowest-cost resources would be developed first.

[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

- No and we do not plan to develop a climate transition plan within the next two years

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

- Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

We are focused on investing thoughtfully to address our identified climate change-related risks and opportunities. Diamondback considers risks as far into the future as practicable given the variability in regulatory, economic and technological circumstances. There is often much speculation around climate-related risks and opportunities, and although we are not always in a position to act on a potential risk or to benefit from a potential opportunity without adequate available information, we take the steps that are prudent. As part of our strategy, we have set strong goals to reduce our greenhouse gas and methane emissions intensity. In addition, effective January 1, 2021, we committed to achieving zero net Scope 1 GHG emissions from our oil and gas production. Along with taking aggressive steps to cut emissions and reduce our GHG intensity, we have purchased carbon offset credits equivalent to our remaining Scope 1 emissions.

[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

Investment in R&D

Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Risks

- Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

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

We are taking meaningful steps to invest prudently to reduce our emissions and to address potential climate change–related risks and opportunities. In 2025, we are allocating approximately \$45 million for emission reduction projects. As part of our strategy, we have set goals to reduce our GHG and methane emissions intensities. Along with taking aggressive steps to cut emissions, since 2021, as part of our Net Zero Now initiative, we have purchased voluntary carbon credits equivalent to our remaining Scope 1 emissions. Consistent with our overall approach to environmental responsibility, we strive to limit and capture air emissions by implementing Best Available Control Technology (BACT) on all new facilities and wells. BACT projects include various infrastructure applications, such as installing air compression, vapor-recovery towers and electric-driven compression. At year-end 2023, approximately 96% of our operated oil production was covered by real-time continuous monitoring of methane emissions, achieving our goal to cover at least 90% of our operated oil production by the end of the year. Following the Endeavor merger, approximately 87% of our crude oil production is covered by real-time continuous monitoring of methane emissions. We are working to bring monitoring back over 90% of operated oil production. To monitor our facilities for fugitive emissions, we have implemented a wide range of practices including on-the-ground inspections, dedicated field staff who use Forward-Looking InfraRed (FLIR) cameras to detect and repair any leaks identified and flame-sensor technology for real-time monitoring.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

One important initiative is our collaboration with VoltaGrid to provide electricity to our field operations. Together with VoltaGrid, Diamondback has established a significant micro-grid in the Permian Basin. This micro-grid is used to provide power to a large producing field as well as our drilling and completions operations. Electric drilling and completions operations can drive significant cost savings while increasing operational efficiencies through enhanced reliability. Consuming associated gas instead of diesel to power our operations reduces our fuel costs and lowers our emissions profile. In December 2024 we furthered this work by entering an agreement with Voltagrid and Halliburton to deploy four advanced electric simul-frac fleets across the Permian Basin, with Voltagrid delivering approximately 200 megawatts to support our field operations, integrating Halliburton's all-electric fracturing technology. Diamondback has also invested \$70 million in Verde Clean Fuels (Verde) since 2023 with the goal to build a facility to produce 'syngas-to-gasoline plus' (STG) by turning waste natural gas feedstock into gasoline.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

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

We track our environmental performance, including efforts to address flaring events, methane leaks and spills. Our HSE system provides trend data to our management and operational teams, enabling proactive oversight and corrective action to achieve continuous improvement. We continually investigate, evaluate and incorporate BACT, whenever feasible, to reduce or prevent adverse environmental impacts from our operations. Our operations are subject to stringent environmental laws and regulations, including those related to waste handling and remediation of hazardous substances, water discharge and air emissions. We complete compliance audits for all newly acquired facilities in accordance with the Texas Environmental, Health and Safety Audit Privilege Act. In addition, we conduct monthly internal environmental audits and semiannual inspections of our operations to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements and our own standards. Through our corrective action procedures, if there is an environmental incident, we conduct a root-cause analysis to identify the issue and seek to address it and to drive continuous improvement. We train all our field/operational employees on environmental compliance and our operating procedures, including the use of our hazard identification reporting system. For example, our monitoring and inspection team is trained on the proper use of FLIR cameras to detect potential methane leaks. In addition, we have sent employees to emissions-detection and quantification-methods training at the Methane Emissions Technology Evaluation Center (METEC) at

Colorado State University. Finally, our annual discretionary bonus opportunity for all employees includes metrics regarding achievement of our environmental responsibility targets. Water: We understand the importance of water for our business and our communities, which is why Diamondback is committed to the responsible use of water. We are proud to have achieved a water-recycling rate of 69.5% in 2024 — exceeding our goal to source over 65% of our water used for drilling and completion operations from recycled sources by 2025. We've invested in platforms such as Deep Blue Midland Basin LLC that develops, owns and operates integrated midstream water infrastructure networks for exploration and production companies throughout the Midland Basin. The company seeks to address long-term water management requirements through integrated pipeline systems and sustainable water-management practices.

[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

- Direct costs
- Capital allocation
- Liabilities

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

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

As part of our strategy, we have set goals to reduce our GHG and methane emissions intensities. Along with taking aggressive steps to cut emissions, since 2021, as part of our Net Zero Now initiative, we have purchased voluntary carbon credits equivalent to our remaining Scope 1 emissions. In 2025, we are allocating approximately \$45 million for emission reduction projects.

[Add row]

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

	<p>Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition</p>
	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to in the next two years</p>

[Fixed row]

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

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

As part of our strategy to decarbonize the oil field, Diamondback has invested \$70 million in Verde Clean Fuels (Verde) since 2023. Verde is a company focused on becoming the leading supplier of gasoline and other fuels derived from renewable feedstocks or natural gas. We look forward to expanding the Verde business into the Permian Basin and utilizing Verde’s STG+® technology to produce gasoline derived from economically disadvantaged natural gas feedstocks. This will allow Diamondback to mitigate the flaring of natural gas. Another important initiative is our partnership with VoltaGrid to provide electricity to our field operations. Together

with VoltaGrid, Diamondback has established a micro-grid in the Permian Basin to power some of our operations with associated natural gas from our wells. Through this partnership and with simulfrac technology, Diamondback stands at the forefront of electric simulfrac. In December 2024 we furthered this work by entering an agreement with Voltagrid and Halliburton to deploy four advanced electric simul-frac fleets across the Permian Basin, with Voltagrid delivering approximately 200 megawatts to support our field operations, integrating Halliburton's all electric fracturing technology.

[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:

Alternative liquid fuels

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

Full/commercial-scale demonstration

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

100

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

70000000

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

25

(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 early 2025, we invested an additional \$50 million in Verde Clean Fuels with the goal to build a facility to produce 'syngas-to-gasoline plus' (STG+®) by turning waste natural gas feedstock into gasoline. This investment is on top of a \$20 million investment made in 2023. Verde is continuing with plans to expand into the Permian Basin utilizing the STG+® technology. Our combined plan seeks to build a plant in two years that is producing approximately 3,000 barrels per day of reformulated gasoline from an inlet feedstock of approximately 35 MMcf/d, or approximately 5% of our Midland Basin daily gas production. In the event a plant is constructed in the Permian, Diamondback would invest additional capital and have the right to own up to 65% of the facility. We are excited about the potential this technology has to help introduce a low carbon fuel to the broader transportation market, along with reducing our Scope 1 carbon footprint through flare mitigation. Additionally, by utilizing natural gas as a feedstock to Verde's STG+® technology, one of the major byproducts is hydrogen. This hydrogen stream could be commercialized or utilized as an energy source for the STG+® process, further reducing the carbon footprint of the gasoline produced.

[Add row]

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

Exploration of new oil fields

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Diamondback expects to maintain current activity levels for the next 5 years.

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

Diamondback expects to maintain current activity levels for the next 5 years.

Expansion of existing oil fields

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

60000000

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

2

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

2

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Diamondback expects to maintain current activity levels for the next 5 years.

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

Diamondback expects to maintain current activity levels for the next 5 years.

[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.

30

(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)

-73

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

-60

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

-93

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

218

(5.9.5) Please explain

Water related capex and opex decreased in 2024 as compared to 2023. In 2023, Diamondback announced the creation of a joint venture, Deep Blue Midland Basin LLC, that created the largest independent water infrastructure platform in the Midland Basin. Deep Blue develops, owns and operates integrated midstream water infrastructure networks for exploration and production companies throughout the Midland Basin. The company seeks to address long-term water management requirements through integrated pipeline systems and sustainable water management practices. As a result of this joint venture, Diamondback expects its water related capex to reduce going forward, while water related operating expenses may increase year over year.

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed 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:

Other, please specify :Market price

(5.10.2.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

Identify and seize low-water impact opportunities

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

Select from:

No

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

Recycling water reduces the need to purchase fresh or brackish water from surface landowners, which can range from USD 0.20 - USD 1.00 per barrel depending on the operating field. Diamondback estimates the process of recycling water for completion operations saves USD 100,000 - USD 300,000 per well, depending on how much water is recycled at each well, and we are currently completing ~410 wells per year.

[Add row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Customers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Investors and shareholders	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Other value chain stakeholders	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water

[Fixed row]

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

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within two years
Water	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within 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

- Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We engage with vendors and business partners on climate related risks and opportunities. We work with our gathering and processing partners to ensure there is sufficient natural gas takeaway to reduce flaring. We have worked with utility companies and vendors to reduce our combustion emissions by switching from diesel fired generators to line power for infield power generation. We work with suppliers to ensure we are installing low emission pumps, valves, controllers and equipment wherever feasible.

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

- Material sourcing

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Diamondback's primary supplier of water is Deep Blue, a joint venture we invested in to recycle and reuse produced water for our operations and other stakeholders in the Permian Basin. Deep Blue develops, owns and operates integrated midstream water infrastructure networks for exploration and production companies throughout the Midland Basin. The company seeks to address long-term water management requirements through integrated pipeline systems and sustainable water management practices. Deep Blue helps Diamondback and other operators in the area to minimize wastewater disposal through water recycling and advanced technologies such as desalination and enhanced evaporation.

[Fixed row]

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

	Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process	Comment
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years	We do not currently have a policy
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years	We do not currently have a policy

[Fixed 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:

No other supplier engagement

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- No other supplier engagement

(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 :Increased water recycling

[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:

- Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Oil and gas gathering partners

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

- Other innovation and collaboration, please specify :We engage with oil and gas gathering partners to ensure sufficient natural gas takeaway capacity is available prior to turning wells online. In some instances, we will curtail our oil and gas production until sufficient takeaway capacity is available

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- Unknown

(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

We engage with oil and gas gathering partners to ensure sufficient natural gas takeaway capacity is available prior to turning wells online. In some instances, we will curtail our oil and gas production until sufficient takeaway capacity is available. Also in 2023, we joined the Oil & Gas Methane Partnership 2.0 (OGMP 2.0), the flagship oil and gas reporting and mitigation program of the United Nations Environment Programme.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We continue to work with our midstream providers to implement operational and commercial solutions to incentivize performance. We are committed to solutions-oriented discussions with our midstream partners, and we continue to press them to commit to the same level of environmental responsibility expected of us as the operator. While these solutions may reduce our cash flow, we have commercially incentivized our third-party gatherers to move our gas to market. We seek to renegotiate contracts with our midstream providers to fixed fees wherever possible, as this fee structure removes the potential for gatherers to elect not to take our gas for economic reasons. Diamondback actively works to obtain multiple gas sales connections at our larger gas-producing batteries wherever possible, which allows us to sell gas to the secondary outlet and minimize flaring in the event a third party gatherer and processor has planned maintenance or experiences an unplanned event that prevents them from taking our gas. Additionally, we have proactively shut in or curtailed oil production to limit or minimize flaring due to third-party downtime or lack of sufficient takeaway. While such actions decrease Diamondback's oil production and impact our revenue, we want to set the example that industry behaviors must change to eliminate routine flaring.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Other operators in the Permian Basin

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

Encourage collaborative work in multi-stakeholder landscape towards initiatives for sustainable land-use goals

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

Unknown

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

We invested in the Deep Blue joint venture to recycle and reuse produced water for our operations and other stakeholders in the Permian Basin.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Deep Blue develops, owns and operates integrated midstream water infrastructure networks for exploration and production companies throughout the Midland Basin. The company seeks to address long-term water management requirements through integrated pipeline systems and sustainable water management practices. Deep Blue helps Diamondback and other operators in the area to minimize wastewater disposal through water recycling and advanced technologies such as desalination and enhanced evaporation.

[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

Criteria used for this metric follows GRI-305-1 methodology. Gases included in the calculation are CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O. Diamondback used the global warming potential (GWP) rates from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fifth Assessment Report. We include all reportable emissions under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program using the operational control approach to consolidation. Scope 2 emissions include all electricity purchased to power facilities and equipment under our operational control. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we relied upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. Per the IPIECA guidance, we report category 11 "Use of Sold Products" by calculating combustion emissions for our oil, natural gas and marketed natural gas liquids products using emissions factors obtained from the EPA and net equity production reported in Diamondback's 2024 Form 10-K.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

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

Beginning in 2020, Diamondback began adhering to AXPC methodology. For water, we also consider the World Resource Institute's Aqueduct Baseline Water Scarcity Data.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Other, please specify :N/A

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

N/A

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

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

To identify potential biodiversity impacts and priority areas, our teams perform satellite-image reviews of potential pad and battery sites to spot topographical features, such as playas, that may require avoidance. Next, a site visit is performed to identify potential impacts not discovered by the satellite review.

[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?	Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with	Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, an acquisition	<i>Endeavor Energy Resources, LP was acquired in 2024</i>	<i>Acquisition of all leasehold interests and related assets of Endeavor Energy Resources, LP, on September 10, 2024.</i>

[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?
	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2, location-based

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

In order to accurately track progress against our targets, baseline recalculation is triggered by significant changes which drive an increase/decrease in emissions, such as: -Significant acquisitions, divestitures or mergers -Changes to calculation methodology, including changes to emission factors -Significant errors or cumulative errors which together are significant In any of these cases, recalculations will be performed ahead of end of year emissions calculations.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

Yes

[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

- IPIECA's Petroleum Industry Guidelines for reporting GHG emissions, 2nd edition, 2011
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule
- US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)
- Other, please specify :Global Reporting Initiative

(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 have no operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors and are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Criteria used for this metric follows GRI-305-2 methodology. Gases included in the calculation are CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O. Diamondback used the GWP rates from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fifth Assessment Report. We used the location-based method in accordance with the WRI's GHG Protocol. Scope 2 emissions include all electricity purchased to power facilities and equipment under our operational control.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we relied upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. Per the IPIECA guidance, we report only category 11 "Use of Sold Products" by calculating combustion emissions for our oil, natural gas and marketed natural gas liquids products using emissions factors obtained from the EPA and net equity production reported in Diamondback's 2024 Form 10-K.

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

Select all that apply

- Scope 3: Franchises
- Scope 3: Investments
- Scope 3: Capital goods
- Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Employee commuting
- Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- 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)
- Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are not evaluated

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

According to the IPIECA's 2016 guidance document, Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions, the use of sold products is typically the most significant contributor to emissions for fuel-producing companies and can account for more than 80% of total Scope 3 emissions.

[Add row]

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1852946.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Criteria used for this metric follows GRI-305-1 methodology. Gases included in the calculation are CO2, CH4 and N2O. Diamondback used the global warming potential (GWP) rates from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fourth Assessment Report. We include all reportable emissions under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program using the operational control approach to consolidation.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

281020

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Criteria used for this metric follows GRI-305-2 methodology. Gases included in the calculation are CO2, CH4 and N2O. Diamondback used the GWP rates from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fourth Assessment Report. We used the location-based method in accordance with the WRI's GHG Protocol. Scope 2 emissions include all electricity purchased to power facilities and equipment under our operational control.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold

Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

45090583

(7.5.3) Methodological details

To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we relied upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. Per the IPIECA guidance, we report category 11 "Use of Sold Products" by calculating combustion emissions for our oil, natural gas and marketed natural gas liquids products using emissions factors obtained from the EPA and net equity production reported in Diamondback's 2022 Form 10-K.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold

Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

[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)

1781521

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Criteria used for this metric follows GRI-305-1 methodology. Gases included in the calculation are CO2, CH4 and N2O. Diamondback used the global warming potential (GWP) rates from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fifth Assessment Report. We include all reportable emissions under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program using the operational control approach to consolidation.

Past year 1

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

1757044

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Criteria used for this metric follows GRI-305-1 methodology. Gases included in the calculation are CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O. Diamondback used the global warming potential (GWP) rates from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fourth Assessment Report. We include all reportable emissions under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program using the operational control approach to consolidation.

Past year 2

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

1487280

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Criteria used for this metric follows GRI-305-1 methodology. Gases included in the calculation are CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O. Diamondback used the global warming potential (GWP) rates from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fourth Assessment Report. We include all reportable emissions under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program using the operational control approach to consolidation.

Past year 3

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

1252665

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Criteria used for this metric follows GRI-305-1 methodology. Gases included in the calculation are CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O. Diamondback used the global warming potential (GWP) rates from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fourth Assessment Report. We include all reportable emissions under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program using the operational control approach to consolidation.

Past year 4

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

1192556

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2020

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Criteria used for this metric follows GRI-305-1 methodology. Gases included in the calculation are CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O. Diamondback used the global warming potential (GWP) rates from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fourth Assessment Report. We include all reportable emissions under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program using the operational control approach to consolidation.

Past year 5

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

1852946

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2019

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Criteria used for this metric follows GRI-305-1 methodology. Gases included in the calculation are CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O. Diamondback used the global warming potential (GWP) rates from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fourth Assessment Report. We include all reportable emissions under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program using the operational control approach to consolidation.

[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)

1286295

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Criteria used for this metric follows GRI-305-2 methodology. Gases included in the calculation are CO2, CH4 and N2O. Diamondback used the GWP rates from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fifth Assessment Report. We used the location-based method in accordance with the WRI's GHG Protocol. Scope 2 emissions include all electricity purchased to power facilities and equipment under our operational control.

Past year 1

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

953809

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Criteria used for this metric follows GRI-305-2 methodology. Gases included in the calculation are CO2, CH4 and N2O. Diamondback used the GWP rates from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fourth Assessment Report. We used the location-based method in accordance with the WRI's GHG Protocol. Scope 2 emissions include all electricity purchased to power facilities and equipment under our operational control.

Past year 2

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

674087

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Criteria used for this metric follows GRI-305-2 methodology. Gases included in the calculation are CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O. Diamondback used the GWP rates from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fourth Assessment Report. We used the location-based method in accordance with the WRI's GHG Protocol. Scope 2 emissions include all electricity purchased to power facilities and equipment under our operational control.

Past year 3

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

528224

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Criteria used for this metric follows GRI-305-2 methodology. Gases included in the calculation are CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O. Diamondback used the GWP rates from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fourth Assessment Report. We used the location-based method in accordance with the WRI's GHG Protocol. Scope 2 emissions include all electricity purchased to power facilities and equipment under our operational control.

Past year 4

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

281020

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Criteria used for this metric follows GRI-305-2 methodology. Gases included in the calculation are CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O. Diamondback used the GWP rates from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fourth Assessment Report. We used the location-based method in accordance with the WRI's GHG Protocol. Scope 2 emissions include all electricity purchased to power facilities and equipment under our operational control.

[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:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

70198516

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :To calculate our Scope 3 emissions, we relied upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions.

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately

consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect

emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect

emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect

emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

52453762

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

45090583

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Diamondback reports estimated indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Diamondback. To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category. As an exploration and production company, Diamondback has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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:

Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Third party verification/assurance underway

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

ghgrp_verification_factsheet.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

<https://www.epa.gov/ghgreporting/ghgrp-methodology-and-verification> Under the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program, the EPA completes electronic validation and verification checks annually on reports. If potential errors are identified, the EPA notifies the reporter in order for the reporter to resolve and resubmit the report or provide an acceptable response describing why the flagged issue is not an error.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

Other, please specify :PA Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(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:

Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Diamondback 2024 CSR.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

52-53

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(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:

Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Diamondback 2024 CSR.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

52-53

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(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: 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:

- Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Diamondback 2024 CSR.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

52-53

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

- Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[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.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

83576

(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

Diamondback reduced its flaring resulting in standalone Scope 1 emissions reduction of approximately 83 thousand metric tons from 2023 to 2024. We arrived at a -3% emissions value based on the reduction amount divided by 2023 total Scope 1&2 emissions (83,576 / 2,710,854).

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Increased

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Diamondback acquired Endeavor Energy Resources, LP on September 10, 2024. This acquisition increased Diamondback's total acreage and resulted in increased reported emissions. Diamondback is unable to accurately quantify the proportion of emissions increase due to the acquisition at this time.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

356963

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

13.16

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Diamondback's Scope 2 emissions increased approximately 35% from 2023. A portion of this increase is due to replacement of gas-powered generation with line power. Scope 1 emissions increased approximately 1% from 2023. Unplanned and planned maintenance by third-party midstream gatherers and processors accounted for approximately 90% of our flared emissions in 2024. Scope 1 and 2 emissions also increased due to the acquisition of Endeavor Energy Resources, LP.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

No

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

Select from:

Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CO2

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

1549844

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CH4

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

230440

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

- IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

- N2O

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

1240

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

- IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

- Combustion (excluding flaring)

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

- Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

Unable to disaggregate

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

639218.5

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

18.88

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

640586

Row 2

(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:

Unable to disaggregate

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

905210

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

3352.89

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

999490

Row 3

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

Other (please specify) :Includes natural gas pneumatic devices, natural gas pneumatic pumps, atmospheric storage tanks and reciprocating compressors.

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

Unable to disaggregate

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

5406.5

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

4064.89

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

119225

Row 4

(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:

Unable to disaggregate

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

8.8

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

793.29

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

22221

[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	1781521	1286295	0

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

By business division

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	Oil and Gas Production	1781521

[Add row]

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

Oil and gas production activities (upstream)

(7.19.1) Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e

(7.19.3) Comment

Effective January 1, 2021, we committed to achieving zero net Scope 1 GHG emissions from our oil and gas production. Along with taking aggressive steps to cut emissions and reduce our GHG intensity, we will purchase carbon offset credits equivalent to our remaining Scope 1 emissions. Diamondback retired carbon credits to offset approximately 1.8 million metric tons of CO₂e emitted during 2024.

[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 CO ₂ e)
Row 1	Oil & Gas Production	1286295

[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	Comment
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	1286295	N/A
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	`Numeric input [must be between [0 - 99999999]	N/A
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	`Numeric input [must be between [0 - 99999999]	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.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Please explain
Consolidated accounting group	1781521	1286295	N/A
All other entities	0	0	N/A

[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:

No

(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

0.002

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

0.003

(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

Diamondback calculated 8,230 mt CH₄ as 0.002% and 0.003% of gross natural gas production and gross boe production, respectively.

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

[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:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

904561

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

904561.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

834584

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1562816

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

2397400.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

834584

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2467378

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

3301962.00

[Fixed row]

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

903877

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

903877

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

0

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

685

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

685

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Diesel included in this figure.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

904561

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

904561

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

0

[Fixed row]

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

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2397400

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

904561

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

0

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

0

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

3301961.00

[Fixed row]

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

	In-year net production	Comment
Crude oil and condensate, million barrels	123.33	N/A
Natural gas liquids, million barrels	49.7	N/A
Oil sands, million barrels (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)	0	N/A
Natural gas, billion cubic feet	275.68	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.

Proved oil and natural gas reserve estimates and their associated future net cash flows were prepared by the Company's internal reservoir engineers and audited by Ryder Scott, independent petroleum engineers, as of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 and prepared by Ryder Scott as of December 31, 2021. Proved reserves were estimated in accordance with guidelines established by the SEC, which require that reserve estimates be prepared under existing economic and operating conditions based upon SEC Prices for the periods ending December 31, 2024, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Reserve estimates do not include any value for probable or possible reserves that may exist, nor do they include any value for undeveloped acreage. The reserve estimates represent the net revenue interest in the Company's properties, all of which are located within the continental United States. Although the Company believes these estimates are reasonable, actual future production, cash flows, taxes, development expenditures, operating expenses and quantities of recoverable oil and natural gas reserves may vary substantially from these estimates. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of proved oil and natural gas reserves. Oil and natural gas reserve engineering is a subjective process of estimating underground accumulations of oil and natural gas that cannot be precisely measured and the accuracy of any reserve estimate is a function of the quality of available data and of engineering and geological interpretation and judgment. Results of drilling, testing and production subsequent to the

date of the estimate may justify revision of such estimate. Accordingly, reserve estimates are often different from the quantities of oil and natural gas that are ultimately recovered.

(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)

3557.42

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

0

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

3557.42

(7.38.2.4) Comment

*Diamondback only discloses estimated total proved reserves. The figure excludes probable reserves (2P).
[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) (%)

76

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

0

(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)

76

(7.38.3.4) Comment

Diamondback only discloses estimated total proved reserves. The figure excludes probable reserves (2P).

Natural gas

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

24

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

0

(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)

24

(7.38.3.4) Comment

Diamondback only discloses estimated total proved reserves. The figure excludes probable reserves (2P).

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:
 Tight/shale

(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 (%)

0

(7.38.4.7) Comment

*Diamondback only discloses estimated total proved reserves. The figure excludes probable reserves (2P) and possible reserves (3P).
[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

12.7

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

3067816

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit of production

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

241619942

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

12.4

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Unidentified

(7.45.9) Please explain

Diamondback underwent a significant acquisition while also pursuing emissions reduction efforts, including transitioning to e-frac fleets and working to reduce flaring internally as well as with third-party processors.

[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 :Thousands of barrels of oil equivalent

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

7.4

(7.48.3) % change from previous year

21

(7.48.4) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.48.5) Reason for change

Diamondback underwent a significant acquisition while also pursuing emissions reduction efforts, including transitioning to e-frac fleets and working to reduce flaring internally as well as with third-party processors.

(7.48.6) Comment

N/A

[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:

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/01/2021

(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

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2021

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

1252665

(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)

1252665.000

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

100

(7.53.1.53) 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

12/31/2024

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

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

0.000

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

1781521

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

1781521.000

(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

-42.22

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Effective January 1, 2021, we committed to achieving zero net Scope 1 GHG emissions from our oil and gas production. Along with taking aggressive steps to cut emissions and reduce our GHG intensity, we purchased carbon offset credits equivalent to our remaining Scope 1 emissions. Over time, we plan to invest in additional projects that more directly offset our Scope 1 emissions. Hitting and exceeding our emissions reduction targets will be the priority, but the purchase of carbon offsets can be seen as our “bridge” to the time when our project investments can supplement the reduction of our carbon footprint. Diamondback recently retired carbon credits to offset 1,781,521 mt of CO₂e emitted during 2024. Diamondback is currently in the process of setting new targets.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Net Zero Scope 1 Emissions

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Carbon emissions offsets were purchased annually to cover all scope 1 emissions
[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:

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

02/21/2021

(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

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

Metric tons CO2e per unit of production

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

15.1

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

15.1000000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 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

12/31/2024

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

7.5500000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-50

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

7.4

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

7.4000000000

(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

101.99

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Calculated as metric tons of CO2e per gross MBOE produced. Diamondback is currently in the process of setting new targets

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

By 2024, achieve reduced Scope 1 GHG intensity by at least 50% from 2019 levels

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

(7.53.2.89) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Electrification of operations, reduced flaring and reduction of natural gas pneumatic devices.

Row 2

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Int 2

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

09/26/2022

(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:

- Metric tons CO2e per unit of production

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

9.5

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2

2.2

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

11.7000000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

5.8500000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-50

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

7.4

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

5.3

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

12.7000000000

(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

-17.09

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Calculated as metric tons of CO2e per gross MBOE produced. Diamondback is currently in the process of setting new targets

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

By 2030, achieve reduced Scope 1+2 GHG intensity by at least 50% from 2020 levels - in CDP

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

To achieve this target, we set an annual goal for 2025 to flare less than 0.2% of our operated natural gas production (attributed to Diamondback operations), which is also part of our Company bonus program compensation scorecard.

(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

- 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

12/31/2022

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

- Intensity

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

Energy productivity

- Other, energy productivity, please specify :Gross gas flared as a percentage of gross natural gas produced

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

unit of production

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

2.3

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2023

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

3.4

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

2.3

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

0.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Expired

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

Yes, flaring intensity is an emissions target.

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

Select all that apply

- No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Calculated as gross gas flared as a percentage of gross gas produced.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Achieve less than 1% flared gas as a percentage of gas production. Diamondback is currently in the process of setting new targets

Row 2

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Oth 2

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

02/22/2021

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

- Intensity

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

Energy productivity

Other, energy productivity, please specify :Metric tons of methane divided by gross MBOE produced

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

unit of production

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0.07

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2024

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

0.034

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

0.034

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Expired

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

Yes, methane intensity is an emissions target

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

Select all that apply

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Calculated as metric tons of CH4 divided by thousands of barrels of oil equivalent produced. Diamondback is currently in the process of setting new targets

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Achieve reduced methane intensity by at least 70% from 2019 levels by 2024

[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

02/22/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

- Abs1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2024

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1

(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

Target coverage is 100% of Scope 1 GHG emissions.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Effective January 1, 2021, we committed to achieving zero net Scope 1 GHG emissions from our oil and gas production. Along with taking aggressive steps to cut emissions and reduce our GHG intensity, we will purchase carbon offset credits equivalent to our remaining Scope 1 emissions. Over time, we plan to invest in additional projects that more directly offset our Scope 1 emissions. Hitting and exceeding our emissions reduction targets will be the priority, but the purchase of carbon offsets can be seen as our “bridge” to the time when our project investments can supplement the reduction of our carbon footprint.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Diamondback is currently in the process of setting new targets

[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 oil and gas activities, please explain why not and forecast how your methane emissions will change over the next five years.

"Oth 2" above that was implemented in February 2021 incorporates a methane-specific emission reduction target. Diamondback committed to reduce its methane intensity by at least 70% from 2019 levels by 2024.

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

Select from:

Yes

(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	0	<i>Numeric input</i>
To be implemented	0	0
Implementation commenced	2	98305
Implemented	0	0
Not to be implemented	0	<i>Numeric input</i>

[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

Energy efficiency in production processes

Other, please specify :Reduction in flaring

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

83576

(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)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

<1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Diamondback believes reducing flaring is vital to the success of our company and our industry, and excessive flaring can be a major impediment to a successful upstream business plan. To date, we have been able to nearly eliminate occurrences of flaring due to operational issues. We have also worked with our midstream business partners to incentivize them to spend capital and operational expense dollars to be prepared for our development plan and flare less. As we continue to work with our third-party midstream partners, we expect the run-time of our pipelines to continue to increase resulting in lower flaring intensity. Third-party downtime at midstream gatherers and processors accounted for approximately 90% of our flared emissions in 2024.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Other, please specify :Natural Gas Pneumatic Devices

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

14729

(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)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

<1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

*We continue to replace natural gas controllers with compressed air units on horizontal batteries and utilization of BACT on vertical batteries.
[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:

Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Diamondback's oil and natural gas exploration, development and production operations are subject to stringent environmental laws and regulations, including those related to waste handling, remediation of hazardous substances, water discharge and air emissions. We seek to maintain compliance and continuously improve environmental performance.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Other :Participating in industry organizations to reduce emissions

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We are an active member of The Environmental Partnership, which represents nearly 70% of U.S. onshore oil and natural gas production and is committed to continuously improving environmental performance. Since 2020, we supported The Environmental Partnership's efforts to improve Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR) practices across oil and gas production sources. We continuously encourage member companies to replace all high-bleed pneumatic controllers with low- or zero-bleed technologies. As a result of these discussions with peer companies, we have adapted our own operations to better manage emissions, including updating our preventative maintenance plans to better align with more effective procedures.

[Add row]

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

Diamondback has set out strategic goals with regards to methane and GHG intensity measures. We have placed a premium on these two goals. Additionally, we have placed an emphasis company-wide on these goals by making GHG intensity reduction a part of our compensation package across the entirety of our personnel groups. Diamondback believes that reducing methane emissions is one of the most efficient opportunities we have to reduce our overall GHG emissions. Since 2017, we have installed air pneumatic control systems on many new facility builds and upgrades. During 2025, we have budgeted ~\$45 million for environmental capex to advance our goals. We have also implemented technology systems to establish continuous monitoring and response in our operations. As of December 31, 2023, approximately 96% of operated oil production was under continuous monitoring. Following the Endeavor merger, approximately 87% of our crude oil production is covered by real-time continuous monitoring of methane emissions. We are working to bring monitoring back over 90% of operated oil production. Data collection and alarming capabilities allow us to rapidly identify and respond to leaks associated with equipment malfunction or failure prior to an extended release. The data we collect from these systems enables us to enact preventative maintenance plans. We have also implemented a wide range of practices including on-the-ground inspections, dedicated field staff who use FLIR cameras to monitor our assets daily and repair any leaks identified and flame sensor technology for real-time monitoring. On flaring specifically, we have a 2024 target to flare less than 2% of our total gas produced. Diamondback believes reducing flaring is vital to the success of our company and our industry, and excessive flaring can be a major impediment to a successful upstream business plan. To date, we have been able to nearly eliminate occurrences of flaring due to operational issues. We have also worked with our midstream business partners to incentivize them to spend capital and operational expense dollars to be prepared for our development plan and flare less. As we continue to work with our third-party midstream partners, we expect the run-time of our pipelines to continue to increase resulting in lower flaring intensity. Despite these efforts, Diamondback has seen an increase in flaring intensity since 2021, largely due to factors outside of our control. Third-party downtime midstream gatherers and processors accounted for approximately 90% of our flared emissions in 2024.

(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.

We take proactive steps to detect sources of leaks that cause preventable emissions. We have implemented different technology systems to establish continuous monitoring and response in our operations. Data collection and alarming capabilities allow us to rapidly identify and respond to leaks associated with equipment malfunction or failure prior to an extended release. The data we collect from these systems enables us to enact preventative maintenance plans. We have also implemented a wide range of practices including on-the-ground inspections, dedicated field staff who use FLIR cameras to monitor our assets daily and repair any leaks identified and flame sensor technology for real-time monitoring. We also hold quarterly round-table discussions with our engineering and infrastructure-related field personnel to seek out design changes to better capture emissions moving forward.

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

Diamondback set an annual goal in 2024 to flare less than 2% of our gross natural gas production, which is also part of our Company bonus program compensation scorecard. We flared approximately 2.3% of our gross natural gas produced in 2024. Not achieving our target and our increase in flaring since 2021 was largely due to factors outside of our control. Unplanned and planned maintenance by third-party midstream gatherers and processors accounted for approximately 90% of our flared emissions in 2024. We continue to work with our midstream providers to implement operational and commercial solutions to incentivize performance. We are committed to solutions-oriented discussions with our midstream partners, and we continue to press them to commit to the same level of environmental responsibility expected of us as the operator. While these solutions may reduce our cash flow, we have commercially incentivized our third-party gatherers to move our gas to market. We seek to renegotiate contracts with our midstream providers to fixed fees wherever possible, as this fee structure removes the potential for gatherers to elect not to take our gas for economic reasons. Diamondback actively works to obtain multiple gas sales connections at our larger gas-producing batteries wherever possible, which allows us to sell gas to the secondary outlet and minimize flaring in the event a third-party gatherer and processor has planned maintenance or experiences an unplanned event that prevents them from taking our gas. Additionally, we have proactively shut in or curtailed oil production to limit or minimize flaring due to third-party downtime or lack of sufficient takeaway. While such actions decrease Diamondback's oil production and impact our revenue, we want to set the example that industry behaviors must change to eliminate routine flaring.

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

Select from:

Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

Other, please specify :Production of natural gas as a cleaner fuel for electric power generation

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

Power

Other, please specify :Natural gas for electric power generation

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

In 2024, we made began electrifying our operations by converting two of our four frac fleets to electricity, which drives lower costs and lower emissions. We collaborated with VoltaGrid to create a micro-grid to power some of our field operations, which displaces diesel fuel use and utilizes associated natural gas from our wells. In December 2024 we furthered this work by entering an agreement with Voltagrid and Halliburton to deploy four advanced electric simul-frac fleets across the Permian Basin, with Voltagrid delivering approximately 200 megawatts to support our field operations, integrating Halliburton's all-electric fracturing technology

(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:

Other, please specify :Attributional Estimation Approach

(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

metric tons of CO2

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Diamondback used the following data from the EIA: 7.42 cubic feet of natural gas to produce 1 kWh, or 7,420 cu ft to produce 1 MWh 1.14 pounds of coal to produce 1 kWh, or 1,140 lbs to produce 1 MWh (<https://www.eia.gov/tools/faqs/faq.php?id=667&t=6>) Natural gas-fired generation produces 0.96 lbs of CO2 per kWh, or 0.4354 metric tons of CO2 per MWh Coal-fired generation produces 2.31 lbs of CO2 per kWh, or 1.03125 metric tons of CO2 per MWh (<https://www.eia.gov/tools/faqs/faq.php?id=74&t=11>)

(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

22156250

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

During 2024, Diamondback produced 275.6 billion cubic feet of natural gas. Using the EIA's data, if this amount of natural gas production was used to generate electricity, it would produce 37 million MWh of electrical generation and emit ~16 million metric tons of CO2. To generate the same amount of MWh using coal-fired generation would require 42 billion pounds of coal and would emit ~38 million metric tons of CO2. Diamondback calculates the emissions saved of ~22 million metric tons of CO2.

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

8.8

[Add row]

(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:

Transport

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The projects associated with these offsets include the capture, transportation and sequestration of carbon dioxide in North America.

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

1757044

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

- Voluntary offsetting

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

Select from:

- No

(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:

- ACR (American Carbon Registry)

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

Select all that apply

- Barrier analysis

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

Select all that apply

- No requirements

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

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :The primary risk of CO2 release is related to the wellbores that have penetrated this seal. These wells will need to be properly plugged and periodically monitored to ensure that CO2 is not leaking from them.

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

N/A

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

N/A

[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

Non-operated oil and gas wells

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

Data is not available

(9.1.1.4) Primary reason why data is not available

Select from:

Challenges associated with data collection and/or quality

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

Unknown

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

Diamondback excludes its interest in non-operated oil and gas wells because the water use data is collected by the operator and not readily available or accessible to Diamondback.

[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:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring

(9.2.4) Please explain

Diamondback regularly measures and monitors all water withdrawals to meet regulatory requirements and obligations to water rights holders.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring

(9.2.4) Please explain

Diamondback regularly measures and monitors all water withdrawals to meet regulatory requirements and obligations to water rights holders.

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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring

(9.2.4) Please explain

Diamondback regularly measures and monitors all water withdrawals to meet regulatory requirements and obligations to water rights holders.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Third party lab testing

(9.2.4) Please explain

Diamondback tests water withdrawals and extrapolates the data in areas of similar aquifer characteristics.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring

(9.2.4) Please explain

If applicable, Diamondback monitors and measures all water discharges to meet regulatory requirements.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring

(9.2.4) Please explain

If applicable, Diamondback monitors and measures all water discharges to meet regulatory requirements.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring

(9.2.4) Please explain

If applicable, Diamondback monitors and measures all water discharges to meet regulatory requirements.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

If applicable, Diamondback monitors and measures all water discharges to meet regulatory requirements.

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

If applicable, Diamondback monitors and measures all water discharges to meet regulatory requirements.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

If applicable, Diamondback monitors and measures all water discharges to meet regulatory requirements.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring

(9.2.4) Please explain

Diamondback monitors total volumes of water across all of our operations.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring

(9.2.4) Please explain

Diamondback monitors and measures produced water across all of our operations. Recycled water volumes are measured daily and used for internal reporting purposes.

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:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring

(9.2.4) Please explain

All Diamondback field and corporate office locations have access to fresh water supply, sanitation and hygiene facilities. Water volumes are measured by public water systems' billings.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

83748.5

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total withdrawals decreased approximately 10,499 ML from 2023, or 11%. Diamondback is increasing its use of recycled and brackish (non-potable) water as part of our commitment to the responsible use of water. Diamondback's methodology for calculating withdrawals changed in 2024 to include produced water, increasing the number reported last year in the CDP report. However, with this updated calculation, withdrawals dropped from a 2023 amount of 94,247.6 ML

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Other, please specify :Diamondback did not discharge to any surface water or ground water.

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Other, please specify :Diamondback did not discharge to any surface water or ground water.

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Diamondback injects produced water into geologic formations below usable groundwater formations in accordance with all federal and state regulations.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

33403.8

(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:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

*Total water consumption increased approximately 3,327.7 ML from 2023, or 11%. Diamondback's total water consumption fluctuates depending on activity levels. In 2024, we completed approximately 32% more wells than in 2023. Our recycled water used in operations was approximately 69.5%.
[Fixed row]*

(9.2.3) In your oil & gas sector operations, what are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed (by business division), how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

83748.5

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

Total water withdrawals decreased approximately 10,499 ML from 2023, or 11%. Our recycled water used in operations was approximately 69.5% and we continue to source non-potable (brackish) and recycled water in our operations.

Total discharges – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Other, please specify :Diamondback injects produced water into geologic formations below usable groundwater formations in accordance with all federal and state regulations.

(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 :Diamondback injects produced water into geologic formations below usable groundwater formations in accordance with all federal and state regulations.

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

Diamondback injects produced water into geologic formations below usable groundwater formations in accordance with all federal and state regulations.

Total consumption – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

33403.77

(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:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

Total water consumption increased approximately 3,327.7 ML from 2023, or 11%. Diamondback's total water consumption fluctuates depending on activity levels. In 2024, we completed approximately 32% more wells than in 2023. Our recycled water used in operations was approximately 69.5%.

[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)

64854

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Much higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

- About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in efficiency

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

77.44

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

- WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

We utilize the World Resources Institute's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to categorize scarce water zones in our operating areas and assist us in our goal of making environmentally responsible decisions for future water needs. Diamondback's operations are located entirely within the Permian Basin, much of which is considered water stressed by the World Resources Institute. Our water management practices are designed to conserve and protect water resources in the areas where we operate by prioritizing the use of low-quality produced water and brackish water in our operations and attempting to minimize the use of freshwater.

[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:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Diamondback does not withdraw from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Diamondback does not withdraw from brackish surface water/seawater sources.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2352.6

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Diamondback considers our freshwater (1,000 Total Dissolved Solids or below) withdrawn to be from renewable sources. Reductions in withdrawals are due to increased use of recycled water.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

7848.8

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Diamondback considers brackish water (above 1,000 Total Dissolved Solids) withdrawn to be from non-renewable sources. Reductions in withdrawals are due to increased use of recycled water.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

911.9

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Diamondback considers produced water withdrawn to be produced/entrained water. Reductions in withdrawals are due to increased use of recycled water.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Third party sources are included in the categories above.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

	Relevance	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant	<i>Diamondback does not discharge into fresh surface water.</i>
Brackish surface water/seawater	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant	<i>Diamondback does not discharge into brackish surface water/seawater.</i>
Groundwater	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant	<i>Diamondback does not discharge into groundwater.</i>
Third-party destinations	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant	<i>Third party sources are included in the categories above.</i>

[Fixed row]

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

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant	<i>Diamondback did not discharge to any surface water or ground water.</i>
Secondary treatment	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant	<i>Diamondback did not discharge to any surface water or ground water.</i>
Primary treatment only	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant	<i>Diamondback did not discharge to any surface water or ground water.</i>
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant	<i>Diamondback did not discharge to any surface water or ground water.</i>
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant	<i>Diamondback did not discharge to any surface water or ground water.</i>
Other	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant	<i>Diamondback did not discharge to any surface water or ground water.</i>

[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:

- No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

While we do not maintain any facilities which are dependent on water, our drilling and completions operations do rely on water. We understand the importance of water for our business and our communities, which is why at Diamondback we are committed to the responsible use of water. We are proud to have achieved a water recycling rate of 69.5% in 2024 — exceeding our goal to source over 65% of our water used for drilling and completion operations from recycled sources by 2025. We recognize that our operations are primarily located in a water-scarce region. As such, we aim to minimize our freshwater withdrawal. The World Resources Institute (WRI) publishes its Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to categorize scarce water zones. This tool helps guide us to make environmentally responsible decisions for future water needs. We use a blend of recycled produced water, brackish (non-potable) water and freshwater for our drilling and completion operations across our asset base, with an increased focus on both produced and brackish water as our primary options. We source brackish water for our drilling and hydraulic fracturing operations where it is available and economically feasible. This helps conserve the available supply of freshwater, since the brackish water we use is generally too high in salinity for agricultural or household use. Our definition of brackish water conforms with the AXPC standard. AXPC classifies water containing up to 1,000 parts per million (ppm) of total dissolved solids as fresh. We are proud to engage with the Texas Produced Water Consortium, the Permian Basin Water Management Council and other industry groups for greater impact.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

We work closely with our upstream partners on environmental issues. Specific dependencies on water is not a current priority, but will be considered in the near term.
[Fixed row]

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

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

11066000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

132133.71

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Diamondback's anticipates that our water withdrawal efficiency will stay the same based on similar activity levels. The proportion of freshwater withdrawn will decrease as we increase our recycled water usage.

[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)

0.15

(9.11.1.3) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

Total water consumption

(9.11.1.4) Denominator

Select from:

Other, please specify :Thousand barrel of oil equivalent (net)

(9.11.1.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.11.1.6) Please explain

Total water consumption intensity (ML) was lower than 2023 (0.18) due to increased efficiency.

Row 2

(9.11.1.1) Business division

Select all that apply

Upstream

(9.11.1.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.01

(9.11.1.3) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

Freshwater consumption

(9.11.1.4) Denominator

Select from:

Other, please specify :Thousand barrel of oil equivalent (net)

(9.11.1.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.11.1.6) Please explain

Total freshwater consumption intensity (ML) was about the same compared to 2023 (0.01). Diamondback has invested capital to build water recycling facilities in the Midland Basin where most of our operations are. When we are not able to recycle water in an area, we try to use brackish water to reduce the draw on freshwater.

[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

Diamondback recycles water whenever feasible to eliminate the withdrawal and consumption of freshwater.

(9.14.4) Please explain

Diamondback has built robust water recycling facilities that eliminate the need to use freshwater in some areas of our operations. Treating and recycling water used for our operations eliminates the need to withdraw or consume freshwater. Diamondback has a long-term goal to use more than 65% of recycled water in operations by 2025, which has already been achieved with having recycled approximately 69.5% in 2024.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

Yes

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

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

Yes

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

All Diamondback field and corporate office locations have access to fresh water supply, sanitation and hygiene facilities. Water volumes are measured by public water systems' billings.

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

N/A
[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

Increase in water use met through recycling/reuse

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

41

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2023

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

50

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

67.5

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

294

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Company-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Diamondback has invested capital to build water recycling facilities in the Midland Basin where most of our operations are. When we are not able to recycle water in an area, we try to use brackish water to reduce the draw on freshwater.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Diamondback achieved its 2023 target of recycling more than 50% of water used in operations.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

Increase in water use met through recycling/reuse

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

02/22/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

29

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

65.0

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

67.5

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Company-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Diamondback has invested capital to build water recycling facilities in the Midland Basin where most of our operations are. When we are not able to recycle water in an area, we try to use brackish water to reduce the draw on freshwater.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

In 2024 Diamondback sourced 69.5% of water use in operations from recycled sources

[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

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

We systematically assess for endangered species before moving into a new area. Our policy is to avoid operating where there are known threatened or endangered species. If protected species or habitats are identified, we will utilize a third-party expert to mitigate impacts of our operations. In 2021, Diamondback enrolled in a Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances (CCAA) through the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service in order to ensure the protection of the Dunes Sagebrush Lizard. The lizard is native to the shinnery oak of the Mescalero Sands of New Mexico and the Monahans Sandhills of Texas. This includes portions of Andrews, Crane, Ector, Gaines, Ward and Winkler Counties. The CCAA is completely voluntary and will ensure preservation of the species on shared land with oil and gas production.

[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

Playas

(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

Oil and gas production

(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

Site selection

(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

To identify potential biodiversity impacts and priority areas, our teams perform satellite-image reviews of potential pad and battery sites to spot topographical features, such as playas, that may require avoidance. Next, a site visit is performed to identify potential impacts not discovered by the satellite review. As part of our drilling plans, we seek to utilize existing pads and batteries to reduce the amount of disruption to new land. In addition, we are drilling more wells per pad and drilling longer laterals, when possible, to access more reservoir area with a smaller surface impact. We have established policies and procedures for full-site remediation at the end of use for all of our sites.

[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	Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party	Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Judged to be unimportant or not relevant	<i>Diamondback currently receives limited assurance for our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions.</i>

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

CEO

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

No

