COTERRA

2023 SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LETTER FROM OUR CEO

THOMAS E. JORDEN
Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President

At Coterra, we are committed to responsible and transparent environmental, social and governance (ESG) practices.

We at Coterra are pleased to present our second annual Sustainability Report. Our commitment to environmental responsibility and safety arises from our core values of transparency, technical excellence, rigorous analysis, and data-driven problem solving. We operate in many communities across the United States, and we are committed to being responsible members of these communities. Environmental stewardship is a natural outgrowth of these core values and commitments.

We are also committed to building long-term sustainable shareholder value. We believe that the best way to build shareholder value is to make sound investment decisions through each market cycle, to continuously optimize our program with best available technology, and to be an innovative organization. We demand operational excellence and best engineering and safety practices from one another. These are fundamental sustaining values.

Emission reduction is one of our top engineering priorities. We at Coterra are actively engaged in seeking ways to continuously monitor and measure our emissions. Accurate, reliable emission monitoring and measurement are foundational to abating emissions. However, the technological landscape here remains challenged. In this report, you will find a review of recent field tests we have undertaken to calibrate and quantify the field efficacy of a collection of emission detection and quantification technologies. These rigorous field trials have shown us that more innovation is required to develop scalable emission detection and quantification technologies that perform as well in the field as in the laboratory. Nonetheless, there are some emerging technologies that show promise, and we are following their development closely. I am proud of the way our organization has approached this problem. We want to get it right.

Our commitment is demonstrated by our recent decision to join the Oil & Gas Methane Partnership 2.0 (OGMP 2.0), the United Nations Environment Program's framework dedicated to achieving reliable methane emission measurement, reporting and mitigation. Joining OGMP 2.0 was a natural outgrowth of efforts already underway at Coterra.

Sustainability means different things to different people. We believe that sustainable solutions reduce emissions while providing affordable energy to a growing global population. In the United States, we hear a lot of serious concern about income inequality. Globally, energy inequality is equally concerning. The status quo is unsustainable, for too much of the world's population lacks energy access and energy affordability. Oil and natural gas are critical components to any genuine global energy policy conversation. Our products stand alongside renewable energy, nuclear energy, and emerging energy technologies as critical elements of global energy supply. Coterra contributes by producing some of the cleanest oil and natural gas molecules in the world. Furthermore, United States' exports of oil and natural gas help provide energy security, energy affordability, and, consequently, a more just and equitable world. Anything else is inherently unsustainable.

We hope you will enjoy this data-driven report. Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely

THOMAS E. JORDEN
Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President

ABOUT COTERRA

Coterra produces hydrocarbons across three major U.S. basins, supplying key energy products that facilitate modern-day civilization. We look to maximize value for all stakeholders through our key building blocks: our people, our assets, our culture of embracing innovation, and our financial strength.

REPORT OVERVIEW

Hydrocarbons are critical to facilitating modern-day civilization, supplying nearly 80% of the world's energy demand in 2021.[1] Coterra is committed to producing these critical energy products in a safe and responsible manner for the benefit of all stakeholders. We strive to reduce our environmental impact, to invest in our people and communities, and to govern our Company in accordance with the highest ethical standards.

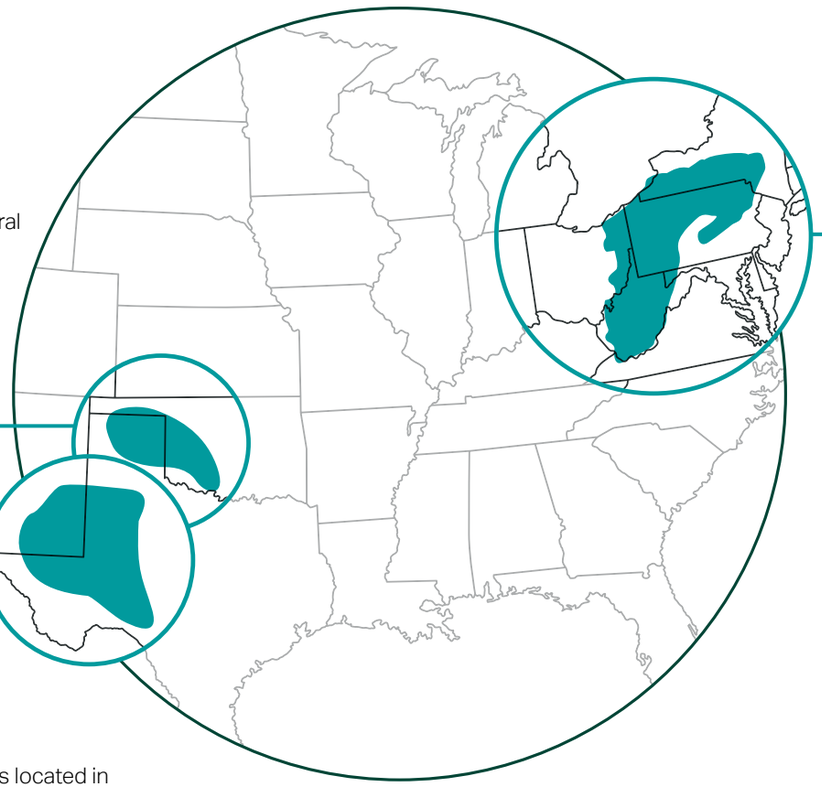
This report addresses the environmental, social, and governance (ESG) topics that are relevant to Coterra's business. The contents have been informed by our stakeholders, the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), and the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board's (SASB) Extractives & Minerals Processing Sector: Oil & Gas - Exploration & Production Standard.

[1] *IEA (2022), World Energy Outlook 2022, IEA, Paris https://www.iea.org/reports/world-energy-outlook-2022*

OUR PORTFOLIO

ANADARKO BASIN

Coterra's Anadarko assets are primarily located in central Oklahoma.



PERMIAN BASIN

Coterra's Permian acreage is located in the Delaware Basin, spanning west Texas and southeast New Mexico.

MARCELLUS SHALE

Coterra's Marcellus assets are primarily concentrated in Susquehanna County, within northeast Pennsylvania.

ACTIVITY METRICS (SASB: EM-EP-000.A,B,C)

Metric	Production of:	2022
SASB EM-EP-000.A[2]	(1) Oil	87 Mbbl/day
	(2) Gas	2,806 MMscf/day
	Natural Gas Liquids	79 Mbbl/day
	(3) Synthetic Oil	0
	(4) Synthetic Gas	0
SASB EM-EP-000.B[3]	Number of Offshore Sites	0
SASB EM-EP-000.C[3]	Number of Terrestrial Sites	1,195

[2]Net production volumes to Coterra
[3]Gross operated upstream and midstream sites

CLIMATE

CLIMATE GOVERNANCE | (TCFD: Governance – a,b)

Coterra's Board of Directors (Board) is responsible for overall risk oversight. Management has primary responsibility for assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities. Management regularly interacts with the Board and its committees, including the Environment, Health & Safety Committee and the Governance and Social Responsibility Committee on climate-related risks and opportunities and other ESG matters.

The primary purpose of the Environment, Health & Safety Committee is to provide assistance to the Board in providing risk oversight and support of the Company's policies, programs, and initiatives on the environment, health, and safety. Among other things, the Environment, Health & Safety Committee:

- Oversees the Company's environmental, health, and safety (EHS) and sustainability policies, programs, data, and the reporting and public disclosure thereof;
- Monitors environmental matters and trends in such matters that affect the Company's activities and performance;
- Reviews the Company's compliance with environmental, health, and safety laws and regulations, including:
  - management of and responses to environmental releases;
  - safety incidents, statistics and outcomes and the Company's responses;
  - the Company's assessment of and responses to pending legislative and regulatory efforts; and
  - initiatives and training designed to improve EHS performance.
- Consults with the Board and internal and external advisors regarding the management of the Company's EHS programs.

The Environment, Health & Safety Committee also compares our EHS performance with established benchmarks such as the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), American Exploration and Production Council (AXPC), and the Independent Producers EHS Managers Forum. This allows the Board to assess our EHS performance on a continuous basis and provides the governance structure to ensure our programs provide a safe working environment for our employees.

The primary purposes of the Governance and Social Responsibility Committee are:

- To oversee the Company's efforts for socially responsible operations, programs, and initiatives not otherwise delegated to another committee of the Board and the reporting or public disclosure of such efforts by the Company, including this report;
- To identify individuals qualified to become directors, consistent with criteria approved by the Board, and to recommend to the Board director nominees for the next annual meeting of stockholders and board committee members;
- To oversee the annual evaluation of the performance and effectiveness of the Board and its committees;
- To develop and recommend to the Board the corporate governance guidelines applicable to the Company; and
- To take a leadership role in shaping the corporate governance of the Company.

Our Vice President–EHS is in charge of day-to-day implementation and management of our environmental programs, including our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions management.

CLIMATE STRATEGY | (TCFD: Strategy – a,b,c; SASB: EM-EP-420a.4)

Coterra has identified climate change-related risks and opportunities that may impact our business over the short-, medium-, and long-term.

- Short-term risks: risks that might impact near-term financial results, including those that may materialize within the current annual reporting cycle.
- Medium-term risks: risks that might materially impact our financial results due to longer-term manifestation of climate-related impacts that might require us to significantly adjust our strategy, including those that may materialize over a 2- to 5-year timeframe.
- Long-term risks: risks that may fundamentally impact the viability of our long-term strategy and business model, including those that may materialize over a 5- to 10-year timeframe.

The nature of these risks depends on the physical aspects of climate change, market regulations, investor pressure to reduce our carbon footprint, and our ability to understand and respond to rapidly evolving developments.

IDENTIFIED RISK AND OPPORTUNITIES

Risks

For information about risk factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those described herein, please refer to Coterra's annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and other filings with the SEC, which are available on Coterra's website at www.coterra.com.

Market Opportunities | (Short-, Medium- & Long-Term)

We believe that global energy demand will most likely continue to grow, with oil and gas remaining a meaningful portion of the energy supply mix. Approximately 18%[4] of the world's 2021 population lives in countries identified by the IEA WEO[5] as having advanced economies. These countries have an oil consumption per capita of 11.3[4] barrels annually. In contrast, approximately 54%[4] of the world's 2021 population lives in China, India and Africa, which are not identified as advance economies by the IEA WEO.[5] The oil consumption per capita in these areas is only 2.1[4] barrels of oil annually. During the 2010's decade prior to the COVID pandemic, the advanced economies' oil consumption per capita declined, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of -0.5%,[4] but their absolute oil consumption continued to grow at 0.1%[4] CAGR. However, China's, India's, and Africa's oil consumption per capita grew at a 2.9%[4] CAGR and their absolute oil demand grew at a 4.3%[4] CAGR during the same time period. Natural gas demand continues to grow as well. In 2022, global liquified natural gas (LNG) set a new record high for trade volumes, increasing 5% from 2021 to 51.7 billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d).[6] The largest increase from LNG-exporting countries was the United States, with a 16%[6] increase from 2021 to 2022. With this increase, the United States temporarily became the world's top LNG exporter in the first half of 2022 prior to the Freeport LNG terminal shutting down. We believe we are in a premier position to capitalize on this opportunity to supply the world with the growing demand for oil and gas.

Emissions Reduction Opportunities |

(Short-, Medium- & Long-Term)

We are actively pursuing strategic actions to manage climate risks and to capture opportunities by investing in projects and technologies to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions. Examples of these initiatives are included throughout the remainder of this report. The Company's strategic and business planning considers the value of these projects in the context of the Company's overall approach to climate change risk management.

[4]2022 BP Statistical Review of World Energy, https://www.bp.com/en/global/corporate/energy-economics/statistical-review-of-world-energy.html
[5]IEA (2022), World Energy Outlook 2022, IEA, Paris https://www.iea.org/reports/world-energy-outlook-2022
[6]U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Today in Energy, July 5, 2023

SCENARIO ANALYSIS

Coterra uses scenario planning to help inform the Company's risk management and business strategy. Evaluation and consideration of future uncertainties is critical to maintaining our business agility and strengthening our capital allocation process. We test the strength and resiliency of our portfolio by sensitizing our internal financial models to multiple macro-commodity pricing scenarios. Specifically related to climate change, we utilize the models developed by two of the largest organizations that collect and track energy data, the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the United States (U. S.) Energy Information Administration (EIA). The IEA has three scenarios presented in their 2022 World Energy Outlook (WEO), and the EIA has nine scenarios presented in their 2023 Annual Energy Outlook (AEO). Energy demand, mix, and prices vary across the scenarios, primarily driven by varying degrees of public policy assumptions for the IEA scenarios.

This report considers the following scenarios:

- EIA 2023 Annual Energy Outlook Reference Case Scenario (EIA Base Case),
- IEA 2022 World Energy Outlook Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS), and
- IEA 2022 World Energy Outlook Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE).

EIA Base Case and STEPS are not designed to achieve a particular outcome. Their outcomes are the result of assumptions made within each scenario. Conversely, the IEA generated NZE by starting with the end goals of capping global warming at 1.5° Celsius above pre-industrial levels and achieving net zero CO_2 emissions from the global energy sector by 2050. They then formulated one possible set of assumptions that allowed for their model to achieve the desired outcome. Due to the assumptions being developed secondary to the end goal in this scenario, it is important to evaluate the feasibility of the assumptions in NZE.

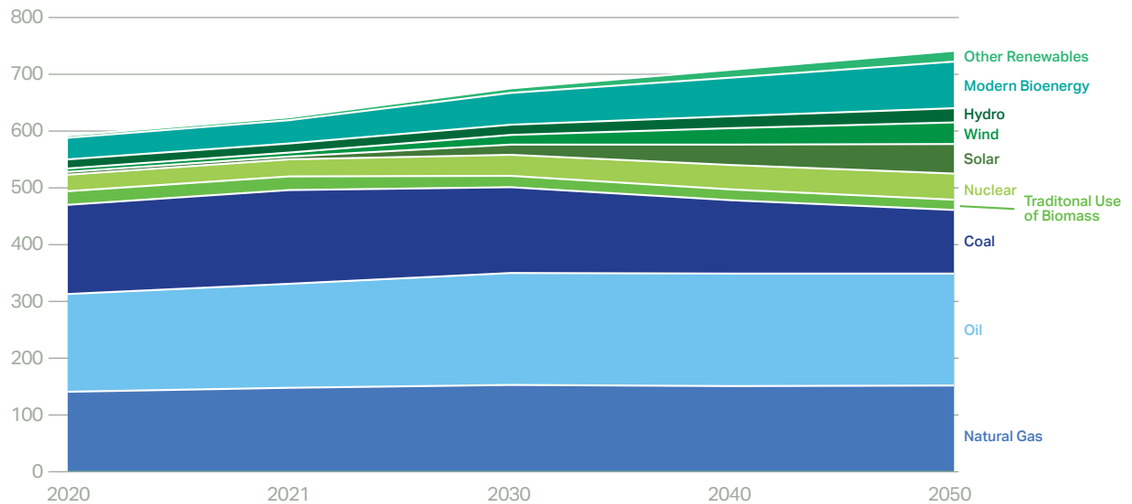
Global population and average individual wealth expected to grow, bolstering energy demand

By 2050, the global population[7] is expected to rise by almost 25%, increasing from approximately 7.8 billion people in 2021 to approximately 9.7 billion people in 2050. The global economy[7] is expected to grow at nearly 3% per year during this time.

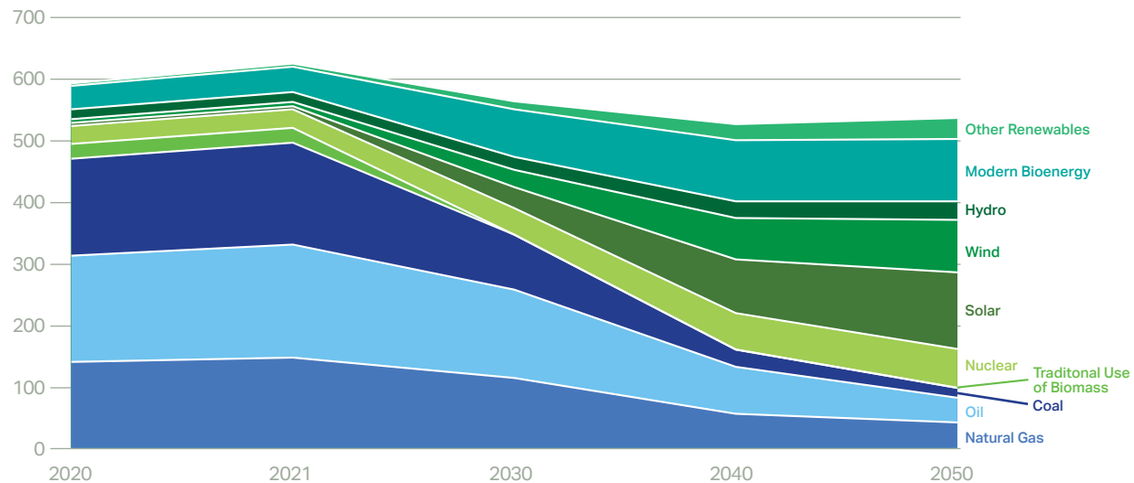
In STEPS, global energy demand grows 19% with an energy mix from a diversity of sources[7], helping support energy reliability across demand sectors. Projected oil and natural gas supply grow during the period.

In NZE, 2050 global energy demand declines 15% from 2021 despite global wealth and population growth.[7] Oil and natural gas demand decline 78% and 72% respectively in this scenario.[7] Energy per capita declines 22% while GDP per capita increases 80%,[8] implying significant assumptions around behavioral change and energy efficiency. These proposed efficiencies may be difficult to achieve.

STEPS: Global Total Energy Supply (Exajoules)[7]



NZE: Global Total Energy Supply (Exajoules)[7]



[7]IEA (2022), World Energy Outlook 2022, IEA, Paris https://www.iea.org/reports/world-energy-outlook-2022
[8]Estimated 2050 GDP by applying IEA's GDP CAGRs to 2021 GDP, from Oxford Economics (2022) and IMF (2022), as referenced in the IEA WEO

Also, the NZE scenario's energy mix favors growth in renewables and electrification. This is driven by significant cost reduction assumptions for low-carbon technologies, including capital costs[9] that decline 61%, 63%, and 14% for solar photo-voltaic, offshore wind, and onshore wind, respectively, over the 2020–2050 period. Even with the cost reductions, wind capital costs are still higher than combined-cycle natural gas capital costs. Solar capital costs are lower than combined-cycle natural gas, but solar also has a significantly lower capacity factor due to solar's daily intermittency. Additionally, IEA acknowledges that the NZE's lower demand assumption is critical to limiting overall investment required in this scenario. NZE proposed costs may be understated.

Facilitating low-carbon technologies is a function of the non-renewable critical mineral market, which would also need to grow substantially and at a rapid rate. Critical minerals are non-renewable and could face environmental concerns. They are also geographically concentrated, potentially impacting energy security, with China currently holding significant market share of the world's mineral processing market.[10]

Additionally, in NZE, the world's 2050 power generation is 71% intermittent energy, composed of 32% wind and 39% solar.[11] In 2021, intermittent power generation comprised 10% of the global power mix.[11] NZE's lack of dispatchable sources could be challenged. We expect an all-of-the-above energy mix will be the likely path to ensuring energy reliability and affordability for a growing global population.

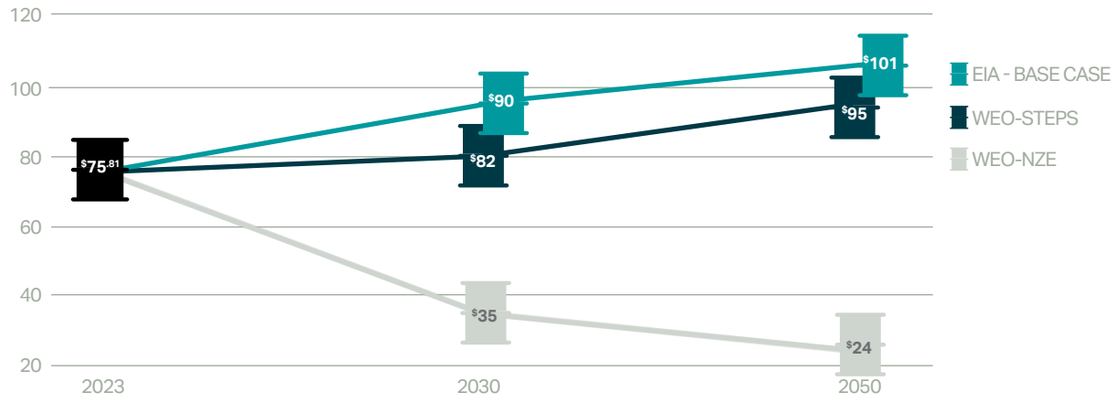
North American oil and gas production expected to remain resilient

In EIA Base Case, oil and gas production grow approximately 12% and 15% respectively through 2050. In STEPS, North American oil and gas production remains resilient and maintains substantial global market share after growing over the next decade. NZE assumes advanced economies implement a $250/tonne carbon tax by 2050, inflating the cost to produce hydrocarbon. This results in North America conceding natural-gas market share to regions with higher estimated emission intensities and/or regions that do not have a carbon tax. However, in order to more effectively reduce global emissions, production should be weighted toward the lower emission intensity producers with scale. As the world's largest, and one of the lower methane emitting producers,[12] the U.S. will likely remain a strong contender for global market share in a low-carbon scenario.

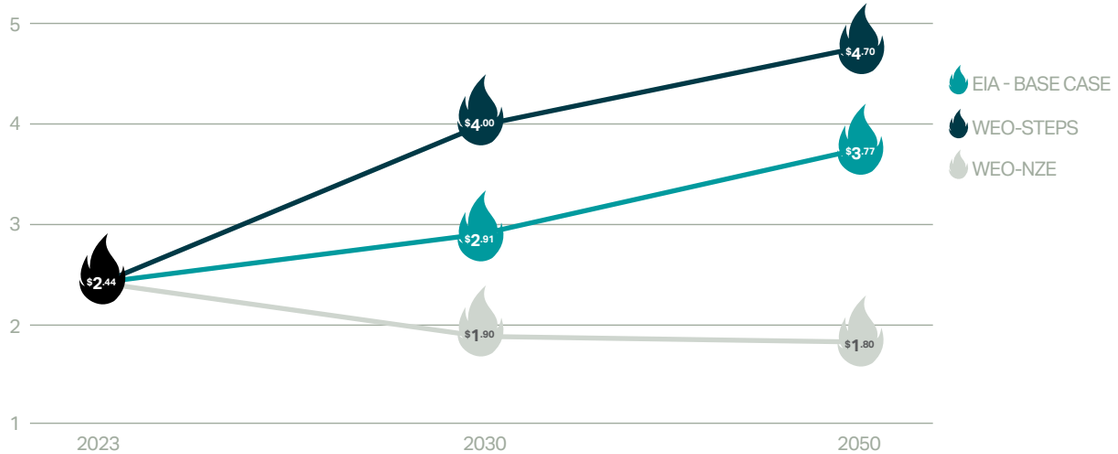
Coterra is well positioned to continue to supply needed energy to the world

We recognize the significant variance of commodity pricing across each of these scenarios. Since EIA Base Case and STEPS scenarios are developed from historic and projected trends as opposed to a predetermined outcome, we believe their projected commodity prices are more probable than NZE. Coterra's portfolio of projects would be resilient to the pricing suggested by EIA Base Case and STEPS scenarios.

OIL PRICE (USD/barrel)



GAS PRICE (USD/MMbtu)



2023 pricing reflects actual average daily oil and gas pricing from January through August 2023 sourced from the EIA, www.eia.gov

[9]IEA's 2022 World Energy Outlook – Capital cost percent reductions assume United States where applicable
[10]IEA (2021), The Role of Critical Minerals in Clean Energy Transitions, IEA, Paris https://www.iea.org/reports/the-role-of-critical-minerals-in-clean- energy-transitions
[11]IEA (2022), World Energy Outlook 2022, IEA, Paris https://www.iea.org/reports/world-energy-outlook-2022
[12]IEA (2021), World Energy Model Documentation 2021, Paris

Conclusion

Hydrocarbons are critical to meeting the world's growing energy needs for transportation, electricity, heating and cooling, cooking, and industrial use—ultimately creating the everyday goods all around us. Global population and average individual wealth are expected to grow, driving energy demand. The U.S. is expected to play a significant role in meeting the world's energy needs by delivering lower emission-intensity oil and gas to the market at scale.

Coterra agrees with EIA's Base Case and IEA's STEPS that oil and gas will have a critical role in the global energy mix. We also believe we are in a premier position to supply those resources due to our low-cost, low-greenhouse gas intensity assets, as referenced in this report.

Coterra's diversified portfolio across multiple geographic basins with robust low-cost oil, natural gas, and NGL reserves allows us to further mitigate our exposure to potential market risks by being able to adapt to changing energy demand needs. We are committed to delivering low-cost energy to the world in a responsible way.

CLIMATE RISK MANAGEMENT |

(TCFD: Risk Management – a,b,c)

Coterra is committed to managing the transition and physical risks related to climate change. We employ a multidisciplinary, company-wide Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process for integrating risk management throughout our business. This process includes identifying, evaluating, and addressing risks and opportunities on a regular basis. The ERM process is overseen by our executive team and is reviewed by the Board. Executive-level responsibility is assigned to each identified risk. The risks and impacts associated with our business require effective collaboration among departments, business units, and external stakeholders. Climate change risks and opportunities are integrated into this process. When assessing risks in this ERM process, we evaluate each risk depending on the potential magnitude of impacts resulting from the risk, as well as the likelihood that the risk will materialize and impact Coterra. In assessing the magnitude and likelihood of a risk resulting in a material financial impact to Coterra, we also evaluate the expected timing over which the risk might materialize, including short-, medium-, and long-term horizons.

We also identify and assess climate-related risks as part of our overall sustainable business strategy. Risk management topics are reviewed and discussed on a regular basis among our leadership team and across the entire organization. Business unit leaders are responsible for incorporating business unit–specific risk management plans into their operations.

Depending on the potential impact of the identified risk relative to the risk threshold we are willing to accept, appropriate risk mitigation and monitoring strategies are put in place, with associated controls and assurance mechanisms.

Our risk management process is applied at the operational level to Coterra's projects through integration into our approach to project management, as well as to operating facilities through our operational policies and procedures.

CLIMATE METRICS

TCFD: METRICS AND TARGETS – a,b; SASB: EM-EP-110a.1,2

Coterra tracks and reports Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions on an absolute basis and as an intensity relative to production. Our 2022 reported emissions have been verified per the International Standards Organization's (ISO) 14064-3 standard with limited assurance by a third-party auditor. Scope 1 was audited against the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP), and Scope 2 was audited against the Global Reporting Initiative's (GRI) Greenhouse Gas Protocol. No material discrepancies were identified, supporting Coterra's disclosed GHG emissions data.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

METRIC CODE	METRIC	2019	2020	2021	2022
SASB-EM-EP-110a.1[13]	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)	2,869,327	1,834,657	1,515,275	1,546,915
	Gross global Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH_4)	38,111	18,704	9,527	9,483
	Percentage methane of total CO_2e	33.2%	25.5%	15.7%	15.3%
	Percentage covered under emissions-limiting regulations	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Gross global Scope 2 emissions[14] (metric tons CO_2e)	Did Not Track	136,224	96,454	168,643
SASB-EM-EP-110a.2[13]	Amount of gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e) from:				
	(1) Flared hydrocarbons	574,378	287,975	145,742	135,228
	(2) Other combustion	1,399,228	1,125,372	1,124,392	1,191,198
	(3) Process emissions	41,801	13,653	12,482	11,456
	(4) Other vented emissions	802,728	352,236	216,524	192,978
	(5) Fugitive emissions	51,192	55,421	16,135	16,056

[13]When converting CH_4 and N_2O to CO_2 equivalent to account for Global Warming Potential (GWP), Coterra uses 25 and 298, respectively, per 40 CFR Part 98 Subpart A
[14]Coterra did not track Scope 2 emissions in 2019

CLIMATE METRICS CONTINUED

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS INTENSITIES

METRIC	2019	2020	2021	2022
Company-Wide Scope 1 (metric tons CO_2e/{produced + received Mboe[15]})	8.42	5.58	4.65	4.57
Company-Wide Scope 1 (metric tons CO_2e/produced Mboe)	9.59	6.47	5.48	5.47
Company-Wide Scope 2[16] (metric tons CO_2e/produced Mboe)	Did Not Track	0.49	0.35	0.60
Company-Wide Scope 1 + Scope 2[16] (metric tons CO_2e/produced Mboe)	Did Not Track	6.96	5.83	6.07
Upstream[17] Scope 1 (metric tons CO_2e/Mboe[15])	6.82	3.93	2.85	2.71
Midstream[17] Scope 1 (metric tons CO_2e/Mboe[15])	18.65	15.19	14.59	13.50

METHANE EMISSIONS INTENSITIES

METRIC	2019	2020	2021	2022
Company-Wide Scope 1 (metric tons CH_4 emitted /{metric tons CH_4 produced + received[15]})	0.126%	0.064%	0.033%	0.033%
Company-Wide Scope 1 (metric tons CH_4 emitted/metric tons CH_4 produced)	0.168%	0.071%	0.038%	0.039%
Upstream[17] Scope 1 (metric tons CH_4 emitted/metric tons CH_4 produced)	0.130%	0.064%	0.031%	0.033%
Midstream[17] Scope 1 (metric tons CH_4 emitted/metric tons CH_4 received)	0.098%	0.063%	0.045%	0.031%

FLARING EMISSIONS INTENSITY

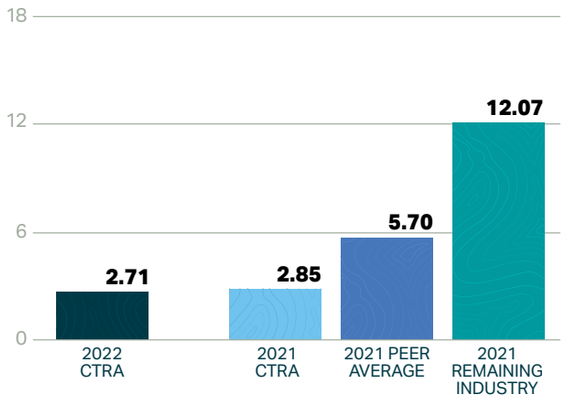
METRIC	2019	2020	2021	2022
Company-Wide flaring[18] (volume of gas flared/volume of gas produced)	0.471%	0.228%	0.141%	0.109%

[15]Midstream Mboe is calculated using quantity of gas received by the facility and transported hydrocarbon liquids to a facility as defined in Subpart W using a 6:1 BOE ratio
[16]Coterra did not track Scope 2 emissions in 2019
[17]Upstream and midstream relate to the Onshore Production and Onshore Gathering and Boosting EPA defined industry segments, respectively
[18]Coterra's flaring intensity includes high pressure, low pressure, and pilot light flaring, as well as vented gas from uncontrolled tanks

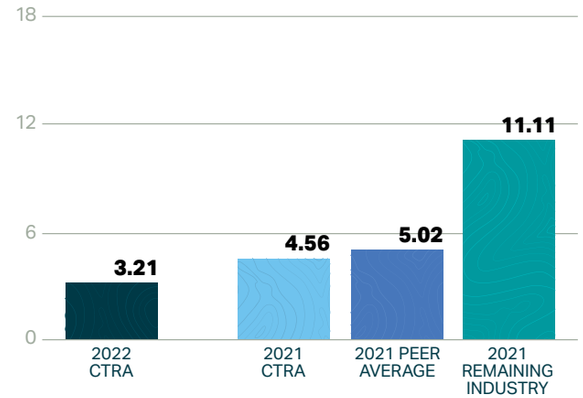
UPSTREAM PEER GREENHOUSE GAS INTENSITY COMPARISON

We analyze our upstream emissions on a standalone basis to compare our performance against our peers,[19] as our peer group has varying levels of operations within the upstream and midstream segments. The following data is derived from EPA Subpart W–submitted data:

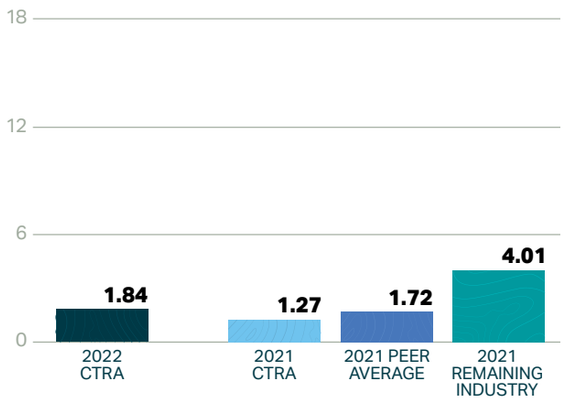
COTERRA GHG Intensity (MT CO_2e / Gross Mboe)



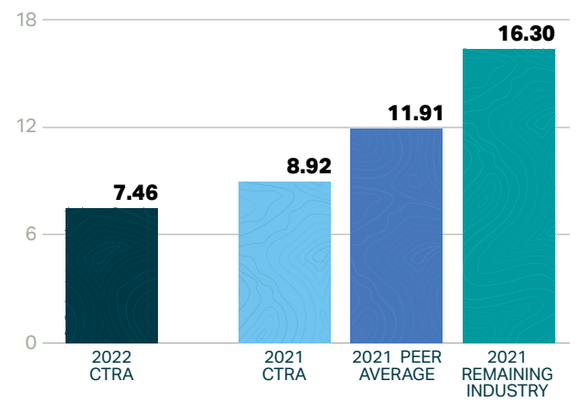
PERMIAN GHG Intensity (MT CO_2e / Gross Mboe)



MARCELLUS GHG Intensity (MT CO_2e / Gross Mboe)



ANADARKO GHG Intensity (MT CO_2e / Gross Mboe)



[19] *As of November 1, 2023, compensation peer group is comprised of AR, APA, CHK, DVN, FANG, EOG, EQT, HES, MRO, OXY, OVV, and PXD*

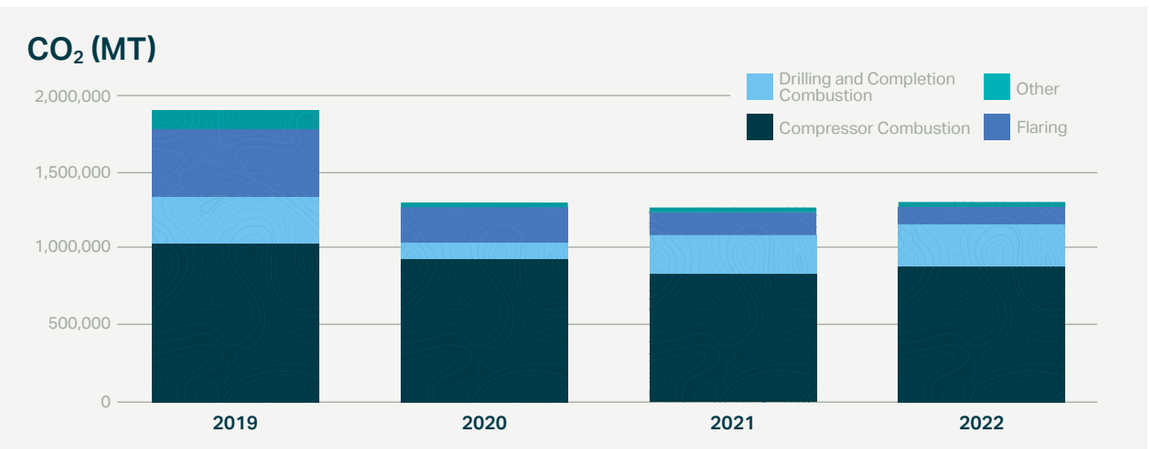
EMISSIONS REDUCTION INITIATIVES |

(TCFD: Metrics and Targets – a,c; SASB: EM-EP-110a.3)

Coterra's two main emitted Scope 1 greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide (CO_2) and methane (CH_4). Through innovation and technology, we are committed to reducing the amount of these gases we release related to our operations. Our ongoing analysis of our near real-time emissions inventory data enables us to track CO_2 and CH_4 emissions by each categorical source. This aids in identifying equipment and emission sources with the greatest potential for emission reduction opportunities. We also leverage our associations with groups like the American Petroleum Institute's "The Environmental Partnership" and the American Exploration and Production Council (AXPC) to further identify opportunities to reduce our emission footprint.

CARBON DIOXIDE

Carbon dioxide emissions from our operations are primarily produced through combustion. Approximately 90% of Coterra's Scope 1 carbon dioxide emissions are related to combustion in engines used in our compression, drilling, and completion operations, while approximately 9% of our carbon dioxide emissions are related to flaring. The below figure demonstrates the major components of our Scope 1 CO_2 emissions:



From 2019 to 2022, Coterra reduced its absolute Scope 1 CO_2 emissions by approximately 32%. To achieve this reduction to date, and to continue to reduce our CO_2 emissions in the future, Coterra is utilizing electrification, fuel optionality, and flare mitigation throughout our operations.

Electrification

Coterra's strategic investments to electrify significant portions of our operating areas affords us the opportunity to transition a meaningful portion of the large engines in our operations to electric motors, markedly reducing our CO_2 emissions associated with those sources. Although these initiatives transition some of our Scope 1 emissions into Scope 2 emissions, the net Scope 1 plus Scope 2 emissions are typically 25%–45% less due to several factors. First, the emission intensity (CO_2e/MWh) of the power grid in the areas of our operations are low relative to some other oil and gas producing areas. We expect the grids where we operate to continue lowering their emission intensities through improvement of efficiencies related to thermal generation; increased use of lower carbon electrical generation; and possible utilization of carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) within the power generation sector. Second, the efficiency of electric motors to convert energy input into work output tends to be better than internal combustion engines. Electric motors also reduce other pollutants from our operations such as NO_x, SO_x, and particulate matter and the risk of incomplete combustion resulting in carbon monoxide (CO) and CH_4 emissions. The three largest operational processes for which we are currently abating CO_2 emissions through electrification are compression (e-compression), hydraulic fracturing (e-frac), and drilling (e-drilling).

Substation: Part of Coterra's Electrical System

ELECTRIC INFRASTRUCTURE

- A Coterra-owned grid powers our operations in Culberson and Reeves Counties, Texas
- Coterra is currently running eight rigs and one hydraulic fracturing crew equipped to run off of grid power, where available
- Coterra plans to exit 2023 with 16 midstream electric compressor units in service
- This system provides optionality for possible behind-the-meter power generation

E-Compression

Compression is our largest source of emissions, making up approximately 58% of our 2022 Scope 1 CO_2e emissions. Our midstream operations in the Permian Basin represented approximately 79% of Coterra's 2022 CO_2 compressor combustion emissions. In 2022, we installed four large electric compressors in our midstream operations. We have continued this initiative into 2023, and we expect to end the year with sixteen midstream e-compressors in service. We are currently evaluating a scenario in which we could convert over 75% of Coterra's midstream compression horsepower to electric compression by 2027, materially reducing Coterra's GHG emissions from this source. We are also converting well-site compression to electric compression where technically and economically feasible. An added benefit of e-compression is eliminating methane emissions from incomplete combustion in the engines of compressors.

E-Frac

Coterra's CO_2 emissions related to the combustion of fuels used in the hydraulic fracturing of our wells constitute approximately 83% of Coterra's CO_2 emissions from drilling and completing wells. In the summer of 2022, we began operations with a grid-powered e-frac fleet in the Permian. The use of this technology reduces the net Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions related to hydraulic fracturing by 40%–45% when compared to a traditional diesel-powered fleet. With partial year operations in 2022, 16% of the wells completed in the Permian Basin utilized a grid-powered e-frac fleet. In 2023, we expect this to increase to approximately 37%.

E-Drilling

Approximately 17% of our CO_2 emissions from drilling and completing wells are related to the combustion of fuels in the drilling process. From 2021 to 2022, we increased the percentage of wells drilled using grid-powered drilling rigs in the Permian Basin from approximately 50% to approximately 73%. In 2023, we project approximately 82% of our Permian Basin wells will utilize this technology. Also, in 2023, we began e-drilling in the Anadarko Business unit, where we expect approximately 46% of our 2023 drilling operations in the basin to utilize grid-power for our drilling activity.

Fuel Optionality

Where technically and economically feasible, Coterra is utilizing lower CO_2-producing fuels. Many of the large engines we use in our operations have optionality regarding the type of fuels used in their combustion. Coterra uses a portfolio of options ranging from diesel, biodiesel, field gas, and residue gas as fuel for our engines. By investing in infrastructure to deliver, and in some cases utilizing specialized equipment to burn, lower carbon–producing fuels, Coterra is reducing the CO_2 emissions from combustion in our operations.

Flare Mitigation

Flaring constituted approximately 9% of the Scope 1 CO_2 emissions from Coterra's operations in 2022. We strive to minimize flaring, not only to reduce our overall CO_2 emissions, but to minimize the volumes of natural gas we produce but are unable to sell. From 2019 to 2022, Coterra reduced its flaring intensity by approximately 77%. This improvement was accomplished via several initiatives.

First, we strive to ensure adequate gathering and pipeline takeaway capacity to move the natural gas we produce to market. All Coterra-operated wells have a gas-gathering line to accept their gas production. Since the end of 2021, **Coterra has zero routine high-pressure flaring across its operations.** Ensuring gas-gathering lines are in place before wells are capable of producing is a result of cooperation between our operations teams, our owned midstream group, and our third-party gas gatherers. When either planned or unplanned upset conditions related to our gas takeaway capacity occur, we work with our partners to reduce the impact of those curtailments. Due to optionality provided by looping within many of our gas-gathering systems, we can often divert gas volumes to other portions of the gathering system to continue to allow gas to flow away from our production facilities. If upset conditions are expected to be of long duration or cause large volumes of gas to be flared, we also often choose to shut-in wells until our takeaway capacity is restored.

Second, Coterra's completion activities follow green completions guidelines. Federal regulation defines green completions as the capture of produced gases during well completion activities and allows for flaring or venting only when it is not technically feasible to capture the gases or when the situation presents a hazardous condition.

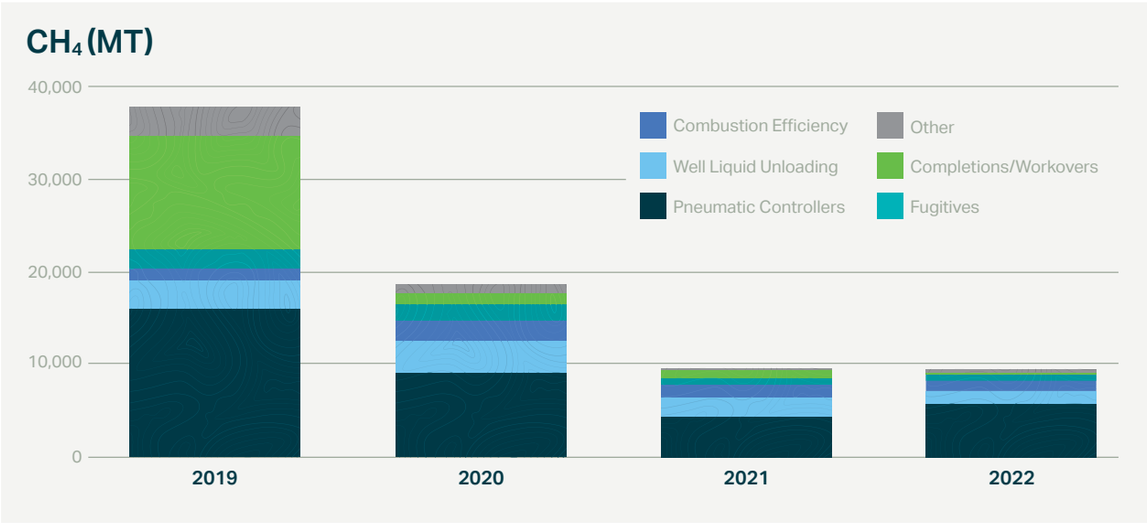
In addition, our modern production facility designs result in less gas being flared. The use of our tankless facility design, coupled with vapor recovery units, reduces the volume of low-pressure flaring in our operations and allows us to sell more of the gas we produce.

Also, our Coterra owned and operated gas-gathering allows for increased efficiencies related to non-routine high-pressure flaring due to midstream curtailments. In 2022, our Permian high-pressure flare intensity due to midstream curtailment was approximately 50% less for Coterra-owned gas gathering compared to our third-party gas gatherers.

Finally, we have begun centralizing high-pressure flares within our operations. By centralizing flares to strategic points in our gathering systems, we can reduce the number of flares we must manage. This results in less maintenance, fewer required inspections, and lower incidences of unlit flares. To date, Coterra has installed eight central flares at compressor stations throughout our gas gathering systems. This has eliminated 131 high pressure flare sources from our production facilities.

METHANE

Methane (CH_4) constituted approximately 15% of Coterra's computed Scope 1 CO_2e greenhouse gas emissions in 2022. The figure below demonstrates the major components of our CH_4 emissions:



Coterra is committed to reducing the CH_4 emissions from our operations to reduce our impact on the environment. We would also prefer to capture and sell CH_4 when technically and economically feasible. Between 2019 and 2022, Coterra innovated across its portfolio to generate an approximate 77% reduction in CH_4 intensity, computed as the total metric tons of CH_4 emitted divided by the total metric tons of CH_4 produced. To achieve this reduction to date, and to continue to reduce our CH_4 emissions in the future, Coterra is focusing on pneumatic controllers, well liquid unloading, combustion efficiency, venting related to completions, and fugitive CH_4 emissions.

Pneumatic Controllers

Approximately 61% of Coterra's CH_4 emissions in 2022 were related to natural gas-powered pneumatics. To reduce these emissions, we install non-emitting pneumatic devices on new facilities, we have implemented a retrofit program to convert existing facilities to non-emitting pneumatic devices, and we have rerouted a portion of our pneumatics-related CH_4 emissions from atmospheric bleed to emission-control devices such as flares. Utilizing compressed-instrument air instead of natural gas to power pneumatic control devices is the primary way Coterra attains non-emitting control systems. Where air compressors are not feasible, we utilize nitrogen, instead of produced gas, as a supply gas to power pneumatic control devices to eliminate methane emissions.

Well-Liquid Unloading

Well-liquid unloading events constituted approximately 16% of Coterra's CH_4 emissions in 2022. Well-liquid unloading events are required to remove fluid buildup in wells to improve or restore well production and are performed by venting wells to atmospheric tanks. Coterra reduced the CH_4 associated with these events by approximately 53% from 2019 to 2022. This reduction was accomplished via several methods. First, Coterra uses well-liquid unloading data in the prioritization process when deciding where to install artificial lift systems, capillary strings, and wellsite compressors. Second, Coterra requires on-site supervision of the entire unloading process. This allows for the events to be of shorter duration, since they are stopped once the well is unloaded. Finally, we hold monthly meetings to review our liquid unloading events with the regional and field staff to analyze best steps forward to reduce emissions from this source.

Combustion Efficiency

Approximately 12% of Coterra's methane emissions in 2022 were related to combustion efficiency. These emissions are related to the incomplete combustion of fuels burned in engines and flares. Emissions from these sources are calculated using emission factors used in the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program and are based on the volume and type of fuel burned in the engines and flares within our operations. Coterra's initiative to electrify large engines where technically and economically feasible in our operations reduces the CH_4 emissions related to these sources.

Completion Operations

Venting during completion and workover operations represented approximately 3% of Coterra's CH_4 emissions in 2022. The large majority of these emissions were associated with milling out frac plugs after wells had been hydraulically fractured. Gas returned to surface during this operation is low pressure, intermittent, and not capable of being sent to sales.

Fugitive Emissions

Fugitive emissions constituted approximately 7% of Coterra's CH_4 emissions in 2022. These emissions represent the unintended release of gas through various components such as flanges, valves, connectors, and pressure relief valves. To help identify and minimize fugitive emissions, Coterra employs the use of optical gas imaging (OGI) cameras for leak-detection inspections on an ongoing basis as required by regulation. In addition to Coterra's OGI inspections required by regulation, we have also instituted additional voluntary OGI inspections on certain facilities. These additional inspections are designed to capture potentially large, unintended releases and are carried out either by handheld or drone-based OGI cameras. Members of our team are trained and certified thermographers from the Infrared Training Center. The training provides our operators with not only the operating techniques and basics of thermal science, but also an understanding of the regulatory framework, safety practices, camera techniques, and video image interpretive skills.

Coterra has implemented additional enhanced monitoring practices across our operating areas beyond the required surveillance. These monitoring techniques include fixed-wing aerial flyovers, ground-based lasers, and point sensors all designed to alert our teams to unintended releases and to more quickly remedy these releases. The technology available to monitor methane emissions is developing and evolving, and Coterra expects a portfolio of solutions will ultimately play a significant role in reducing our fugitive emissions.

In addition to CH_4 surveillance, Coterra's maintenance programs are also designed to reduce our fugitive emissions before they occur. By actively maintaining equipment in proper working order, Coterra reduces its exposure to fugitive emissions related to component failures.

Drone performing voluntary OGI inspection on a Coterra tankless facility in the Permian Basin

TANKLESS FACILITIES

Coterra's tankless facility design aims to reduce fugitive emissions, especially those related to atmospheric storage tanks. This design eliminates tanks from our facilities, as well as thief hatches and end-of-line devices that have the potential for fugitive emissions. Our tankless designs also incorporate vapor recovery units that reduce low-pressure flare volumes and allow Coterra to sell more of the gas it produces. Coterra is utilizing the tankless facility design on new facilities in our liquid-rich areas of operation, and when Coterra adds new wells to legacy facilities in these areas, we also retrofit those legacy facilities to tankless facilities when technically and economically feasible.

Coterra's modern facility designs also reduce our exposure to fugitive emissions. Our tankless facilities reduce the number of components with a high risk of fugitive emissions.

Between 2019 and 2022, Coterra's efforts related to fugitive methane emissions reduction resulted in an approximate 67% reduction in CH_4 emissions from this source.

METHANE MEASUREMENT

Finding and eliminating methane emissions from our upstream and midstream operations is a key focus for Coterra. Methane is an odorless, invisible gas that is challenging to detect without specialized equipment, and quantification of methane leak volumes is even more challenging. Technologies have been designed to assist companies in detecting and responding to these leaks, with many of them attempting to quantify the volume of the leak. Measurement technologies with quantification efforts generally rely on weather data and plume transport models combined with directly measured methane concentrations to predict the emissions rate of a leak. This process results in variability between technology types, uncertainty related to individual measurements, and possible bias when looking at a population of measurements. Some advanced methane detection and measurement technologies are known as Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems (CEMS), meaning they continually take measurements while deployed and operating correctly. However, time of day, limited site coverage, wind direction and speed, humidity, and other weather conditions can impact the effectiveness of CEMS technologies. There are also technologies in this space that are not continuous but can detect and estimate the quantity of methane emissions. One example of these is aerial detection platforms, which can be mounted on aircraft or satellites. While Coterra believes these "survey" style technologies provide useful information for leak detection and quantification, their temporal cadence capabilities do not yet provide frequent enough inspections to match the dynamic nature of our operations. The following section focuses primarily on our experience using CEMS.

2023 Shareholder Proposal To Report On The Reliability Of Methane Emission Disclosures

Summarize the Outcome of Any Coterra Efforts to Directly Measure Methane Emissions

We are actively testing, and in some cases employing, advanced methane detection and measurement technologies to identify and mitigate our largest emissions sources. We aim to integrate our "bottom-up" emission factor-based inventories with direct measurement to quantify our total methane emissions across our assets.

Since 2019, we have tested the capabilities of 11 distinct methane monitoring technologies to enhance our leak detection and repair (LDAR) programs and to directly measure our site-level emissions. Recently, we performed an in-depth evaluation of CEMS that included seven different technologies deployed across three different sites in the Permian Basin, consisting of two upstream facilities and one compressor station. These systems included varying technologies that consisted of metal oxide point sensors, laser spectroscopy, and infrared imaging. We performed this study with the objective of evaluating CEMS' effectiveness of leak detection and for the four systems that offered it, methane quantification. The trial lasted for six months during normal operating conditions at each of the sites.

Leak Detection Performance

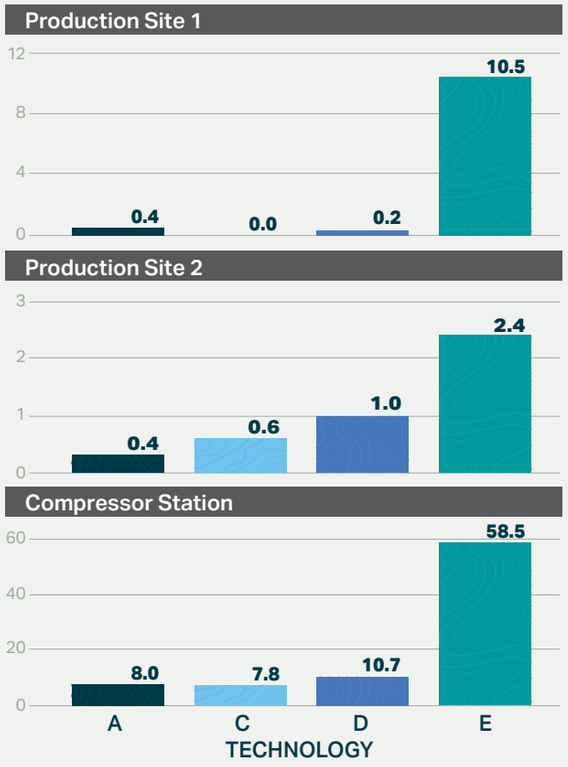
During the trial, two known significant unplanned emissions events took place at one of the production sites. This site employed six of the seven technologies tested in the overall study. The table below shows the responses for each of these events by each CEMS. These technologies were 50% successful at detecting and alerting to these events, with only 25% able to localize the emissions source.

	EVENT 1: ~1,400 MCFD METHANE RATE FOR 5 HOURS			EVENT 2: ~400 MCFD METHANE RATE FOR 21 HOURS		
Technology	**Alerted?**	**Localized?**	**Quantification**	**Alerted?**	**Localized?**	**Quantification**
A	Yes	No	863 MCFD	Yes	Yes	52 MCFD
B	No	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A
C	No	No	N/A	No	No	0 MCFD
D	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	No	0.4 MCFD
E	No	No	777 MCFD	No	No	N/A
F	No	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A

Leak Quantification Performance

The quantification results from the four CEMS technologies that offered quantification varied by an order of magnitude during our known unplanned events, as well as during the entire six-month trial. Since total site emissions were not controlled over the course of the entire trial, we do not know how the technologies compared to reality. The average daily emission rates are shown in the graph below:

AVERAGE DAILY EMISSIONS MCFD, Total Trial

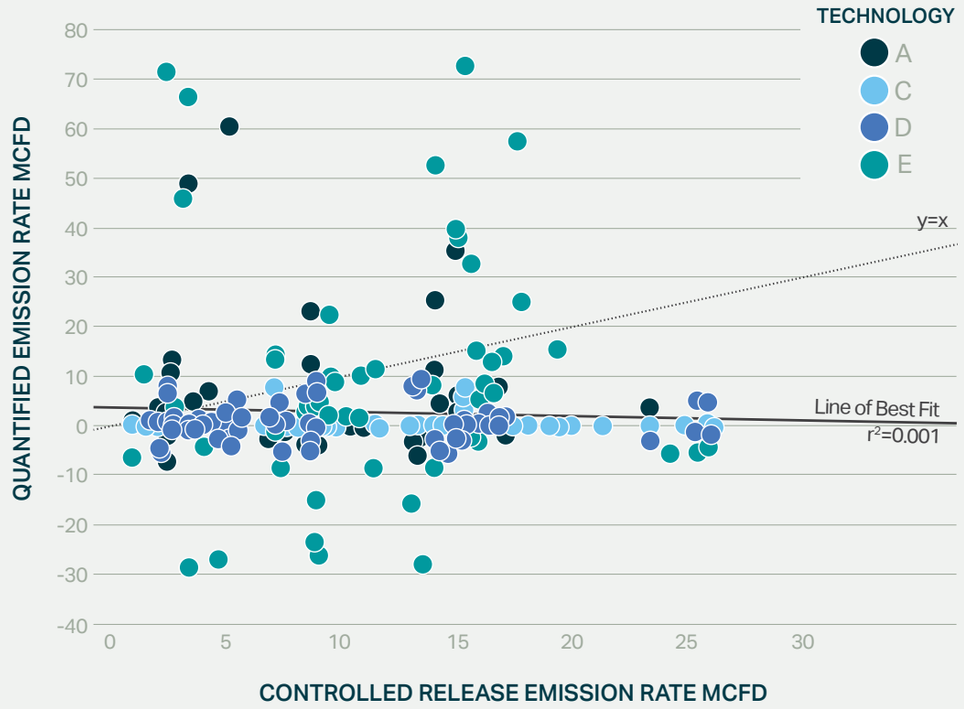


Controlled releases were conducted in collaboration with a consortium of universities, with expertise in field testing methane detection technologies. This allowed us to assess the responses of these technologies to known, controlled emissions rates and to enhance the scientific rigor of the trial.

The scatter plot below shows the relationship between actual controlled release rates and quantified emission rates from each technology over the duration of all controlled releases. Normalization was done by averaging the emission rates recorded by each CEMS in the hours before and after the controlled releases each day. The negative quantified emissions estimates for some of the data points below are a result of this normalization. Based on the data collected, there is no correlation between the controlled emission release rates and the quantified emission rates.

Due to the results of this trial, and previous experience with CEMS technologies, we do not currently have confidence to use quantified emissions from CEMS tools to make business decisions or estimate methane emissions inventories.

QUANTIFIED EMISSION RATES VS CONTROLLED RELEASE RATES DURING TRIAL



Conclusion

Currently, we do not see CEMS as a superior alternative to our existing LDAR program. Coterra's current LDAR program consists of optical gas imaging (OGI) cameras, drones, and third-party flyovers. While not continuous measurement, aerial flyovers provide high spatial resolution methane detection. In our experience, the quantification data provided from aerial flyover technologies tends to reasonably correlate with our estimated leak rates when we have corroborating data sources to generate independent leak rate estimates. We are now employing aerial flyovers across our operations.

We will continue to evaluate all forms of methane detection and quantification, working with technology providers to find scalable and reliable solutions.

Explain whether there is likely to be a material difference between direct measurement results and Coterra's reported methane emissions

Direct methane measurement and inventory reconciliation practices are in early development. Coterra does not believe it is yet possible to make assertions with a high degree of accuracy related to discrepancies between direct measurement and emission factor-based inventories. We will continue to work towards measurement-based methane emissions to help us better allocate capital for reducing actual emissions. **To assist us with this, we are joining the Oil and Gas Methane Partnership 2.0 (OGMP 2.0). This framework is dedicated to achieving reliable methane emission measurement, reporting, and mitigation. As part of OGMP 2.0, we plan to submit our 2023 methane emission estimates through their framework in May of 2024.**

We have identified several key methane emissions sources we believe current regulatory emission inventory calculations could be mischaracterizing. In some cases, the current methodologies may tend to overestimate actual emissions. In other cases, they may tend to underestimate actual emissions. For example, we believe pneumatic devices are generally overestimated using current reporting practices, while incomplete combustion from reciprocating compressors is generally underestimated.

Assess the degree to which any differences would alter estimates of Coterra's Scope 1 emissions

Our Scope 1 GHG inventory emission calculations for 2022 were 1,546,915 MT CO_2e, of which 15.3% was methane. Hypothetically assuming that our actual methane emissions are higher than our inventory-based estimates, our total Scope 1 emissions would increase approximately 8% for every 50% increase in methane emissions above the reported volumes.

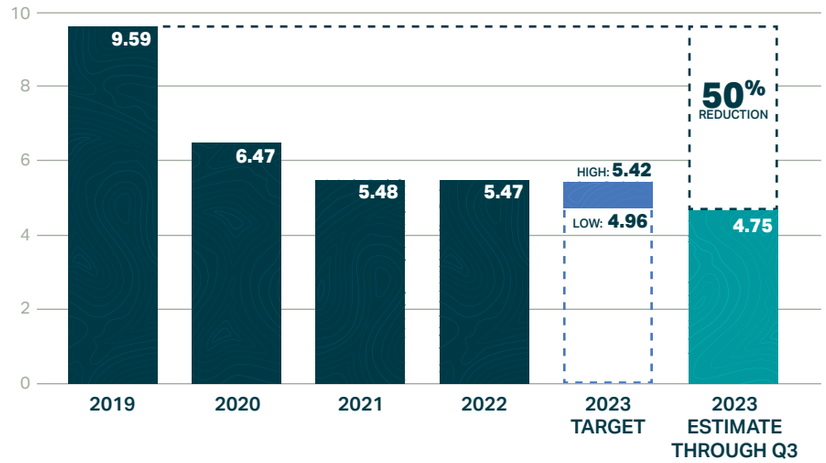
CLIMATE TARGETS | (TCFD: Metrics and Targets – c; SASB: EM-EP-110a.3)

In 2023, three climate metrics were included in Coterra's executive short-term incentive targets. These three targets constitute 15% of the overall executive short-term incentives:

METRIC	MIDPOINT OF TARGET	REDUCTION COMPARED TO 2019
GHG Intensity (MT CO_2e / Gross Mboe Produced)	5.19	46%
Methane Intensity (MT CH_4 Emitted / Gross MT CH_4 Produced)	0.032%	81%
Flare Intensity (Volume of Gas Flared / Volume of Gas Produced)	0.106%	77%

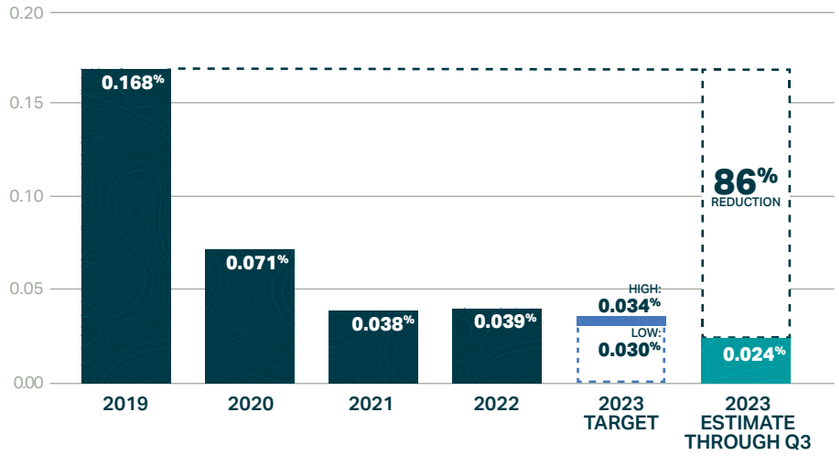
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS INTENSITY

MT CO_2e / Gross Mboe Produced



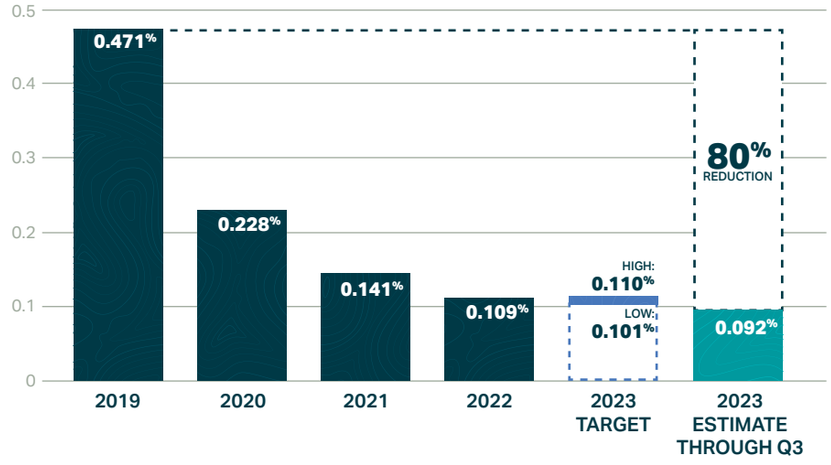
METHANE EMISSIONS INTENSITY

MT CH_4 Emitted / Gross MT CH_4 Produced



TOTAL COMPANY FLARE INTENSITY

Volume of Gas Flared / Volume of Gas Produced



Figures listed above include only Scope 1 Subpart W reportable emissions. 2019 to 2021 figures are based on combined results for Cabot & Cimarex. 2019 to 2023 reductions calculated at Q3 2023 estimated year to date results.

ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH & SAFETY

ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM |

(SASB: EM-EP-540a.2)

Coterra is focused on improving our environmental, health, and safety (EHS) performance. Our Environment, Health & Safety Committee has ultimate oversight of our EHS policies, programs, and initiatives and reports regularly to the full Board. Our EHS management system (MS) establishes a framework for EHS compliance and performance and covers all elements of our operating lifecycle. It influences our management of environmental protection, biodiversity impacts, and workforce health and safety; the aspects of which are described in the following sections.

The EHS MS has controls and safeguards in place to assist in the safe execution of our work within the oil and gas exploration and production sector. Our sites have processes to regularly inspect the facilities and identify, record, and track prevention and mitigation efforts for identified potential hazards. The EHS MS is reviewed periodically and updated to incorporate best practices. For key tasks, we have EHS standards that provide clear guidelines and requirements to perform the tasks in a safe and environmentally responsible way. Our Vice President–EHS provides oversight of our EHS MS.

Coterra's EHS MS outlines our compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations and highlights our commitments, including monitoring, auditing, and enhancing our environmental and safety performance. The EHS MS applies to all our operations and is available to employees on our intranet and to contractors via a third-party service. Employees and contractors are expected to comply with our policies, programs, standards, and procedures. Coterra integrates EHS considerations into our projects and operations. EHS regulatory requirements are monitored for potential changes at a federal, state, and local level, and identified changes are then communicated to impacted operations teams.

We provide monthly EHS training for our employees and encourage our contractors' involvement. EHS training topics are generated through analysis of lessons learned, historical trends, and regulatory changes. In addition, we also provide EHS leadership training to operational supervisors.

Before Coterra proceeds with any non-routine work, we perform a Job Safety Analysis (JSA) to identify potential safety and environmental hazards. We conduct EHS review assessments through monthly and quarterly internal inspections and are subject to potential external annual facilities inspections by our insurance company.

We have a self-assessment and corrective action management process for proactively identifying and addressing improvement opportunities, including external third-party environmental assessments. We also perform preventative maintenance on equipment across our operating areas to mitigate potential equipment failures.

Our EHS staff participate in our internal EHS network and industry trade groups. Coterra's EHS staff is also encouraged to participate in professional and industry seminars and conferences to remain at the forefront of EHS matters within our industry.

ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH & SAFETY METRICS

AIR QUALITY (SASB: EM-EP-120a.1)

METRIC CODE	METRIC	2022
SASB-EM-EP-120a.1	Air emission of the following pollutants:	
	(1) Metric tons NO_x (excluding N_2O)	86,738
	(2) Metric tons SO_x	68
	(3) Metric tons volatile organic compounds (VOCs)	3,998
	(4) Metric tons particulate matter (PM10)	1,775

We are committed to minimizing air pollutants emitted. Our air quality programs are designed so that our operations meet or exceed federal and state regulations that establish emissions limits, emissions control requirements, monitoring, testing, record-keeping, and reporting requirements to protect and maintain air quality.

To improve our air quality performance, Coterra focuses on our emissions reduction initiatives as described within our response to climate. This includes, but is not limited to, electrification of drilling, completion, compression, and production equipment; centralized flaring; tankless facilities; non-emitting pneumatic controllers; and our leak detection and repair (LDAR) program, including flyovers.

WATER MANAGEMENT (SASB: EM-EP-140a.1, 2, 3)

METRIC CODE	METRIC	2019	2020	2021	2022
SASB-EM-EP-140a.1	(1) Total freshwater withdrawn (Thousand cubic meters)	6,117	4,169	4,498	5,555
	Percentage withdrawn in regions of high or extremely high baseline water stress[20]	0%	0%	0%	0%
	(2) Total fresh water consumed (Thousand cubic meters)	5,632	3,731	4,065	5,150
SASB-EM-EP-140a.2	Volume of produced water generated (Thousand cubic meters)	32,101	29,943	30,500	39,294
	Volume of flowback generated (Thousand cubic meters)	1,585	968	1,870	947
	(1) Percentage discharged	0%	0%	0%	0%
	(2) Percentage injected	85.2%	89.3%	78.7%	78.7%
	(3) Percentage recycled	14.8%	10.7%	21.3%	21.4%
	Percentage hydrocarbon content in discharged water	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Percentage of frac water from recycled sources	39%	43%	56%	61%
SASB-EM-EP-140a.3[21]	Percentage of hydraulically fractured wells for which there is public disclosure of all fracturing fluid chemicals used	100%	100%	100%	100%

[20] As defined by the Water Resource Institute's (WRI) Water Risk Atlas tool, Aqueduct
[21] Coterra discloses the chemicals used in hydraulic fracturing fluid through www.fracfocus.org

WATER MANAGEMENT

Responsible water management is central to our operations and our communities. We recognize the risk water scarcity poses to Coterra and to our stakeholders. Water is an essential component in our oil and gas operations. Coterra focuses on the efficient management of water across our operations and strives to take the precautions necessary to protect and responsibly use the water supplies in the communities in which we operate. As such, water scarcity is integrated into our risk assessments and as part of our business strategy. In 2022, no freshwater was withdrawn from high/extremely high water-scarcity risk regions, according to the World Resource Institute's (WRI) Water Risk Atlas tool, Aqueduct. Our Environment, Health & Safety Committee and Vice President–EHS provide oversight to water management activities and issues.

To minimize freshwater usage, we recycle and reuse produced waters where technically and economically feasible. Coterra actively investigates alternative means to minimize freshwater needs, such as sourcing produced water from third-party disposal facilities and other offset operators. When recycled water volumes do not fulfill our stimulation requirements, Coterra purchases water, including freshwater, brackish and other non-potable water, from third-party sources.

In our Marcellus Business Unit operations, while we recycle nearly 100% of the water generated by our flowback and production operations, additional water sourcing is utilized for our Marcellus hydraulic fracturing activity due to the low produced-water volumes. Pennsylvania freshwater withdrawal sources operate in accordance with the Susquehanna River Basin Commission (SRBC)'s Consumptive Use Mitigation Policy through facility-specific conditions presented in dockets issued and approved by the SRBC. Further, freshwater withdrawal facilities are required to be compliant with facility-specific water management plans approved by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). The approved dockets and plans detail specific withdrawal quantities and limitations at each source to ensure adequate environmental protections and mitigate potential adverse impacts to the sources. Flowback/produced fluid generated is sent to PADEP-permitted beneficial reuse facilities or reused directly in our operations. Permitted beneficial reuse facilities that do not return water to the Company for reuse in completions operations will generally provide the water to other operators in the basin for reuse in well-completion activities.

Groundwater Protection

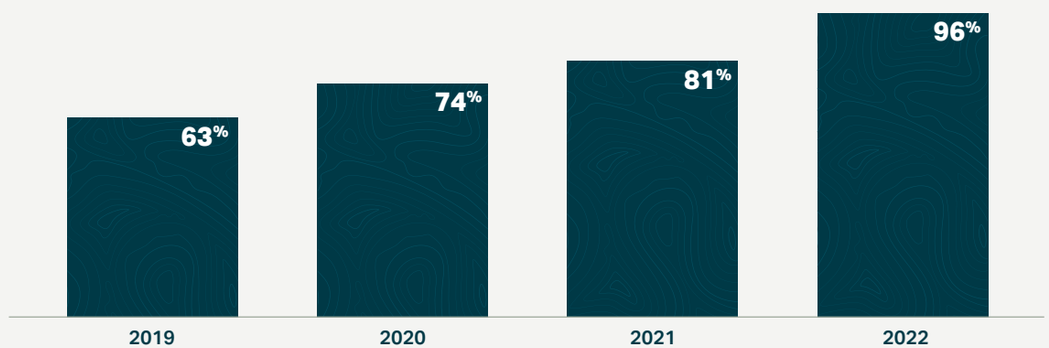
Our groundwater protection program covers our operational regions and includes performing water-supply baseline surveys and sampling; well-integrity processes; engaging with landowners; and complying with federal, state, and local regulations. We do not intentionally discharge process water, fracturing water, or produced water to surface water bodies.

PERMIAN BASIN ON-DEMAND PIPELINE SYSTEM

We have developed an on-demand pipeline system that ties into our existing produced-water gathering, recycling, and disposal infrastructure so that we can reuse produced water as source water for our completion operations. Over 200 miles of pipeline reduces the need for surface storage and trucking, minimizing potential spills. This system reduces the Company's need to purchase and use fresh water for hydraulic fracturing operations. As water volume requirements for stimulation operations have grown, Coterra has been able to meet the additional water requirements through this system.

Booster Station: Part of Coterra's engineered system for water reuse

PERMIAN BASIN % RECYCLED WATER SOURCED FOR COMPLETION OPERATIONS



BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS | (SASB: EM-EP-160a.1,2)

Unplanned releases of any kind are contrary to our commitment to environmental stewardship. We seek to manage our operations effectively and limit the number of unplanned releases. In the event that we do have a release, we are prepared with secondary containment systems, auto-shutoff instrumentation and controls, response plans, incident analysis, and corrective actions. In addition, we utilize incident response companies for release management, remediation, and disposal of waste to ensure all releases are handled effectively.

Our EHS department partners with all operations of the Company and engages with local biodiversity subject-matter experts to support and enhance our activities. As part of our EHS MS, our biodiversity and land-use programs receive oversight from our Environmental, Health & Safety Committee and Vice President-EHS. Our EHS MS identifies and includes biodiversity management plans for priority areas.

As part of our planning process prior to development operations, Coterra performs environmental assessments (EAs) to identify and mitigate potential biodiversity hazards. Our EAs are informed by data sets and regulations from various state and federal organizations. Coterra's EA process identifies threatened and endangered species, special concerned species, and other resources within the area. In addition, wetland delineations are conducted on proposed well-site locations. To date, EA results have not materially impacted Coterra's ability to construct well-site locations nor impacted Coterra's ability to access reserves.

Minimizing Surface Impacts

Coterra uses horizontal drilling and multi-well pads along with the latest technology that allows for increased lateral lengths, which reduces the number of pads needed to access reserves and minimizes our overall surface footprint. This also leads to more efficient operations due to less frequent mobilization of drilling rigs and completion crews, fewer individual sites requiring maintenance, and less road construction and traffic. To minimize erosion and sedimentation issues, Coterra uses physical controls, optimizes well-pad design and layout, and performs regular inspections.

Site Reclamation

Once a well-pad site is no longer needed, the wells are properly plugged and abandoned, associated equipment is removed, and the location is reclaimed. Reclamation is performed per guidelines created by the various federal and state agencies with reclamation oversight.

BIODIVERSITY DATA

METRIC CODE	METRIC	2019	2020	2021	2022
SASB-EM-EP-160a.2	Number of hydrocarbon spills	42	31	17	26
	Aggregate volume of hydrocarbon spills (Bbls)	602	481	166	941
	Volume of hydrocarbon spills in the Arctic	0	0	0	0
	Volume of hydrocarbon spills impacting shorelines with ESI rankings 8–10	0	0	0	0
	Volume of hydrocarbons recovered from spills (Bbls)	339	150	68	366

WORKFORCE HEALTH AND SAFETY |

(SASB: EM-EP-320a.2)

Safety is a core value of Coterra. We believe safe operations not only protect the individuals on our locations, but ultimately lead to more efficient operations. We have a formal health and safety policy that applies to all employees.

Our commitment to safety is integrated throughout our organization—from frontline employees and contractors to our executive leadership and Board.

Our Executive Safety Council (ESC), a group of seven management team members, convenes regularly to set safety best practices across our operations. Our Vice President–EHS oversees day-to-day implementation and management of our safety programs.

While Coterra strives for a culture of safety, incidents can occur. When we have an incident, we conduct an incident investigation to determine the cause and identify possible measures to prevent future occurrences. We have also implemented safety stand-downs to reinforce our safety principles and to ensure everyone on location recognizes the importance of job safety. A "safety stand-down" is an event where we shut down a job, area, or department for a period of time and gather employees and contractors together to discuss and reinforce specific safety topics and the overall safety culture at Coterra.

Coterra's operations are conducted under a Stop Work Authority (SWA) program that empowers employees and contractors to stop work if they discover a dangerous condition or other serious EHS hazard. All Coterra employees and contractors have the authority and obligation to stop any task or operation if they have concerns or questions regarding potential EHS hazards. Once an SWA is in effect, work cannot resume until all stop work issues and concerns have been adequately addressed.

Contractor Safety Program

Coterra employs a diverse group of contractors that provide specialized service functions necessary for our operations. Coterra is dedicated to enhancing our contractors' safety performance while on our locations by vetting contractors for required training and qualifications, conducting periodic reviews and assessments, and addressing incidents.

Coterra's EHS policies and programs apply to Coterra contractors while on our locations. Contractors are held to the same EHS expectations as Coterra employees. We also actively monitor and disclose contractor safety performance and participate in local contractor safety councils to explore and assess new ways to improve performance.

Prior to working on a Coterra job site, we review potential contractors for citations, safety statistics, written programs, training documentation, and job specific requirements. We use specifically selected criteria and contractual requirements to regularly enhance and maintain contractor safety performance.

Our contractors are expected to participate in EHS meetings as deemed necessary for their role. We conduct ongoing field evaluations of contractors to verify implementation of EHS programs and to confirm that our contractors are meeting Coterra's safety requirements.

Coterra's contractors execute a Master Service Agreement (MSA), or similar agreement, which contractually obligates them to comply with Coterra's EHS policies. The MSA also requires contractors to immediately report to Coterra all details of any near miss, injury, illness, property damage, and environmental impact and to fully cooperate in remedial activities in order to restore and protect the environment.

Contractors chosen to work for Coterra are required to participate in the ISNetworld contractor verification program. This industry-leading safety verification process allows us to screen contractors based on their safety performance in relation to their peers. Our MSAs with our contractors include language requiring contractors to provide their employees with appropriate safety equipment and training, as well as to adhere to all applicable environmental and safety regulations.

As part of Coterra's commitment to providing a safe operation, a select group of contractors are selected every year to complete a verification and review process administered by ISNetworld. This process consists of contractor employee interviews and contractor management interviews which are designed to identify gaps in the contractor's EHS program. Based on these reviews, ISNetworld develops action items and works with the contractor to verify completion of those items.

Emergency Response Program

Coterra is committed to preparing for, and responding to, emergencies. This commitment is detailed in our emergency response program. We have emergency response plans in place for all areas of our operations based on the Incident Command System (ICS), which is a system that is utilized by all levels of government and many private-sector companies. Examples of emergency response plans for our operations are our Crisis Management Plan (CMP); Emergency Response Plan (ERP); and Tactical Response Plan (TRP). The primary purpose of these plans is to establish a response that is efficient, coordinated, and effective, while delivering the necessary protection to our people, environment, assets, and reputation. We conduct training and drills on a regular basis to ensure the preparedness of our response personnel. Our stakeholders are also able to report emergencies directly, and we have protocols set forth to communicate with them in the case of an emergency response incident. Our emergency response program is led by Coterra's Senior Vice President–Operations and the corporate Crisis Management Team (CMT), which provides guidance to our regional emergency response teams. Emergency response-related trainings are provided on our Incident Command Module. We actively conduct emergency response drills and engage a third party to help improve our emergency response planning and drills. All Coterra locations have our emergency hotline phone number posted publicly for stakeholder visibility, and we have a guide on emergency response protocols that we share with external stakeholders, including local first responders and officials.

ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH & SAFETY METRICS

WORKFORCE HEALTH & SAFETY (SASB: EM-EP-320a.1)

METRIC CODE	METRIC	2019	2020	2021	2022
SASB-EM-EP-320a.1[22]	(a) Full-time employees				
	(1) Total recordable incident rate (per 200k hours worked)	0.70	0.69	0.30	0.56
	(1a) Lost time incident rate (per 200k hours worked)	0.46	0.34	0.10	0.23
	(2) Fatality rate (per 200k hours worked)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(3) Near miss frequency rate (per 200k hours worked)	Did Not Track	0.77	0.20	0.79
	(4) Average hours of health, safety and emergency response training	Did Not Track	14.32	14.01	17.29
	(b) Contract employees				
	(1) Total recordable incident rate (per 200k hours worked)	0.59	0.37	0.44	0.39
	(1a) Lost time incident rate (per 200k hours worked)	0.10	0.25	0.27	0.19
	(2) Fatality rate (per 200k hours worked)	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01
	(3) Near miss frequency rate (per 200k hours worked)	Did Not Track	0.98	0.22	0.52
	(c) Full-time employees & contractor employees				
	(1) Total recordable incident rate (per 200k hours worked)	0.61	0.42	0.42	0.40
	(1a) Lost time incident rate (per 200k hours worked)	0.15	0.27	0.24	0.19
	(2) Fatality rate (per 200k hours worked)	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
	(3) Near miss frequency rate (per 200k hours worked)	Did Not Track	0.94	0.22	0.56

[22]Short-service employee metrics are included within our full-time employee metrics

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND IMPACT

At Coterra, we are committed to investing in high-impact opportunities within the regions where we operate. Our approach is rooted in active engagement with community stakeholders, allowing us to stay attuned to both emerging opportunities and historical concerns and needs.

In 2023, Coterra launched the Community Action Group (CAG) initiative, a unique approach that strengthens our connection with communities. This initiative places emphasis on gathering input from both employees and community stakeholders to determine which organizations and projects we should support. The CAG has become an integral part of our community relations strategy, ensuring that our community engagement efforts remain closely aligned with local needs.

We also utilize our associations with groups like the Permian Strategic Partnership and the Marcellus Shale Coalition to help us better understand the needs of the communities where we operate.

Education and Workforce Initiatives

One of our primary goals is to support workforce development initiatives. To achieve this, Coterra has established partnerships with various educational institutions, spanning from preschools to colleges. Additionally, we have been strong advocates for STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) initiatives.

Our commitment to career and technology development is exemplified through collaborations with nearly 30 Career and Technical Centers (CTCs) across the Appalachian and Permian regions. Working closely with local educational leaders, we have played a pivotal role in shaping curricula and identifying equipment needs for schools in our operational regions. Furthermore, the exchange of ideas, concepts, and curricula among educational leaders in New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania has underscored our dedication to investing in high-impact educational opportunities across various regions.

Community Well-being

The safety and security of our communities are paramount, and we recognize the critical role played by our local first responders. We provide training, equipment donations, and other necessary support.

Community Enhancement and Preservation

Through organizations such as 4-H, FFA, and Farm Bureau, we not only provide scholarships for participants but also foster stronger ties with local farmers and agricultural communities, enhancing the overall prosperity of the regions we call home.

We actively convene working groups consisting of local leaders to ensure that their needs are understood and met. By fostering collaboration, we aim to create desirable spaces where communities can relax and enjoy their surroundings.

Through these initiatives, Coterra continues to demonstrate its dedication to responsible corporate citizenship and the betterment of the regions where we live and work.

SECURITY, HUMAN RIGHTS AND RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES | (SASB: EM-EP-210a.3)

Coterra endeavors to conduct its business in a socially responsible and ethical manner consistent with human rights principles. We are committed to embedding respect for human rights throughout all aspects of our business. We respect the land rights of indigenous people and are committed to protecting culturally sensitive areas. Our Governance and Social Responsibility Committee provides oversight regarding community engagement and social responsibility, including alignment with our Human Rights Policy. This policy can be found on our website: www.coterra.com.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS METRICS

METRIC CODE	METRIC	2019	2020	2021	2022
SASB-EM-EP-210a.1	(1) Percentage of proved reserves in or near areas of conflict	0%	0%	0%	0%
	(2) Percentage of probable reserves in or near areas of conflict	0%	0%	0%	0%
SASB-EM-EP-210b.2	Number of non-technical delays	0	0	0	0
	Duration of non-technical delays (days)	0	0	0	0

BUSINESS ETHICS & TRANSPARENCY

METRIC CODE	METRIC	2019	2020	2021	2022
SASB-EM-EP-510a.1	(1) Percentage of proved reserves in countries that have the 20 lowest rankings in Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index	0%	0%	0%	0%
	(2) Percentage of probable reserves in countries that have the 20 lowest rankings in Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index	0%	0%	0%	0%

Coterra is committed to the highest ethical standards in its business through good corporate governance. These high standards permeate the Coterra culture as we strive to provide transparency to our stakeholders including employees, shareholders, business partners, regulators, and the communities in which we work. Our Board is guided by our Corporate Governance Guidelines and plays a vital role in the execution and monitoring of corporate governance at Coterra. Our Environment, Health & Safety Committee, Audit Committee, Governance and Social Responsibility Committee, and Compensation Committee are each made up of independent directors. Charters for these committees can be found on our website: www.coterra.com.

Compliance

Our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics covers all areas of professional conduct, including conflicts of interest, customer relationships, insider trading, financial disclosure, intellectual property, political contributions, and confidential information. It also requires strict adherence to all laws and regulations applicable to the Company's business. Our Chief Executive Officer, General Counsel, Chief Financial Officer, and Chief Human Resources Officer administer, and our Board, Audit Committee, and Governance and Social Responsibility Committee oversee, compliance with the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. Employees, officers, and directors receive periodic training on, and are required to certify that they have read and understand, the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.

Whistleblower Hotline

We have an external whistleblower hotline available 24/7 to employees and third parties to report any violations of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics anonymously, if they choose. Reports are logged into our system where they are reviewed and processed following our established procedures. Our processes include delegating appropriately for internal investigations on each report. Reports are investigated and tracked until resolved and reported to our Audit Committee.

Political Involvement

We operate in an industry that is heavily regulated and, therefore, we are deeply affected by the political and legislative process. We strongly believe that Coterra's long-term value to our shareholders is enhanced by a business environment that protects and supports the oil and gas industry's ability to responsibly operate to provide important energy resources to consumers. Corporate contributions, if any, in furtherance of this interest are made only if consistent with our Political Contributions and Activities policy within our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, authorized by the Chief Executive Officer and reviewed by our Board.

Direct Contributions

From time to time, Coterra supports organizations that are active in the public-policy and political-engagement processes, as they affect the exploration, production, and transportation of natural gas and oil, including those organized under Section 527 of the Internal Revenue Code. In so doing, Coterra adheres to our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and to all U.S. and state laws and regulations that govern political engagement for U.S. public companies. In 2022, Coterra's contributions to Section 527 organizations consisted of the following:

SECTION 527 ORGANIZATION	CONTRIBUTION
GOPAC	$ 25,000
Total	**$ 25,000**

Indirect Political Spending

We are also members of business and industry trade groups that engage in educational and collaborative initiatives regarding issues that affect our industry. Some of these associations also engage in lobbying activities that seek to promote legislative solutions that are sound and responsible and, in our judgment, appropriately advance not only Coterra's business, but the goals and interests of our industry as a whole. Coterra occasionally makes contributions to 501(c)(4) tax-exempt civic or social-welfare organizations that engage in political activity in support of our industry or the business community as a whole. Our Chief Executive Officer approves Coterra's participation in, and levels of contributions to, all business and trade associations and social welfare organizations.

In 2022, the total non-deductible, lobbying-related portion of our dues paid to all business and trade associations and 501(c)(4) organizations, as reported to us by those organizations, was approximately $2,285,987, as detailed below:

BUSINESS/TRADE ASSOCIATION OR SOCIAL-WELFARE ORGANIZATION	2022 DUES
American Exploration and Production Council (AXPC)	$ 140,000
American Petroleum Institute (API)	$ 1,926,425
Appalachian Natural Gas Operators	$ 63,000
Energy Equipment & Infrastructure Alliance	$ 1,500
Marcellus Shale Coalition (MSC)	$ 10,750
New Mexico Oil & Gas Association (NMOGA)	$ 79,813
Pennsylvania Chamber of Commerce	$ 4,042
Permian Basin Petroleum Association	$ 15,000
Petroleum Strategic Partnership	$ 11,208
Petroleum Alliance of Oklahoma	$ 24,000
Texas Independent Producers & Royalty Owners Association (TIPRO)	$ 1,000
Texas Oil & Gas Association (TXOGA)	$ 7,449
Western Energy Alliance	$ 1,800
Total	**$ 2,285,987**

HUMAN CAPITAL

At Coterra, we believe our people are a key element of our competitive advantage. We strive to maintain minimal hierarchy, creating a culture where anyone who is inspired and offers good ideas can have an impact on how we operate our business.

Our culture is shaped by three important viewpoints:

- **People First:** We recognize that our employees work hard every day and give us the ability to adapt and thrive in a challenging and competitive industry.
- **Ideas Welcome:** We encourage our employees to speak up and not be afraid to contribute ideas to help improve our company and our performance. We empower our employees to have a voice. We strive to eliminate barriers that prevent the sharing of ideas at all levels of the organization.
- **Team Approach:** Cross-functional team collaboration ensures we make informed business decisions.

We believe that employees should come to work in a safe and open environment where ideas, excellence, and hard work lead to rewarding opportunities. Coterra's core principles are established and consistent; however, we allow our practices to evolve as we learn, grow, and succeed.

Our operational framework rests on these key pillars:

- **Results:** We focus on delivering results. Whether related to safety, environmental stewardship, or economic returns, we focus on endeavors that lead to measurable improvement.
- **Safety:** We prioritize the safety of our employees and the communities where we operate by emphasizing personal responsibility and safety leadership.
- **Integrity:** Integrity and open communication are key to good decision-making. We honor our commitments and take ownership of both our work and our actions.
- **Transparency:** We are an open culture with a shared mission to create value by generating sustainable returns for investors while responsibly providing reliable energy solutions to all.
- **Excellence:** We are not interested in being average. We believe in challenging ourselves to meet a standard of excellence in everything we do.
- **Opportunity:** We give authority and responsibility to those who demonstrate their ability to perform rather than by following a system based on tenure.

Recruitment

During our recruitment process, we define every role and skillset according to the current and future needs of our business. We utilize university-based hiring, including focused efforts on minority serving institutions, and internships for technical and future management jobs.

Compensation and Benefits

At Coterra, our employees are an integral part of our success. We are committed to offering employees a total rewards package that includes highly competitive compensation that is focused on driving results and performance and industry leading health, welfare, and retirement benefits.

Our benefits include:

- Education reimbursement, allowing employees to be reimbursed for tuition, books, and lab fees up to the maximum IRS allowable reimbursement
- A scholarship program or educational assistance for dependent children of employees
- Medical and prescription insurance, including telehealth options
- Vision and dental insurance
- 100% company-paid life and disability insurance and company-paid spouse and dependent life insurance

with lower-cost supplemental insurance buy-up policies for employees and spouses

- An enhanced employee assistance program reinforcing our commitment to mental health for our employees and their dependents
- Health savings accounts with a generous Company contribution
- Generous paid leave, including paid parental leave, competitive vacation time, flexible time off to care for the physical and mental health of the employee or their family, paid Company holidays, floating holidays to use as the employee chooses, and bereavement leave
- 401(k) with Company match and a 100% employer-paid retirement contribution
- Annual service award program to recognize and reward our employees for their longevity and commitment to the organization
- Matching gifts program

Employee Development

Aligning with our culture, we provide employees with the opportunity to advance their careers by elevating skills and capabilities consistent with the needs of our Company.

Coterra is committed to cultivating growth and offers targeted training and development programs. We encourage our employees to excel in their field and offer tuition reimbursement to all employees. We offer formal on-site, remote, and hands-on field training programs such as geoscience and engineering technical programs with external partners. We also provide leadership training, including courses focused on effective presentations and public speaking, leadership development, and engagement. We strive to ensure that our leadership succession plans are aligned with manager assessments, feedback, leadership development programs, and mentoring.

Employee Engagement

At Coterra, we regularly engage with our employees and encourage open dialogue, which is fundamental to our strategy. We value open communication. Rather than conducting anonymous surveys, we often hold small group meetings for employees with senior managers, as well as with the Chief Executive Officer at least annually. Employees are given multiple lines of communication they can utilize if they have any concerns. We focus on providing multiple opportunities for leaders and employees to engage in thoughtful discussion around individual performance, prior year results, development opportunities, and career goals. In addition to these formal opportunities, our employees are encouraged to engage in regular discussions with their leaders regarding expectations and performance.

Retaining our talent is a priority, and employee turnover is tracked closely and discussed at least annually with our Chief Executive Officer and broader leadership.

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI)

Diversity leads to richer discussions, more innovation, better productivity, and increased long-term value creation. We are committed to attracting a diverse workforce that has strong technical competence, is not afraid to contribute innovative ideas, and works well in a team environment. Our Manager–Talent Management oversees our DEI efforts and reports to our Chief Human Resources Officer.

The Governance and Social Responsibility Committee provides ultimate oversight over DEI matters. The Governance and Social Responsibility Committee reports quarterly to the full Board. Together they review all DEI-related matters. The Compensation Committee also holds periodic discussions on succession planning which also incorporates DEI. Coterra actively recruits on diverse job boards and at minority-serving institutions and provides management with qualified candidates from different demographic backgrounds. This ensures a broad talent perspective is considered. All demographic data is regularly shared with leadership. Coterra provides anti-harassment, anti-discrimination, inclusion, and workforce management training for all employees as part of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics training at time of hire and on an annual basis thereafter.

A copy of our latest EEO-1 survey data is available on our website: www.coterra.com

APPENDIX

TASK FORCE ON CLIMATE-RELATED FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES (TCFD) INDEX

This report has been informed by Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Below is a reference to each of the recommended disclosures:

GOVERNANCE Describe the organization's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities	a. Describe the board's oversight of climate-related risk.	Climate: Page 5
	b. Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.	Climate: Page 5
STRATEGY Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material.	a. Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term.	Climate: Page 6
	b. Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.	Climate: Page 6
	c. Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.	Climate: Page 7
RISK MANAGEMENT Disclose how the organization identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.	a. Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.	Climate: Page 9
	b. Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks.	Climate: Page 9
	c. Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization's overall risk management.	Climate: Page 9
METRICS AND TARGETS Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material.	a. Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	Climate: Page 10
	b. Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.	Climate: Page 10
	c. Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.	Climate: Page 20

SUSTAINABILITY ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD (SASB) INDEX

Extractives & Minerals Processing Sector: Oil & Gas – Exploration & Production Standard

This report provides Coterra's performance data informed by SASB's Extractives & Minerals Processing Sector: Oil & Gas - Exploration & Production standard. All data represents full-year 2022 information and represents 100% of Coterra's operating assets. Below is a reference to certain recommended standards

METRIC CODE	METRIC	2019	2020	2021	2022
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS					
SASB-EM-EP-110a.1[23]	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)	2,869,327	1,834,657	1,515,275	1,546,915
	Percentage methane	33.2%	25.5%	15.7%	15.3%
	Percentage covered under emissions-limiting regulations	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Gross global Scope 2 emissions[24] (metric tons CO_2e)	Did Not Track	136,224	96,454	168,643
SASB-EM-EP-110a.2[23]	Amount of gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e) from:				
	(1) Flared hydrocarbons	574,378	287,975	145,742	135,228
	(2) Other combustion	1,399,228	1,125,372	1,124,392	1,191,198
	(3) Process emissions	41,801	13,653	12,482	11,456
	(4) Other vented emissions	802,728	352,236	216,524	192,978
	(5) Fugitive emissions	51,192	55,421	16,135	16,056
SASB-EM-EP-110a.3	Discussion of long-term and short-term strategy or plan to manage Scope 1 emissions, emissions reduction targets, and an analysis of performance against those targets	See Climate – Emissions Reduction Initiatives, Page 13			

[23]When converting CH_4 and N_2O to CO_2 equivalent to account for Global Warming Potential (GWP), Coterra uses 25 and 298, respectively, per 40 CFR Part 98 Subpart A

[24]Coterra did not track Scope 2 emissions in 2019

SUSTAINABILITY ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD (SASB) INDEX

Extractives & Minerals Processing Sector: Oil & Gas – Exploration & Production Standard

METRIC CODE	METRIC	2019	2020	2021	2022
AIR QUALITY					
SASB-EM-EP-120a.1	Air emission of the following pollutants:				
	(1) Metric tons NO_X (excluding N_2O)				86,738
	(2) Metric tons SO_X				68
	(3) Metric tons volatile organic compounds (VOCs)				3,998
	(4) Metric tons particulate matter (PM10)				1,775
WATER MANAGEMENT					
SASB-EM-EP-140a.1	(1) Total freshwater withdrawn (Thousand cubic meters)	6,117	4,169	4,498	5,555
	Percentage withdrawn in regions of high or extremely high baseline water stress[25]	0%	0%	0%	0%
	(2) Total fresh water consumed (Thousand cubic meters)	5,632	3,731	4,065	5,150
SASB-EM-EP-140a.2	Volume of produced water generated (Thousand cubic meters)	32,101	29,943	30,500	39,294
	Volume of flowback generated (Thousand cubic meters)	1,585	968	1,870	947
	(1) Percentage discharged	0%	0%	0%	0%
	(2) Percentage injected	85.2%	89.3%	78.7%	78.7%
	(3) Percentage recycled	14.8%	10.7%	21.3%	21.4%
	Percentage hydrocarbon content in discharged water	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Percentage of frac water from recycled sources	39%	43%	56%	61%
SASB-EM-EP-140a.3[26]	Percentage of hydraulically fractured wells for which there is public disclosure of all fracturing fluid chemicals used	100%	100%	100%	100%

[25] As defined by the Water Resource Institute's (WRI) Water Risk Atlas tool, Aqueduct

[26] Coterra discloses the chemicals used in hydraulic fracturing fluid through www.fracfocus.org

SUSTAINABILITY ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD (SASB) INDEX

Extractives & Minerals Processing Sector: Oil & Gas – Exploration & Production Standard

METRIC CODE	METRIC	2019	2020	2021	2022
BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS					
SASB-EM-EP-160a.1	Description of environmental management policies for active sites	See Biodiversity Impacts, Page 24			
SASB-EM-EP-160a.2	Number of hydrocarbon spills	42	31	17	26
	Aggregate volume of hydrocarbon spills (Bbls)	602	481	166	941
	Volume of hydrocarbon spills in the Arctic	0	0	0	0
	Volume of hydrocarbon spills impacting shorelines with ESI rankings 8–10	0	0	0	0
	Volume of hydrocarbons recovered from spills (Bbls)	339	150	68	366
SECURITY, HUMAN RIGHTS AND RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES					
SASB-EM-EP-210a.1	(1) Percentage of proved reserves in or near areas of conflict	0%	0%	0%	0%
	(2) Percentage of probable reserves in or near areas of conflict	0%	0%	0%	0%
SASB-EM-EP-210a.3	Discussion of engagement processes and due diligence practices with respect to human rights, indigenous rights and operation in areas of conflict	See Security, Human Rights and Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Page 27			
COMMUNITY RELATIONS					
SASB-EM-EP-210b.1	Discussion of process to manage risks and opportunities associated with community rights and interests	See Community Relations, Page 27			
SASB-EM-EP-210b.2	Number of non-technical delays	0	0	0	0
	Duration of non-technical delays	0	0	0	0

SUSTAINABILITY ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD (SASB) INDEX

Extractives & Minerals Processing Sector: Oil & Gas – Exploration & Production Standard

METRIC CODE	METRIC	2019	2020	2021	2022
WORKFORCE HEALTH AND SAFETY					
SASB EM-EP-320a.1[27]	(a) Full-time employees:				
	(1) Total recordable incident rate (per 200k hours worked)	0.70	0.69	0.30	0.56
	(1a) Lost time incident rate (per 200k hours worked)	0.46	0.34	0.10	0.23
	(2) Fatality rate (per 200k hours worked)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(3) Near miss frequency rate (per 200k hours worked)	Did Not Track	0.77	0.20	0.79
	(4) Average hours of health, safety, and emergency response training	Did Not Track	14.32	14.01	17.29
	(b) Contract employees:				
	(1) Total recordable incident rate (per 200k hours worked)	0.59	0.37	0.44	0.39
	(1a) Lost time incident rate (per 200k hours worked)	0.10	0.25	0.27	0.19
	(2) Fatality rate (per 200k hours worked)	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01
	(3) Near miss frequency rate (per 200k hours worked)	Did Not Track	0.98	0.22	0.52
	(c) Full-time employees + contractor employees:				
	(1) Total recordable incident rate (per 200k hours worked)	0.61	0.42	0.42	0.40
	(1a) Lost time incident rate (per 200k hours worked)	0.15	0.27	0.24	0.19
	(2) Fatality rate (per 200k hours worked)	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
	(3) Near miss frequency rate (per 200k hours worked)	Did Not Track	0.94	0.22	0.56
SASB EM-EP-320a.2	Discussion of management systems used to integrate a culture of safety throughout the exploration and production lifecycle	See Workforce Health and Safety, Page 25			

[27] *Short-service employee metrics are included within our full-time employee metrics*

SUSTAINABILITY ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD (SASB) INDEX

Extractives & Minerals Processing Sector: Oil & Gas – Exploration & Production Standard

METRIC CODE	METRIC	2019	2020	2021	2022
RESERVES VALUATION AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURES					
SASB EM-EP-420a.4	Discussion of how price and demand for hydrocarbons and/or climate regulation influence the capital expenditure strategy for exploration, acquisition, and development of assets	See Climate Strategy, Page 6			
BUSINESS ETHICS AND TRANSPARENCY					
SASB EM-EP-510a.1	(1) Percentage of proved reserves in countries that have the 20 lowest rankings in Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index	0%	0%	0%	0%
	(2) Percentage of probable reserves in countries that have the 20 lowest rankings in Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index	0%	0%	0%	0%
SASB EM-EP-510a.2	Discussion of the management system for prevention of corruption and bribery throughout the value chain	See Business Ethics and Transparency, Page 28			
CRITICAL INCIDENT RISK MANAGEMENT					
SASB EM-EP-540a.2	Description of management systems used to identify and mitigate catastrophic and tail-end risks	See Emergency Response Program, Page 25			
ACTIVITY METRICS					
SASB EM-EP-000.A[28]	Production of:				
	(1) Oil	87 Mbbl/d			
	(2) Natural gas	2,806 MMscf/d			
	Natural gas liquids	79 Mbbl/d			
	(3) Synthetic oil	0			
	(4) Synthetic gas	0			
SASB EM-EP-000.B[29]	Number of offshore sites	0			
SASB EM-EP-000.C[29]	Number of terrestrial sites	1,195			

[28] *Net production volumes to Coterra*
[29] *Gross operated upstream and midstream sites*

DISCLAIMER

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Additionally, the concept of materiality used in this report is not intended to correspond to the concept of materiality associated with the disclosures required by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Please refer to our annual report on Form 10-K and our other filings with the SEC for information about the risks and uncertainties to our business and operations and about our industry in general. This report also incorporates a greater number of estimates and assumptions than many of our required disclosures under U.S. federal securities laws, as well as longer time frames. This means that many of the matters discussed in this report are not, or currently cannot be ascertained to be, "material" as that term is defined by the U.S. federal securities laws. While certain matters discussed in this report may be significant, any significance should not be read as necessarily rising to the level of materiality used for the purposes of complying with the U.S. federal securities laws, even where we use the word "material" or "materiality" in this report. Moreover, given the inherent uncertainty of the estimates, assumptions and timelines contained in this report, we may not be able to anticipate the degree to which we will be able to meet our plans, targets or goals in advance. This report covers our owned and operated businesses and does not address the performance or operations of our suppliers, contractors and partners unless otherwise noted. This report does not distinguish between the activities and operations of Coterra and those of our subsidiaries. Performance data in this report related to Coterra's activities and operations during 2019, 2020 and 2021 reflects, on a pro forma basis, the combined activities and operations of Cabot Oil & Gas Corporation and Cimarex Energy Co. (Cimarex), which completed a merger transaction that formed Coterra on October 1, 2021.

This report contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of federal securities laws. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and reflect Coterra's current views about future events. Such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements about returns to shareholders, enhanced shareholder value, future financial and operating performance and goals and commitment to sustainability and ESG leadership, emissions reduction targets and other climate- and environmental-related goals, strategies and plans, strategic pursuits and goals, including with respect to the publication of Coterra's sustainability reports and other statements that are not historical facts contained in this report. The words "expect," "project," "estimate," "believe," "anticipate," "intend," "budget," "forecast," "opportunity," "target," "expectation," "plan," "scenario," "predict," "potential," "possible," "may," "should," "could," "would," "will," "strategy," "outlook," "committed," "strive" and similar expressions are also intended to identify forward-looking statements. We can provide no assurance that the forward-looking statements contained in this report will occur as projected and actual results may differ materially from those projected. Readers should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement. Moreover, many of the assumptions, standards, metrics and measurements used in preparing this report continue to evolve and are based on assumptions believed to be reasonable at the time of preparation but should not be considered guarantees or promises of future performance. Forward-looking statements are based on current expectations, estimates and assumptions that involve a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected.

These risks and uncertainties include, without limitation, the risk that our and Cimarex's businesses will not be integrated successfully; the risk that the cost savings and any other synergies from the merger involving Cimarex may not be fully realized or may take longer to realize than expected; the volatility in commodity prices for crude oil and natural gas; cost increases; supply chain disruptions; the effect of future regulatory or legislative actions, including the risk of new restrictions with respect to well spacing, hydraulic fracturing, natural gas flaring, seismicity, produced water disposal or other oil and natural gas development activities; the impact of public health crises, including pandemics (such as the COVID-19 pandemic) and epidemics and any related Company or governmental policies or actions; actions by, or disputes among or between, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and other producer countries; market factors; market prices (including geographic basis differentials) of oil and natural gas; impacts of inflation; labor shortages and economic disruption (including as a result of public health crises or geopolitical disruptions such as the war in Ukraine or the conflict between Israel and Hamas); the presence or recoverability of estimated reserves; the ability to replace reserves; environmental risks; drilling and operating risks; exploration and development risks; competition; the ability of management to execute its plans to meet its goals; global sociodemographic and economic trends; technological innovations (including, but not limited to, the pace of technological developments with respect to leak detection); climate-related conditions and weather events; our ability to gather and verify data regarding environmental impacts; our ability to successfully implement various initiatives throughout the organization under expected time frames; the compliance of various third parties, including our contractors, with our policies and procedures; and other risks inherent in Coterra's businesses. While the list of factors presented here is considered representative, no such list should be considered to be a complete statement of all potential risks and uncertainties. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual outcomes may vary materially from those indicated. For additional information about other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements, please refer to Coterra's annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and other filings with the SEC, which are available on Coterra's website at www.coterra.com.

Forward-looking statements are based on the estimates and opinions of management at the time the statements are made. Except to the extent required by applicable law, Coterra does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Coterra cautions that its future oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids (NGL) production, revenues and expenses are subject to all of the risks and uncertainties normally incident to the exploration for and development, production and sale of oil, natural gas and NGLs. These risks include, but are not limited to, price volatility, inflation or lack of availability of goods and services, environmental risks, drilling risks, political changes, changes in laws or regulations, the uncertainty inherent in estimating future oil and gas production or reserves and, as noted above, other risks identified in our Form 10-K and our other filings with the SEC.

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