C0. Introduction

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Occidental Petroleum Corporation’s (Occidental’s) principal businesses consist of three segments: (1) oil and natural gas exploration and production; (2) midstream and marketing; and, (3) chemicals (OxyChem). The oil and gas segment explores for, develops and produces crude oil and condensate, natural gas liquids (NGL) and natural gas. The midstream and marketing segment gathers, processes, transports, stores, purchases and markets oil, condensate, NGLs, natural gas and carbon dioxide (CO2), and generates power. OxyChem is a leading manufacturer of PVC resins, vinyls, chlorine and caustic soda – key building blocks to life-enhancing products such as pharmaceuticals, water treatment chemicals, building materials and plastics. Everywhere we operate, Occidental applies a robust environmental risk management approach and operational practices to increase energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and air pollution, even while expanding our production.

Oil and natural gas operations are the core of Occidental’s business. Our exploration and production activities are concentrated in three geographic regions: the United States, the Middle East and Latin America. In each of these regions, we focus on shorter-cycle and long-lived oil and gas assets where we can increase production by applying appropriate technology and advanced reservoir management practices. We believe that using existing infrastructure -- and avoiding, in many cases, the need to develop greenfield land, build new roads, pipelines and storage and processing facilities -- to recover additional oil and gas from existing fields provides significant life-cycle environmental benefits.

Occidental’s CO2 Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) techniques for increased oil production is a key competitive advantage for the company. Occidental is an industry leader in applying this technology. Using CO2 EOR in mature oil fields can be less environmentally intrusive than greenfield development by avoiding new habitat disturbance and leveraging existing infrastructure. Essentially all of the CO2 supplied to implement Occidental’s CO2 flood ultimately becomes permanently and safely trapped in the underground oil reservoir. Injection of captured man-made (anthropogenic) CO2 as part of the CO2 EOR process can reduce GHG emissions to the atmosphere. Each year we inject more than 700 billion cubic feet of CO2 into oil reservoirs in the Permian Basin, making Occidental the largest injector of CO2 for EOR in the Permian Basin, and among the largest globally. Occidental recently launched Low Carbon Ventures, a new business segment that, among other things, seeks to identify and develop commercial opportunities to extend our competitive advantages in CO2 EOR and carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) and investing in and developing technologies to drive cost efficiency.

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Row</th>
<th>Start date</th>
<th>End date</th>
<th>Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years</th>
<th>Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>January 1 2017</td>
<td>December 31 2017</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/regions for which you will be supplying data.
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Oman
Qatar
United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.
USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your consolidation approach to your Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas inventory.
Operational control

C-CH0.7

(C-CH0.7) Which part of the chemicals value chain does your organization operate in?
Row 1
- **Bulk organic chemicals**
  - Please select
- **Bulk inorganic chemicals**
  - Chlorine and Sodium hydroxide
- **Other chemicals**
  - Other, please specify (pvc, potassium hydroxide, calcium chloride)

C-OG0.7

(C-OG0.7) Which part of the oil and gas value chain and other areas does your organization operate in?
Row 1
- **Oil and gas value chain**
  - Upstream
  - Chemicals
- **Other divisions**
  - Carbon capture and storage/utilization
C1. Governance

C1.1  

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?  
Yes

C1.1a  

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position of individual(s)</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Board/Executive board</td>
<td>As part of Occidental’s governance and risk management processes, senior management regularly reports to the Board of Directors on environmental and sustainability matters, including climate-related risks and opportunities. Environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues are the responsibility of two of our Board Committees: the Environmental, Health and Safety Committee and the Corporate Governance, Nominating and Social Responsibility Committee. Combined, these two committees include all of our independent directors. One of the responsibilities of the Environmental Committee outlined in its charter is to review and discuss climate-related risks and opportunities with Occidental’s management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Executive Officer (CEO)</td>
<td>Occidental’s CEO, senior management team and Board of Directors share a commitment to effective and ethical corporate governance, including the integration of climate-related issues into Occidental’s business strategy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C1.1b  

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board’s oversight of climate-related issues.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item</th>
<th>Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item</td>
<td>Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated</td>
<td>Please explain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled – some meetings</td>
<td>Reviewing and guiding strategy</td>
<td>Our Board of Directors has made it a priority to include consideration of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and a lower-carbon economy in our strategic planning. The Board of Directors addresses climate risk factors and is committed to continuous evaluation of the impact of climate risk on our business. For more than a decade, the Board has discussed issues significant to our business regarding climate risk at its regular meetings. Our integration of climate risk-related issues into our business strategy helps inform our active shareholder engagement. The Board holds its obligations to shareholders in the highest regard and is committed to ensuring a continuous dialogue on climate risk as it relates to Occidental’s business between management, shareholders and other key stakeholders. Occidental has reported emissions publicly for over 15 years, and report both Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG and other emissions. Occidental articulated its governance and oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities in 2018, in its first-ever climate report entitled, ‘Climate-related Risks and Opportunities: Positioning for a Lower-Carbon Economy’. This report summarizes our governance and management approach using the four-element framework recommended by the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), which covers governance, risk, strategy and metrics and targets. Occidental’s Climate Report provides insight into how we incorporate information on climate-related risks and opportunities into our strategy, risk management and governance processes, including the governance role and oversight of the Occidental Board of Directors (Board). The Board is led by an independent chairman who, among other responsibilities, coordinates and approves all meeting agendas and serves as liaison between the Board and Occidental’s stockholders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reviewing and guiding risk management policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reviewing and guiding annual budgets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Setting performance objectives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Occidental has reported emissions publicly for over 15 years, and report both Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gases (GHG) and other emissions. Occidental articulated its governance and oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities in 2018, in its first-ever climate report entitled, ‘Climate-related Risks and Opportunities: Positioning for a Lower-Carbon Economy’. This report summarizes our governance and management approach using the four-element framework recommended by the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), which covers governance, risk, strategy and metrics and targets. Occidental's Climate Report provides insight into how we incorporate information on climate-related risks and opportunities into our strategy, risk management and governance processes, including the governance role and oversight of the Occidental Board of Directors (Board). The Board is led by an independent chairman who, among other responsibilities, coordinates and approves all meeting agendas and serves as liaison between the Board and Occidental's stockholders. Pursuant to its charter, the Board’s longstanding Environmental, Health and Safety Committee (Environmental Committee) reviews climate-related risks and opportunities as part of our strategic planning and risk management processes. The Environmental Committee holds joint meetings with the Corporate Governance, Nominating and Social Responsibility Committee (Governance Committee) to discuss key environmental, social, governance (ESG) and sustainability matters. This oversight structure and meeting schedule has been intended to ensure that important ESG and sustainability matters, including analysis of climate-related risks and opportunities, receive the attention of the full Board. In addition to oversight exercised through its strategy review, project approval and committee processes, the Board, through the Executive Compensation Committee, also influences management priorities by establishing the parameters and goals that determine executive compensation. For many years, Occidental’s executive compensation program has included elements related to sustainability, focused primarily on safety and environmental performance. In 2018, the sustainability portion of the program was broadened to include a climate-related element associated with the advancement of CCUS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chief Executive Officer (CEO)</td>
<td>Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities</td>
<td>As important matters arise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety, Health, Environment and Quality committee</td>
<td>Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities</td>
<td>As important matters arise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate responsibility committee</td>
<td>Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities</td>
<td>As important matters arise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C1.2

(C1.2) Below board-level, provide the highest-level management position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other, please specify (alignment with TCFD)</td>
<td>Reviewing and guiding strategy</td>
<td>Occidental articulated its governance and oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities in 2018, in its first-ever climate report entitled, ‘Climate-related Risks and Opportunities: Positioning for a Lower-Carbon Economy’. This report summarizes our governance and management approach using the four-element framework recommended by the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), which covers governance, risk, strategy and metrics and targets. Occidental's Climate Report provides insight into how we incorporate information on climate-related risks and opportunities into our strategy, risk management and governance processes, including the governance role and oversight of the Occidental Board of Directors (Board). The Board is led by an independent chairman who, among other responsibilities, coordinates and approves all meeting agendas and serves as liaison between the Board and Occidental’s stockholders. Pursuant to its charter, the Board’s longstanding Environmental, Health and Safety Committee (Environmental Committee) reviews climate-related risks and opportunities as part of our strategic planning and risk management processes. The Environmental Committee holds joint meetings with the Corporate Governance, Nominating and Social Responsibility Committee (Governance Committee) to discuss key environmental, social, governance (ESG) and sustainability matters. This oversight structure and meeting schedule has been intended to ensure that important ESG and sustainability matters, including analysis of climate-related risks and opportunities, receive the attention of the full Board. In addition to oversight exercised through its strategy review, project approval and committee processes, the Board, through the Executive Compensation Committee, also influences management priorities by establishing the parameters and goals that determine executive compensation. For many years, Occidental’s executive compensation program has included elements related to sustainability, focused primarily on safety and environmental performance. In 2018, the sustainability portion of the program was broadened to include a climate-related element associated with the advancement of CCUS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C1.2a
(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored.

Occidental is governed by a Board of Directors (Board), which, among other duties, sets the company’s policies, objectives and overall direction of the business and monitors and evaluates the senior management team. The Board is committed to strong corporate governance policies and practices and continually reviews evolving best practices in governance and seeks input from Occidental’s stockholders. The Board is led by an independent chairman who, among other responsibilities, coordinates and approves all meeting agendas and serves as liaison between the Board and Occidental’s stockholders.

To support the Board’s oversight of strategy and risk management, senior management regularly reports to the Board on environmental and sustainability matters, including climate-related risks and opportunities. This interaction takes place informally during regular business, scheduled meetings and during annual strategy sessions.

Pursuant to its charter, the Board’s longstanding Environmental, Health and Safety Committee (Environmental Committee) reviews climate-related risks and opportunities as part of our strategic planning and risk management processes. The Environmental Committee holds joint meetings with the Corporate Governance, Nominating and Social Responsibility Committee (Governance Committee) to discuss key environmental, social, governance (ESG) matters. In addition, the Environmental Committee typically has held meetings when no other committee meeting was scheduled, so that all directors had the opportunity to attend and participate. This oversight structure and meeting schedule has been intended to ensure that important ESG and sustainability matters, including analysis of climate-related risks and opportunities, receive the attention of the full Board. Together these two committees include all of our independent directors, some of whom have unique expertise on ESG and sustainability issues.

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

Yes

C1.3a
(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?
Corporate executive team

Types of incentives
Monetary reward

Activity incentivized
Emissions reduction project

Comment
Occidental seeks to meet its strategic goals by continually measuring its success in its key performance metrics that drive total stockholder return. For many years, Occidental’s executive compensation program has included elements related to sustainability, focused primarily on safety and environmental performance. For 2018, the sustainability portion of the program was broadened to include a climate-related element associated with the advancement of carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS) activity.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Types of incentives
Monetary reward

Activity incentivized
Other, please specify (expansion of CCUS business)

Comment
For many years, Occidental’s executive compensation program has included elements related to sustainability, focused primarily on safety and environmental performance. For 2018, the sustainability portion of the program was broadened to include a climate-related element associated with the advancement of CCUS.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?
All employees

Types of incentives
Recognition (non-monetary)

Activity incentivized
Behavior change related indicator

Comment
Occidental's "On-the-Spot" recognition program rewards employees who demonstrate core values, promote a positive team environment and contribute to Occidental's success.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1
(C2.1) Describe what your organization considers to be short-, medium- and long-term horizons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>From (years)</th>
<th>To (years)</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Short-term</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Occidental is focused on delivering a unique shareholder value proposition through continual enhancements to its asset quality, organizational capability and innovative technical applications that provide competitive advantages. Occidental's oil and gas segment focuses on long-term value creation and leadership in health, safety and the environment. In each core operating area, Occidental's operations benefit from scale, technical expertise, environmental and safety leadership, and commercial and governmental collaboration. These attributes allow Occidental to bring additional production quickly to market, extend the life of older fields at lower costs, and provide low-cost growth opportunities with advanced technology. Our business decision-making process integrates climate change-related issues with other business priorities to help us effectively manage greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the social and economic impacts of Occidental's energy use and further the company's commitment to be an efficient, low-cost producer of oil and gas and chemicals. Efforts to mitigate or adapt to climate change while maintaining cost-effective energy and chemicals supplies and the reliable, energy-efficient production of electricity present both challenges and opportunities for society and for Occidental. Our current global strategy includes active investment in CO2 Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) and carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS), as well as other emissions-reducing technologies, positioning Occidental with a competitive advantage in lower-carbon scenarios. Occidental is the world leader in CO2 EOR. It is a core business and critical to our returns-based value proposition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medium-term</strong></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Our business strategy includes the risk and opportunity aspects associated with climate change, such as physical, regulatory changes, commercial and reputational. Financial implications, shorter and medium-term, are assessed considering current and estimated future costs and prices for energy, raw materials and electricity, demand for fossil fuels and emission fees and permits. Occidental incorporates these considerations into business decision-making through management meetings. Outcomes of this process to integrate climate change considerations into our business strategy help inform our active engagement with institutional stockholders, state and national-level regulators, industry associations, users of our chemical products, environmental groups and other public stakeholders addressing climate risks. The scale and position of Occidental's CO2 EOR operations in the Permian Basin over the last 40 years are unmatched. In early 2018, the U.S. Congress approved legislation that could help incentivize the development of new CCUS projects, making more anthropogenic carbon dioxide available for geologic sequestration and for use in oil and gas production. This should provide additional opportunities for Occidental in a lower-carbon future. Occidental recently launched Low Carbon Ventures, a new business segment that, among other things, seeks to identify and develop commercial opportunities to extend our competitive advantages in CO2 EOR and CCUS and investing in and developing technologies to drive cost efficiency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Long-term</strong></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>On a longer-term basis, Occidental evaluates the steps to account for a lower-carbon economy and enhancements to our capital approval process and emissions metrics, and we detail the competitive advantages we believe that our CO2 EOR and international gas assets offer in lower-carbon scenarios. Occidental also shares the positive results of our portfolio analyses of the International Energy Agency’s (IEA) global energy scenarios consistent with the goal of limiting the global increase in temperature to 2°C (the 450 and Sustainable Development Scenarios), and remain committed to regular assessments as new scenarios are developed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(C2.2) Select the option that best describes how your organization's processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related issues are integrated into your overall risk management.

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk identification, assessment, and management processes

(C2.2a) Select the options that best describe your organization’s frequency and time horizon for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency of monitoring</th>
<th>How far into the future are risks considered?</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Row 1, 6-monthly or more frequently</td>
<td>&gt;6 years</td>
<td>Occidental’s risk management approach incorporates analyses of the short- and long-term financial risks of a lower-carbon economy. We have the ability to be a leader in the production of less carbon intensive energy that the world needs now and will continue to need for the foreseeable future.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(C2.2b)
(C2.2b) Provide further details on your organization’s process(es) for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

Our business strategy includes the risk and opportunity aspects associated with climate change, such as physical, regulatory changes, commercial and reputational. Financial implications, shorter and medium-term, are assessed considering current and estimated future costs and prices for energy, raw materials and electricity, demand for fossil fuels and emission fees and permits. Occidental incorporates these considerations into business decision-making through management meetings. Outcomes of this process to integrate climate change considerations into our business strategy help inform our active engagement with institutional stockholders, state and national-level regulators, industry associations, users of our chemical products, environmental groups and other public stakeholders addressing climate risks.

Occidental’s risk management approach facilitates compliance with laws and regulations and the management of Health, Environmental and Safety (HES) and social risks to improve overall business performance. It encourages individual responsibility, values quantifiable results, provides opportunities to develop and implement effective processes and promotes communication among employees, contractors, neighboring communities, government authorities and other stakeholders. Occidental’s Health, Environment and Safety Management System (HESMS) identifies and clearly defines the risk management policies, standards, procedures and guidelines in-place at all operating locations and levels of the organization to identify, prioritize and apply feasible risk mitigation options.

The company’s Risk Management Community of Practice leverages the collective expertise of the company’s professionals to share opportunities for improvement. Higher-level risks are reported, validated by business segment management and reviewed annually with senior management and the Environmental, Health and Safety Committee of the Board of Directors, assuring that HES risk management is among Occidental’s highest priorities. These risks undergo rigorous analysis to identify, prioritize and implement appropriate mitigation measures that are designed to improve performance.

Climate-related risks are integrated into the HESMS and strategic planning process to support readiness for emerging challenges and opportunities. Taking into consideration a range of energy scenarios, Occidental factors carbon pricing and energy intensity assumptions to understand a range of risk around commodity prices, returns on capital, and the risks and opportunities of greenhouse gas (GHG) abatement and CO2 utilization options. The scope of this assessment includes the consideration of international accords, treaties, legislation, regulation and fiscal policy initiatives that may affect the raw materials, other inputs and costs to produce our products, and the demand for and the restrictions on the use of our products. The process of risk evaluation also includes potential physical and social impacts relating to severe weather events and disruption due to proximity to flood-prone and water-stressed areas.

Opportunities are considered at the facility, business unit, business segment or corporate level, as appropriate, and are risk-weighted and prioritized with all other value creating opportunities using strategic and commercial business indicators consistent with our overall goal of maximizing total returns to stockholders. Opportunity evaluation includes the commoditization, marketing or beneficial use of low-carbon energy supplies, GHGs including CO2 and carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS). Occidental’s mitigation of GHG emissions includes utilizing captured anthropogenic CO2 for enhanced oil recovery (EOR) as a means of permanently sequestering CO2. This process has the potential to mitigate greater amounts of CO2 emissions through the expansion of CCUS. The U.S. Government and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) both support CCUS as part of a suite of pathways to reduce anthropogenic GHG emissions. Crucially, the IPCC and International Energy Agency project that most climate change models cannot meet the 1.5-2 degrees Celsius global warming scenarios without using CCUS technologies.

C2.2c
### C2.2c Which of the following risk types are considered in your organization’s climate-related risk assessments?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relevance &amp; inclusion</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current regulation</strong></td>
<td>Relevant, always included&lt;br&gt;The scope of Occidental's climate-related risk assessment includes the consideration of international accords, treaties, legislation, regulation and fiscal policy initiatives that may affect the raw materials, other inputs and costs to produce our products, and the demand for and the restrictions on the use of our products. The process of risk evaluation also includes potential physical and social impacts relating to severe weather events and disruption due to proximity to flood-prone and water-stressed areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Emerging regulation</strong></td>
<td>Relevant, always included&lt;br&gt;Currently, no carbon tax applies to any of Occidental's oil and gas operations or products. However, as part of our commitment to informed capital planning and risk management, Occidental assumes a price on carbon in our capital approval process for the purpose of sensitivity modeling. This modeling allows our capital planners and senior management to analyze the long-term risks of exposure to carbon prices when extending the operating life or reserves of existing fields or entering new projects, while simultaneously instilling a culture of carbon-price sensitivity in our capital planning. The carbon price used for this sensitivity modeling was determined by considering the average project “cycle” (the time expected for the project to return the original capital investment, typically three years for shorter cycles and five or more years for longer cycles) and the risk of a price on carbon in each operating region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Technology</strong></td>
<td>Relevant, sometimes included&lt;br&gt;Outcomes of the process to integrate climate change considerations into Occidental's business strategy help inform our active engagement with institutional stockholders, state and national-level regulators, environmental groups and other public stakeholders addressing climate risks. We work with governments, companies, peer companies in our industry sector and civil society organizations to facilitate the development of viable global policies and regulatory frameworks. The engagement with these stakeholders has initiated a constructive dialogue. Occidental is a member of IPIECA, the global oil and gas industry association for environmental and social issues. Our collaborative work with IPIECA helps the industry to be part of the climate change solution by developing industry guidelines on greenhouse gas management and reporting, mitigation technologies, and convening expert workshops to explore key climate-related issues and informing stakeholders including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Legal</strong></td>
<td>Relevant, always included&lt;br&gt;The scope of Occidental's climate-related risk assessment includes the consideration of international accords, treaties, legislation, regulation and fiscal policy initiatives that may affect the raw materials, other inputs and costs to produce our products, and the demand for and the restrictions on the use of our products. The process of risk evaluation also includes potential physical and social impacts relating to severe weather events and disruption due to proximity to flood-prone and water-stressed areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Market</strong></td>
<td>Relevant, always included&lt;br&gt;Occidental recently launched Low Carbon Ventures, a new business segment that, among other things, seeks to identify and implement commercial opportunities to extend our competitive advantages in CO2 Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) and carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) and investing in and developing technologies to drive cost efficiency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reputation</strong></td>
<td>Relevant, always included&lt;br&gt;Occidental's senior management team and Board of Directors share a commitment to effective and ethical corporate governance, which we believe ultimately enhances stockholder value. Good governance also requires stakeholder engagement. Our integration of climate risk-related issues into our business strategy helps inform our stakeholder engagement. Senior management and the Board will continue to develop its knowledge to ensure its ability to provide effective and accountable oversight on climate risk and opportunities. As it has with past developments, such as reporting under the CDP framework and understanding potential implications of the Paris Agreement on our business, we will continue to apply our evolving knowledge to climate risk-based governance. The Board and management are committed to continuing our dialogue on emissions and climate risk issues with our shareholders and other key stakeholders through established reporting requirements as well as evolving reporting/disclosure frameworks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acute physical</strong></td>
<td>Relevant, always included&lt;br&gt;The scope of Occidental's climate-related risk assessment includes the consideration of international accords, treaties, legislation, regulation and fiscal policy initiatives that may affect the raw materials, other inputs and costs to produce our products, and the demand for and the restrictions on the use of our products. The process of risk evaluation also includes potential physical and social impacts relating to severe weather events and disruption due to proximity to flood-prone and water-stressed areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chronic physical</strong></td>
<td>Relevant, always included&lt;br&gt;The scope of Occidental's climate-related risk assessment includes the consideration of international accords, treaties, legislation, regulation and fiscal policy initiatives that may affect the raw materials, other inputs and costs to produce our products, and the demand for and the restrictions on the use of our products. The process of risk evaluation also includes potential physical and social impacts relating to severe weather events and disruption due to proximity to flood-prone and water-stressed areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Upstream</strong></td>
<td>Relevant, always included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Downstream</strong></td>
<td>Not evaluated&lt;br&gt;Occidental does not own or operate downstream assets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C2.2d
(C2.2d) Describe your process(es) for managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

Occidental integrates climate change issues into our business decisions through a team of managers and employees, with oversight from the Board of Directors' Environmental, Health and Safety Committee. The process to integrate climate issues into the business strategy is multi-tiered, occurring at the corporate, business unit and facility levels. It involves a cross-section of staff and management at all three tiers. Occidental also engages with investors, industry working groups, NGOs and other experts to assess their input. Financial implications are assessed considering current and estimated future costs and prices for energy, raw materials and electricity, demand for fossil fuels and emission fees and permits. Occidental incorporates these considerations into business decision-making through management meetings.

Occidental’s assets and business segments are regularly reviewed by our Board and management to enhance strategic alignment and positioning for future opportunities and risks, including the aspects associated with climate change, such as physical, regulatory changes, commercial and reputational. Disclosure of this process is found in the Occidental Annual Report, Form 10-K, Occidental’s 2018 Proxy Statement, in the 2018 Climate-related Risks and Opportunities Report, and at its Social Responsibility website.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier
Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type
Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver
Policy and legal: Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services

Type of financial impact driver
Policy and legal: Increased operating costs (e.g., higher compliance costs, increased insurance premiums)

Company- specific description
In the U.S., there is uncertainty over new air pollution regulation, primarily as it relates to EPA GHG permitting regulations and policies.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
Low

Potential financial impact
0

Explanation of financial impact
These and other government actions relating to GHG emissions could require Occidental to incur increased operating and maintenance costs, such as costs to purchase and operate emissions control systems, to acquire emissions allowances or comply with new regulatory or reporting requirements, or they could promote the use of alternative sources of energy and thereby decrease demand for oil, natural gas and other products that Occidental’s businesses produce. Any such legislation or regulatory programs could also increase the cost of consuming, and thereby reduce demand for, oil, natural gas and other products produced by Occidental’s businesses. Also, there is potential indirect exposure over the next several years to higher electricity prices through suppliers.

**Management method**

Occidental's HESMS integrates compliance into our risk and operations management structure. Compliance and management costs are integrated into our operating cost structure. Occidental considers various scenarios to assess potential future climate-related impacts on the company’s assets. It also adds an assumed price on carbon to its capital approval process to perform carbon sensitivity modeling for all larger projects. Lastly, Occidental operates and seeks to expand carbon capture and sequestration projects that can reduce its own GHG emissions and the emissions of third parties.

**Cost of management**

0

**Comment**

Occidental's HESMS integrates compliance into our risk and operations management structure. Compliance and management costs are integrated into our operating cost structure. Occidental considers various scenarios to assess potential future climate-related impacts on the company’s assets. It also adds an assumed price on carbon to its capital approval process to perform carbon sensitivity modeling for all larger projects. Lastly, Occidental operates and seeks to expand carbon capture and sequestration projects that can reduce its own GHG emissions and the emissions of third parties.
costs are integrated into our operating cost structure. Our longstanding policy is to seek continuous improvement in resource recovery, pollution prevention and energy efficiency. Occidental has ongoing efforts focused on identifying cost-effective and environmentally sound solutions that yield continuous improvement in the management of GHG, including the opportunity of expanding the use of CCUS technologies.

### Identifier
Risk 3

**Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?**
Direct operations

**Risk type**
Transition risk

**Primary climate-related risk driver**
Policy and legal: Exposure to litigation

**Type of financial impact driver**
Policy and legal: Increased costs and/or reduced demand for products and services resulting from fines and judgments

**Company-specific description**
Increasing attention to climate change risks has resulted in an increased possibility of governmental investigations and additional private litigation against Occidental, which could increase our costs or otherwise adversely affect our business.

**Time horizon**
Short-term

**Likelihood**
More likely than not

**Magnitude of impact**
Unknown

**Potential financial impact**
0

**Explanation of financial impact**
Unknown until regulation has been defined and applied to applicable assets.

**Management method**
Occidental's HESMS integrates compliance into our risk and operations management structure. Compliance and management costs are integrated into our operating cost structure. Our longstanding policy is to seek continuous improvement in resource recovery, pollution prevention and energy efficiency. Occidental has ongoing efforts focused on identifying cost-effective and environmentally sound solutions that yield continuous improvement in the management of GHG, including the opportunity of expanding the use of CCUS technologies.

**Cost of management**
0

**Comment**

---

### Identifier
Risk 4

**Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?**
Direct operations

**Risk type**
Physical risk

**Primary climate-related risk driver**
Acute: Increased severity of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods

**Type of financial impact driver**
Reduced revenue from decreased production capacity (e.g., transport difficulties, supply chain interruptions)

**Company-specific description**
Occidental has several facilities located near the U.S. Gulf Coast (Texas and Louisiana) that have been in the path of hurricanes, which have at times resulted in the interruption of some operations. Significant changes in weather or climate could, unless the
impacts of such changes were mitigated, affect access to or operation of these or other facilities. However, Occidental is not aware of credible projections that natural disasters, whether or not driven by changes in climate could result in immitigable impacts are probable within the anticipated operating life of its facilities.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Low

Potential financial impact
0

Explanation of financial impact
The occurrence of events such as hurricanes, floods, droughts, earthquakes or other acts of nature and other events that cause operations to cease or be curtailed may negatively affect Occidental's businesses and the communities in which it operates. Coastal operations are particularly susceptible to disruption from extreme weather events. Third-party insurance may not provide adequate coverage or Occidental may be self-insured with respect to the related losses.

Management method
Occidental's HESMS integrates compliance into our risk and operations management structure. Compliance and management costs are integrated into our operating cost structure. Occidental stresses the importance of safety drills and preparing for various emergency scenarios across all its operations. Employees are trained in how to respond to emergencies and to test business resiliency systems, such as communications networks and data centers. Occidental coordinates its emergency plans with government institutions and public officials on issues of mutual importance, such as a storm response and evacuation. In the Houston-Galveston region, June through November marks the hurricane season. Occidental engages with federal, state and local agencies and local industry to coordinate hurricane plans and, on occasion, to participate in drills to simulate what would happen during a potential hurricane situation.

Cost of management
0

Comment

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?
Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier
Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Type of financial impact driver
Better competitive position to reflect shifting consumer preferences, resulting in increased revenues
Company-specific description
In alignment with the International Energy Agency (IEA), the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and other leading organizations, we believe that carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS) is a critical component for both satisfying society’s demands for energy and better standards of living while at the same time meeting global climate goals. We are currently the global leader in CCUS. Our expertise in Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) differentiates us from most competitors in the hydrocarbon sector, making us capable of producing more from older fields with a substantially smaller environmental footprint. Further, our global leadership in CO2 EOR means that we can reduce our own CO2 emissions and safely and permanently store climate-scale volumes of captured third-party CO2, providing both emissions and cost reductions for our own operations and an adaptable business model in response to increasing carbon constraints.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Potential financial impact
0

Explanation of financial impact
Establishment of tax credits or pricing on CO2 could also stimulate CCS/CCUS projects to market. This would have implications both in terms of increased demand for our products but also potential new revenues from CO2 storage. We are currently the global leader in CCUS. Our expertise in Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) differentiates us from most competitors in the hydrocarbon sector, making us capable of producing more from older fields with a substantially smaller environmental footprint. Further, our global leadership in CO2 EOR means that we can reduce our own CO2 emissions and safely and permanently store climate-scale volumes of captured third-party CO2, providing both emissions and cost reductions for our own operations and an adaptable business model in response to increasing carbon constraints.

Strategy to realize opportunity
Our global strategy includes a Low Carbon Venture business. This new business segment will seek commercial opportunities to extend our competitive advantages in CO2 Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) and carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) and investing in and developing technologies to drive cost efficiency. Occidental is actively capturing anthropogenic CO2 at its existing facilities. Occidental is at various stages of evaluating or implementing a wide range of new projects with GHG emission reduction potential, including Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage (CCUS), Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) and Carbon Capture and Utilization (CCU). Occidental is also evaluating emerging or improving existing technologies around these carbon reduction potentials.

Cost to realize opportunity
195000000

Comment
Occidental dedicated $195 million in 2017 for additional and expanded CO2 in the Permian Basin.

Identifier
Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Customer

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Type of financial impact driver
Increased revenue through demand for lower emissions products and services

Company-specific description
OxyChem began production of 4CPe, a new raw material used in making next-generation automobile refrigerants with low global warming and zero ozone-depletion potential. The 4CPe manufacturing process was developed and patented by OxyChem scientists.

Time horizon
Current
Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

Potential financial impact
0

Explanation of financial impact
OxyChem began production of 4CPe, a new raw material used in making next-generation automobile refrigerants with low global warming and zero ozone-depletion potential. The 4CPe manufacturing process was developed and patented by OxyChem scientists.

Strategy to realize opportunity
OxyChem began production of 4CPe, a new raw material used in making next-generation automobile refrigerants with low global warming and zero ozone-depletion potential. The 4CPe manufacturing process was developed and patented by OxyChem scientists.

Cost to realize opportunity
0

Comment

Identifier
Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Supply Chain

Opportunity type
Markets

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Use of public-sector incentives

Type of financial impact driver
Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets (e.g., partnerships with governments, development banks)

Company-specific description
Under the California Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS), which requires the oil industry to reduce the carbon-intensity of gasoline and diesel, a fuel provider meets its compliance obligation by ensuring that amount of credits it earns (or otherwise acquires from another party) is equal to, or greater than, the deficits it has incurred. Credits and deficits are generally determined based on the amount of fuel sold, the carbon intensity of the fuel, and the efficiency by which a vehicle converts the fuel into usable energy. Credits may be banked and traded within the LCFS market to meet obligations. Occidental may be eligible for credits if the LCFS Program recognizes "lower carbon" crude produced using CO2 EOR with captured anthropogenic CO2.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Low

Potential financial impact
0

Explanation of financial impact

Strategy to realize opportunity
Oxy's management approach at both company and asset levels will factor these trends and pricing signals as part of operations and capital allocation decisions.

Cost to realize opportunity
0

Comment
C2.5

(C2.5) Describe where and how the identified risks and opportunities have impacted your business.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Products and services</td>
<td>Impacted for some suppliers, facilities, or product lines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In December 2017, OxyChem began production of 4CPe. 4CPe is a raw material used in making next-generation automobile refrigerants with low global warming and zero ozone-depletion potential.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply chain and/or value chain</td>
<td>Not yet impacted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Occidental may be eligible for credits under the California Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) Program if the Program recognizes &quot;lower carbon&quot; crude produced using CO2 EOR with captured anthropogenic CO2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adaptation and mitigation activities</td>
<td>Impacted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Our global strategy includes a new Low Carbon Venture business, positioning Occidental with a competitive advantage in lower-carbon scenarios.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment in R&amp;D</td>
<td>Not yet impacted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Occidental is at various stages of evaluating or implementing a wide range of new projects with GHG emission reduction potential, including Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage (CCUS), Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) and Carbon Capture and Utilization (CCU). Occidental is also evaluating emerging or improving existing technologies around these carbon reduction potentials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operations</td>
<td>Impacted for some suppliers, facilities, or product lines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compliance and climate-related risks are integrated into our operating cost structure. Also, in early 2018, Congress approved legislation (FUTURE Act) that helps incentivize the development of new CCUS projects, making more anthropogenic carbon dioxide available for geologic sequestration and for use in oil and gas production. This should provide additional opportunities for Occidental in a lower-carbon future.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, please specify</td>
<td>Impacted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Occidental's Board and executive management understand that climate issues, like other business concerns, are continuously evolving. Occidental is committed to transparency around our climate-risk efforts, planning and reporting. Our progress to date and dialogue with shareholders has been valuable and beneficial to the company's reputation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C2.6

(C2.6) Describe where and how the identified risks and opportunities have factored into your financial planning process.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relevance</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenues</td>
<td>Not yet impacted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Establishment of a global or federal carbon pricing mechanism and on CO2 could stimulate CCS project development. This would have implications both in terms of increased demand for our products but also potential new revenues from CO2 storage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating costs</td>
<td>Impacted for some suppliers, facilities, or product lines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Government actions relating to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions could require Occidental to incur increased operating and maintenance costs. Certain projects undertaken as part of compliance programs (e.g. U.S. EPA GHGRP/Subpart W and the API Environmental Partnership) to realize cost savings, and pilot new technologies and standards in collaboration with industry and regulatory partners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital expenditures / capital allocation</td>
<td>Impacted for some suppliers, facilities, or product lines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Occidental invested approximately $195 million in 2017 for additional and expanded CO2 in the Permian Basin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisitions and divestments</td>
<td>Not impacted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to capital</td>
<td>Not impacted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets</td>
<td>Not impacted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities</td>
<td>Not impacted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Please select</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C3. Business Strategy
(C3.1) Are climate-related issues integrated into your business strategy?
Yes

(C3.1a) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform your business strategy?
Yes, qualitative and quantitative

(C3.1c) Indicate whether your organization has developed a low-carbon transition plan to support the long-term business strategy.
Yes
(C3.1c) Explain how climate-related issues are integrated into your business objectives and strategy.

Our oil and gas capital projects typically return capital deployed in three years or less, minimizing the risk that proved reserves and capital could be stranded in the event of rapid disruptive market or regulatory changes, including those related to climate. Our capital planning process is grounded in a returns focused approach that is intended to maximize the value of our portfolio and execute on our strategic priorities. As part of our investment decision process, we evaluate a wide range of opportunities and consider the associated risks, such as technical subsurface challenges and technical progress, regulatory and environmental developments, geopolitics, macro commodity-price outlooks and localized climate adaptation and mitigation.

Through our portfolio optimization efforts, we exited several higher-risk, lower-returning assets representing approximately 40 percent of our (then) production. Today, Occidental’s unconventional development projects provide a short-cycle investment timeframe, replacing the lower-return production that was exited during the portfolio optimization. This provides better cash flow while growing long-term value through stronger returns on capital employed, a key metric for Occidental.

We also consider the effects that a lower-carbon economy could have on our business and returns on capital by:

• Assessing the potential impacts of various climate-related energy price/demand scenarios on our existing assets;

• “Stress-testing” all new projects of greater than $US 5 million for carbon price sensitivity; and,

• Developing a process for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity estimation. Understanding the GHG emissions intensity of each field will provide additional information for future capital allocation decisions that might be affected by a price or tax on carbon. This information could also help identify opportunities for additional monitoring or better emissions management.

Our sensitivity modeling approach is informed by policy based carbon price risk assumptions derived primarily from scenarios considered in the International Energy Agency’s (IEA) World Energy Outlook. Currently, no carbon tax applies to any of Occidental’s oil and gas operations or products. Our capital approval process assumes a $US 40/metric ton price on carbon for sensitivity modeling. This modeling will be supplemented by a GHG emissions-intensity information initiative. Additionally, as the largest commercial purchaser and injector of CO2 for EOR in the Permian Basin and a global leader in this technology, Occidental has insight into market-driven CO2 supply pricing and routinely utilizes this information in our business and strategic planning.

Occidental publishes information on our approach to reserves estimation and valuation, and capital planning and allocation. The process used to estimate oil and gas reserves includes economic feasibility at the prevailing commodity prices; changes in proved reserves, including downward revisions of previous estimates due to changes in economic conditions. Occidental provides an Industry Outlook that identifies factors influencing the price of Occidental’s products. Also considered are the actions of governments, such as actual or proposed international, national, regional and state GHG control measures, the International Energy Agency (IEA) published scenarios and the recommendations of quasi-government agencies such as the Financial Stability Board’s Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (FSB TCFD).

C3.1d
(C3.1d) Provide details of your organization’s use of climate-related scenario analysis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate-related scenarios</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2DS</td>
<td>To supplement the strategic planning discussions that occur at the senior management and Board levels, Occidental considers various scenarios to assess potential future climate-related impacts on the company’s existing assets. For scenarios, Occidental relies on independent third parties, such as the IEA, to develop the narratives and associated assumptions (including demographic, government policy, technological change and energy supply/demand data), and to run the large-scale simulation models that generate equilibrium prices for energy and CO2 emissions. Although Occidental does not have the resources needed to develop such scenarios internally, we believe sound, externally developed scenarios benefit stakeholders seeking to compare companies across industries. As part of our efforts to better understand the potential long-term impacts of a lower-carbon economy, we reviewed the three main scenarios from the IEA’s 2016 World Energy Outlook (WEO) - the Current Policies Scenario, the New Policies Scenarios or 2DS, and the 450 Scenario. Subsequent to the 2016 WEO, the IEA published an updated scenario, replacing the 450 Scenario, called the Sustainable Development Scenario. We modeled the 2016 450 Scenario and the most recent scenario from the 2017 WEO, the Sustainable Development Scenario - also the most rigorous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEA 450</td>
<td>The IEA 450 Scenario, which envisions a more stringent global policy framework that aims to cap the atmospheric concentration of CO2 at 450 parts per million — a level intended to limit global temperature increase to 2 degrees Celsius. For our assessment of potential negative impacts of the 450 Scenario on our existing proved reserves, Occidental used a reference case model to represent our asset base at year-end 2016. The assessment was based on a representative portfolio of assets that contained more than 50 percent of proved reserves from our U.S. and non-U.S. oil and gas locations as reported in our 2016 Form 10-K. Planned capital spending and expected operating costs from the approved development plans that support the reserves were embedded in the model. Portfolio impacts were assessed by applying the outcomes for the 450 Scenario for oil and natural gas prices and CO2 prices in the regions where we operate. We also performed a more rigorous sensitivity analysis that added a carbon price on our international assets, none of which would have been subject to carbon prices under the 450 Scenario. In the test cases, capital expenditures and operating expenses were escalated in a manner consistent with the escalation of the product prices in the 450 Scenario. The results from this analysis showed no significant impact to our proved reserves. Domestic proved reserves decreased less than 1 percent, while international proved reserves declined approximately 6 percent due to provisions of operating contracts that adjust Occidental's production share relative to price. This outcome is not surprising since, under the 450 Scenario, the cost burden imposed by CO2 emissions prices is more than offset by oil and gas product prices under the scenario that are higher than our reference case model prices calculated in accordance with SEC rules as described above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEA Sustainable development scenario</td>
<td>The IEA updated the Current Policies and New Policies scenarios, and replaced the 450 Scenario with the Sustainable Development Scenario. We modeled the most rigorous of the new IEA scenarios, the Sustainable Development Scenario. Under the Sustainable Development Scenario, carbon prices varied somewhat from those modeled in the 450 Scenario, but continued to reach $140/metric ton in 2040. Also, the Sustainable Development Scenario anticipated carbon emission pricing in more countries than the 450 Scenario, but this pricing still only applies to Occidental's U.S. oil and gas assets. Occidental used the Sustainable Development Scenario to assess our year-end 2017 proved reserves, using the same methodology (updated with 2017 SEC prices) as we had used in our assessment of the 450 Scenario on our year-end 2016 proved reserves. Even with the Sustainable Development Scenario’s lower oil prices and accelerated CO2 cost burden relative to the 450 Scenario, there is still no significant impact to Occidental's proved reserves. As with the 450 Scenario analysis, the cost burden imposed by CO2 emissions prices is more than offset by oil and gas product prices under the Sustainable Development Scenario that are higher than our reference case model prices calculated in accordance with SEC rules for reserves calculations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, please specify (IPIECA Low Emissions Pathways)</td>
<td>IPIECA aims to ensure that the benefits and limitations of scenario analysis tools, and disclosure of their use, are clearly understood. It also describes how it can be useful to investors and other stakeholders to understand how a company has used scenario analysis. Scenario analysis is intended for today's strategy and should not be used to project against future outcomes. - The objective is to provide a tool to test current strategies against a range of future possibilities to indicate what decisions can be made today, which might future-proof the company's current strategy against an uncertain future. - Scenario analysis is not meant to provide a single possible projection of the future against which to compare the current portfolio, as this places an unjustified weight on a single unknown outcome. There are many possible pathways to reach a low-emissions future, most of which share three common elements: improving efficiency and saving energy; reducing emissions from power generation; and deploying alternative low-emission options in end-use sectors. Carbon capture and storage (CCS) is a key technology to support this transition. Governments, business and industry, investors, consumers and civil society will need to collaborate closely to enable the transition to a low-emissions future. Occidental recognizes that other climate scenarios are being developed using a spectrum of price and supply/demand assumptions. We will continue to evaluate new scenarios, and reassess our asset portfolio based on material changes in leading market forecasts or carbon pricing regimes or significant changes to our asset mix.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C-AC3.1e/C-CE3.1e/C-CH3.1e/C-CO3.1e/C-EU3.1e/C-FB3.1e/C-MM3.1e/C-OG3.1e/C-PF3.1e/C-ST3.1e/C-TO3.1e/C-TS3.1e
Disclose details of your organization's low-carbon transition plan.

Scenario planning, which factors intrinsic carbon pricing and energy intensity assumptions, enables Occidental's management team to understand a range of risk around commodity prices, expected returns on capital, and the risk and opportunity associated with various GHG abatement and CO2 utilization options. This includes the consideration of international accords, treaties, legislation, regulation and government policy initiatives that may affect the raw materials, other inputs and costs to produce our products, and the demand for and the restrictions on the use of our products. The process of risk evaluation also includes potential physical and social impacts relating to severe weather events and disruption of operations due to proximity to flood-prone and water-stressed areas. Other aspects that influence risk factors and assumptions include potential commercial and reputational risks; the actions of governments, such as actual or proposed international, national, regional and state GHG control measures; scenarios developed for the International Energy Agency (IEA) Energy Outlooks and; the recommendations of quasi-government agencies such as the Financial Stability Board's Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (FSB TCFD). Key elements of Occidental's climate-related risks and opportunities assessment include:

• Considering a range of possible future carbon-constraint scenarios, including the IEA 450 Scenario, which articulates an energy pathway consistent with the goal of limiting the global warming to no more than 2°C

• Developing strategic alternatives to maximize shareholder value in a future with uncertain carbon constraints and defined carbon budgets

• Testing strategies under various scenarios

• Developing options for delivering sustainable shareholder value under scenarios with stringent regulation of CO2 emissions and potentially changing demand for oil and gas

Impacts against Occidental's asset portfolio were assessed by applying the outcomes for the IEA 450 Scenario for oil and natural gas prices and CO2 prices in the regions where we operate. We also performed a more rigorous sensitivity analysis that added a carbon price on our international assets, none of which would have been subject to carbon prices under the 450 Scenario.

In the test cases, capital expenditures and operating expenses were escalated in a manner consistent with the escalation of the product prices in the 450 Scenario. The results from this analysis showed no significant impact to our proved reserves. Occidental used the more robust IEA Sustainable Development Scenario to assess our year-end 2017 proved reserves, using the same methodology (updated with 2017 SEC prices) as we had used in our assessment of the IEA 450 Scenario on our year-end 2016 proved reserves. Even with the Sustainable Development Scenario's lower oil prices and accelerated CO2 cost burden relative to the 450 Scenario, there is still no significant impact to Occidental's proved reserves, or NPV10 valuation. For example, even at a CO2 price of $100 per metric ton applied on our domestic oil and gas operations, we estimate a cost burden for our oil and gas operations to be equivalent to approximately $2 per BOE (based on Occidental's current CO2 emissions intensity.) The difference between our reference case oil and gas prices and the scenario prices is more than $2.

The results of the scenario analysis further demonstrate the strength of Occidental's assets and strategy, including in a lower-carbon economy. Occidental has a robust resource base with a focus on short-cycle projects and disciplined cost management. Our CO2 EOR business, which has a low decline rate and a depreciated asset base, acts as a hedge against longer-cycle risks. Occidental is also a world leader in the use of CO2 EOR and CCUS. These capabilities provide our company with the opportunity to grow CO2 EOR and sequestration in a lower-carbon economy. Occidental currently incurs a cost to source CO2 for its EOR business. Under a scenario where CO2 emissions carry a price, there would be a potential benefit to Occidental — one that is proportional to the CO2 emissions price — as emitters look to reduce their CO2 emissions costs.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1
C4.1c

(C4.1c) Explain why you do not have emissions target and forecast how your emissions will change over the next five years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary reason</th>
<th>Five-year forecast</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Row 1</td>
<td>We are planning to introduce a target in the next two years</td>
<td>In addition to determining direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions for oil and gas and chemicals operations, Occidental’s oil and gas business is developing emission intensities, as metric tons CO₂e emitted per thousand barrels of oil equivalent (MBOE) produced. We believe such intensity data will help inform capital planning, emission reduction opportunities and targets. Until these data are developed, we will measure our performance by tracking Scope 1 emissions intensity for all oil and gas operations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C4.2

(C4.2) Provide details of other key climate-related targets not already reported in question C4.1/a/b.

Target
Methane reduction target

KPI – Metric numerator
metric tonne methane

KPI – Metric denominator (intensity targets only)
MMscf methane produced

Base year
2017

Start year
2017

Target year
2030

KPI in baseline year

KPI in target year

% achieved in reporting year

Target Status
Underway

Please explain
Occidental is piloting an indicator of estimated methane emissions relative to our natural gas production and anticipates establishing a target once protocols for performing such estimates have matured. In addition to disclosing our CO₂e emissions-intensity and methane emissions-intensity indicators, Occidental is committing to end routine gas flaring by 2030.

Part of emissions target
Yes, Occidental is committing to end routine gas flaring by 2030.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Other, please specify (API Environmental Partnership)
(C-OG4.2a) Explain, for your oil and gas production activities, why you do not have a methane-specific emissions reduction target or do not incorporate methane into your targets reported in C4.2; and forecast how your methane emissions will change over the next five years.

Occidental has reported its emissions publicly for over 15 years, and reports both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, including methane. Occidental reports estimated GHG emissions using several protocols and reporting guidelines. For our worldwide operations, Occidental uses the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, supplemented by industry-specific protocols (American Petroleum Institute, American Chemistry Council and IPIECA). Occidental also makes its CDP questionnaire response public, and have reported to CDP since its inception in 2003. Occidental will continue to report its overall GHG emissions management and environmental stewardship programs.

Occidental has enhanced the transparency of our methane-related emissions disclosure in several meaningful ways:

- Defined our identification and management processes using company-wide and asset-level examples to provide more context for climate-related risk management.
- Disclosed direct and indirect estimated emissions by business segments for both CO2 and methane.
- Increased disclosure on initiatives for mitigating methane emissions.
- Also, for our U.S. oil and gas operations, Occidental is piloting an indicator of estimated methane emissions relative to our natural gas production and anticipates establishing a target once protocols for performing such estimates have matured.
- In addition to disclosing our CO2e emissions-intensity and methane emissions-intensity indicators, Occidental is committing to end routine gas flaring by 2030.

Occidental is committed to responsible environmental stewardship throughout its operations. We consistently assess and manage our GHG emissions and pursue continuous improvement in the efficient production of oil and gas and commodity chemicals. Occidental will pursue lower carbon intensive sources of energy including renewable energy sources that leverage the company’s strengths and that can be deployed with competitive economic returns. In support of the API-sponsored Environmental Partnership program aimed at reducing methane emissions from production operations, Occidental has committed to performing more than 900 Leak Detection and Repair surveys in 2018. Also, over 2018-2022, Occidental expects to replace over 900 high-bleed pneumatic controllers.

- In Oman, gas capture and methane utilization projects have contributed to a significant reduction in gas flared. From 2013 to 2016, we reduced the amount of gas flared from more than 9 billion cubic feet per year (BCF/yr) to 1 BCF/yr, a decrease of more than 90 percent – cumulatively equivalent to almost 800,000 metric tons of CO2.
- In our domestic EOR operations, from 2012 to 2016, Occidental achieved an approximately 60 percent reduction in emissions from gas flaring. Better coordination of plants and field operations, enhanced controls and a more rigorous maintenance program contributed to a cumulative CO2 reduction of approximately 889,000 metric tons over this period.

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a
(C4.3a) Identify the total number of projects at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Number of projects</th>
<th>Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under investigation</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be implemented*</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation commenced*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>200000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implemented*</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>22900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not to be implemented</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

**Activity type**
Fugitive emissions reductions

**Description of activity**
Oil/natural gas methane leak capture/prevention

**Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**
200000

**Scope**
Scope 1

**Voluntary/Mandatory**
Voluntary

**Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)**

**Payback period**
1-3 years

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**
3-5 years

**Comment**
In support of the API-sponsored Environmental Partnership program aimed at reducing methane emissions from production operations, Occidental has committed to performing more than 900 Leak Detection and Repair surveys in 2018. Also, over 2018-2022, Occidental expects to replace over 900 high-bleed pneumatic controllers. In our domestic EOR operations, from 2012 to 2016, Occidental achieved an approximately 60 percent reduction in emissions from gas flaring. Better coordination of plants and field operations, enhanced controls and a more rigorous maintenance program contributed to a cumulative CO2 reduction of approximately 889,000 metric tons over this period.

**Activity type**
Process emissions reductions

**Description of activity**
New equipment

**Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**
22900

**Scope**
Scope 1

**Voluntary/Mandatory**
Voluntary

**Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)**
Occidental uses energy to produce oil and gas and manufacture chemicals to generate steam and electricity, and to conduct other business activities. Our longstanding policy is to seek continuous improvement in resource recovery and energy efficiency. OxyChem plants successfully implemented innovative energy efficiency initiatives including: reduced power consumption and advanced controls; turbines and membrane cell efficiency improvements; reduced venting and heat recovery systems, among others. Combined, energy savings resulting from these projects in 2017 equated to more than 22,900 tons of greenhouse gas emissions.

Activity type
Other, please specify (Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage)

Description of activity
<Not Applicable>

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

Scope
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Please select

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)

Payback period
Please select

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
>30 years

Comment
Occidental is evaluating or implementing a wide range of emission reduction potentials, including Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage (CCUS), Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) and Carbon Capture and Utilization (CCU). Occidental is also evaluating emerging or improving technologies around these carbon reduction potentials. Occidental is capturing anthropogenic CO2 at two existing oil and gas production facilities. This captured CO2 is injected for CO2 EOR and sequestration at Occidental's Denver Unit and Hobbs Field facilities. The U.S. EPA has approved Occidental's Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) plans for CO2 EOR with sequestration at both the Denver Unit and Hobbs Field facilities. CO2 injection under the Denver Unit MRV plan began in 2016 and under the Hobbs Field MRV plan in 2017. Cumulatively, more than 8.5 million metric tons CO2 have been safely and permanently sequestered these operations. Approximately 20 percent of this amount was captured from government-recognized anthropogenic sources. The aggregate storage capacity for the Denver Unit and Hobbs Field, is approximately 150 million metric tons of CO2. Occidental recently announced a collaborative industry partnership to evaluate the economic feasibility of a CCUS project that would capture CO2 at industrial ethanol facilities for use in CO2 EOR. Occidental is also engaged in evaluating non-EOR carbon capture and utilization projects.
(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards</td>
<td>Occidental follows all state and federal regulatory requirements for greenhouse gas (GHG) reporting, such as under the U.S. EPA GHG Reporting Program which requires reporting of GHG data and other relevant sources of air emissions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial optimization calculations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower return on investment (ROI) specification</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partnering with governments on technology development</td>
<td>Occidental is actively working with governments to encourage improvement in operational practices and emissions-reducing technologies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?
Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions.

**Level of aggregation**
Company-wide

**Description of product/Group of products**
Establishment of Low Carbon Venture business, a new business segment that, among other things, seeks to identify and develop commercial opportunities to extend our competitive advantages in CO2 Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) and carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) and investing in and developing technologies to drive cost efficiency. Occidental is evaluating or implementing a wide range of emission reduction projects, including CCUS, Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) and Carbon Capture and Utilization (CCU). Occidental is actively evaluating emerging or improving existing technologies around these carbon reduction potentials. Occidental is actively evaluating emerging or improving existing technologies around these carbon reduction potentials. Occidental is actively capturing anthropogenic CO2 at two existing oil and gas production facilities. This captured CO2 is injected for CO2 EOR and sequestration at Occidental’s Denver Unit and Hobbs Field facilities. The U.S. EPA has approved Occidental’s Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) plans for CO2 EOR with sequestration at both the Denver Unit and Hobbs Field facilities. Occidental anticipates establishing additional MRV plans to provide more verifiable CO2 sequestration capacity as more anthropogenic CO2 becomes available. Occidental recently announced a collaborative industry partnership to evaluate the economic feasibility of a CCUS project that would capture CO2 at industrial ethanol facilities for use in CO2 EOR. Occidental is actively engaged in evaluating additional carbon capture and utilization projects that include Coal Fired Power Plants, additional Ethanol facilities and other industrial emissions sources. Occidental is also considering the viability of a CCS opportunities that do not rely upon CO2 EOR, such as converting industrial CO2 into a usable product, including hydrocarbons and inert materials for CO2 streams that are unlikely to be captured for CCUS or CCS.

Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?
Low-carbon product and avoided emissions

**Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions**
Other, please specify (GAAP; U.S. EPA GHG Reporting Program)

**% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year**
0

**Comment**
Establishment of a global or federal carbon pricing mechanism and pricing on CO2 could stimulate Carbon Capture and Storage project development. This would have implications both in terms of increased demand for our products but also potential new revenues from CO2 storage.
### OxyChem - 4CPe

**Level of aggregation**
- Product

**Description of product/Group of products**
OxyChem began production of 4CPe, a new raw material used in making next-generation automobile refrigerants with low global warming and zero ozone-depletion potential. The refrigerant is approved by the U.S. EPA and meets European Union regulatory requirements for automobile air conditioning systems. The 4CPe manufacturing process was developed and patented by OxyChem scientists.

**Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?**
- Low-carbon product

**Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions**
- Other, please specify (GAAP)

**% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year**
- 0

**Comment**
- Less than 1 % company-wide revenues

### Natural Gas as Cleaner Fuel

**Level of aggregation**
- Product

**Description of product/Group of products**
The development and production of natural gas as a cleaner fuel for power generation, heating and transportation.

**Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?**
- Low-carbon product

**Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions**
- Other, please specify (API Compendium of GHG Emissions Estimate)

**% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year**
- 10

**Comment**
- Less than or equal to 10% company-wide revenues

### Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR)

**Level of aggregation**
- Group of products

**Description of product/Group of products**
By using CO2 injection with other EOR technologies, Occidental has been able to recover significantly more of the oil in place in existing reservoirs, thereby increasing the productivity and lengthening the life of existing fields. Essentially all injected CO2 becomes sequestered in the oil and gas reservoir. Leveraging the lessons learned from CO2 injection for CO2 EOR, there is the potential to significantly reduce GHG emissions through underground injection of CO2, if it can be done at sufficient scale.

**Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?**
- Avoided emissions

**Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions**
- Other, please specify (EPA GHG Reporting Program and MRV Plan)

**% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year**
- 0

**Comment**
- Occidental's monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) plans are used to quantify the volume of CO2 received, injected, produced, and stored in accordance with 40 CFR 98.440-449 (Subpart RR) with the U.S. EPA.
Occidental’s ongoing efforts to capture methane emissions have helped to reduce GHG emissions from our oil and gas operations. Methane, the major component of natural gas, is a clean-burning fossil fuel and has 40-percent lower greenhouse gas emissions relative to coal. In upstream oil and gas operations, gas streams are flared for safety reasons when gas processing plants have planned shutdowns or during turnarounds, enabling inspections, repairs and maintenance activities that cannot occur during operation to be performed safely. Occidental strives to achieve 100 percent reduction of all routine flaring of natural gas. Occidental has implemented a broad spectrum of projects that reduced cumulative estimated methane emissions by more than 17.2 billion cubic feet from 1990 through year end 2016.

In December 2017, Occidental joined more than 20 other oil and gas operators in launching the API-sponsored Environmental Partnership program aimed at reducing methane emissions from production operations. Occidental’s participation in the Environmental Partnership encompasses:

- Leak Detection and Repair: Implement monitoring and timely repair of fugitive emissions at selected sites. Occidental has committed to performing more than 900 leak surveys in 2018.
- Equipment Upgrades: Replace, remove or retrofit high-bleed pneumatic controllers. Over the next five years, Occidental expects to replace over 900 of such controllers.

Occidental has an ongoing effort to maintain and improve the reliability of the equipment and facilities used in its oil and gas activities. Occidental devotes significant resources to capture emissions of methane and other volatile organic compounds (VOCs), in both design and construction of new facilities and in retrofitting existing facilities. Occidental employs advanced technologies, leak detection, and repair (LDAR) processes to contribute to the decline in methane and to monitor and control fugitive emissions of VOCs and other air pollutants. This reduction is the result of investments in gas process plant capacity, enhanced control systems and upgraded gas handing infrastructure. Among the technologies that Occidental employs to help reduce methane emissions are:

- Adopting lower emission thresholds to identify and minimize leaks and initiate repairs across a variety of components (e.g., valves, flanges, pump seals). Assuming it is technically feasible and safe, Occidental repairs or replaces every leaking component within 30 days of detection.
- Adopting “green completion” practices to capture gas at the wellhead during well completion and prevent its release to the atmosphere.
- Replacing diesel generators and engines with electric drives, where feasible.
- Transitioning to compressed air systems for pneumatic control and instrumentation, rather than using natural gas.
- Installing Vapor Recovery Units (VRUs) to capture and recover gas from certain equipment, rather than venting to the atmosphere.
- Adopting better control devices (e.g., low-bleed or no-bleed pneumatic valves) to reduce methane emissions.
- Using Infrared (IR) cameras, including optical gas imaging (OGI) and forward-looking infrared (FLIR) cameras to visually identify possible emissions leaks. The IR camera approach is being used to monitor fugitive emissions on equipment and components such as pneumatic valves, plunger lift systems, storage tanks, compressors, glycol dehydrators and similar components, especially where the equipment or components are geographically dispersed or difficult to access.

(C-OG4.6) Describe your organization’s efforts to reduce methane emissions from oil and gas production activities.

Yes
C-OG4.7a Describe the protocol through which methane leak detection and repair or other leak detection methods, are conducted for oil and gas production activities, including predominant frequency of inspections, estimates of assets covered, and methodologies employed.

Occidental follows all state and federal regulatory requirements for leak detection and repair and we continuously explore options for conducting enhanced surveys under voluntary programs, such as the U.S. EPA Natural Gas STAR Program and the API Environmental Partnership. Equipment exhibiting possible leaks identified by surveys and OGI/FLIR cameras are further inspected and components are repaired or replaced, as appropriate. Pursuant to federal and/or state regulations, Occidental conducts monitoring surveys at its field facilities at least semi-annually or quarterly after the initial survey. Surveys at facilities are typically conducted at least four months apart.

C-OG4.8

(C-OG4.8) If flaring is relevant to your oil and gas production activities, describe your organization’s efforts to reduce flaring, including any flaring reduction targets.

Occidental strives to minimize flaring of natural gas and is committed to the elimination of routine flaring by 2030. Our goal is to bring natural gas to markets, which generates returns for shareholders, rather than flaring or emitting it into the atmosphere.

Occidental has developed business-specific plans to minimize gas flaring. Historically, Occidental’s oil production operations in the Arabian Gulf offshore in Qatar were the largest source of gas flaring in the company’s operations. With the active support of our partner, Qatar Petroleum, Occidental Qatar has successfully reduced flaring emissions by more than 98 percent since 2005 and continues to reduce flaring in Qatar. These efforts include capturing a substantial portion of the produced gas for treatment and use by Qatar Petroleum as a feedstock or fuel, reinjecting it for enhanced oil recovery and using it to generate electricity for Occidental’s Qatar’s operations.

In Oman, Occidental has worked with the national oil company to implement projects that have reduced natural gas flaring and redirected 30 billion cubic feet of methane to productive end uses.

In its U.S. oil and gas operations, Occidental has achieved a 30 percent reduction in (CO2) emissions from natural gas flaring (primarily the result of non-routine operations, maintenance and weather related upsets) over the period of 2012-2016.

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1
(C5.1) Provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2).

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1 2011

Base year end
December 31 2011

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
9600000

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2011

Base year end
December 31 2011

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
6400000

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.2

(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

American Petroleum Institute Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry, 2009

US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Row 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
11300000

End-year of reporting period
<Not Applicable>

Comment
C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization’s approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

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

Scope 2, market-based

Comment

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based
4200000

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
<Not Applicable>

End-year of reporting period
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source
The flaring of natural gas in foreign countries where the state-owned oil company owns the gas.

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source
Emissions are relevant and calculated, but not disclosed

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
No emissions from this source

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)
Emissions are not evaluated

Explain why the source is excluded
Occidental does not exercise operational control over certain assets and JVs.

C6.5
(C6.5) Account for your organization’s Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
0

Emissions calculation methodology
GHG Protocol Guidance not applicable

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Explanation
The total estimated amount of purchased goods and services are not relevant to our global gross emissions

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
0

Emissions calculation methodology
GHG Protocol Guidance not applicable

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Explanation
The total estimated amount of capital goods are not relevant to our global gross emissions

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

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
0

Emissions calculation methodology
GHG Protocol Guidance not applicable

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Explanation
The total estimated emissions from fuel and energy related activities (not disclosed as part of Scope 1 or 2) are not relevant to our global gross emissions

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
0

Emissions calculation methodology
API Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry; upstream transportation and distribution related emissions have not yet been estimated or measured

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Explanation
Upstream transportation and distribution related emissions have not yet been estimated or measured
Waste generated in operations

**Evaluation status**
Not relevant, explanation provided

**Metric tonnes CO2e**
0

**Emissions calculation methodology**
GHG Protocol Guidance not applicable

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**
0

**Explanation**
Total estimated waste volumes are not relevant to our global gross emissions

Business travel

**Evaluation status**
Not relevant, explanation provided

**Metric tonnes CO2e**
0

**Emissions calculation methodology**

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**
0

**Explanation**
Air travel and commuting miles not relevant to our global gross emissions

Employee commuting

**Evaluation status**
Not relevant, explanation provided

**Metric tonnes CO2e**
0

**Emissions calculation methodology**

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**
0

**Explanation**
Air travel and commuting miles not relevant to our global gross emissions

Upstream leased assets

**Evaluation status**
Relevant, not yet calculated

**Metric tonnes CO2e**
0

**Emissions calculation methodology**
API Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry; emissions from upstream leased assets have not yet been estimated or measured

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**
0

**Explanation**
Emissions from upstream leased assets have not yet been estimated or measured
Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
0

Emissions calculation methodology
API Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Explanation
Oxy does not have downstream operations.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
0

Emissions calculation methodology
Estimating petroleum industry value chain (Scope 3) greenhouse gas emissions: Overview of methodologies, IPIECA/API 2016

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Explanation
Oxy has not yet estimated or calculated emissions related to the processing of sold products.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
63000000

Emissions calculation methodology
In 2017, Occidental assessed our Scope 3 emissions associated with the Use of Sold Products from our oil and gas operations. We conducted this assessment solely for the purpose of CDP reporting, as the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with our end-use products are outside of our control and reporting boundary. Our assessment was based on the following methodologies: • Estimating petroleum industry value chain (Scope 3) greenhouse gas emissions: Overview of methodologies, IPIECA/API 2016 • For CO2e emissions from crude oil: use a HHV of 5.8 mmBtu/ bbl (2009 API Compendium, Table 4.3, Page 4-18) and a CO2 combustion emissions factor for crude oil of 0.0745 tonnes CO2/mmBtu (2009 API Compendium, Table 3.8, Page 3-20). • For CO2e emissions from NGL: assume one barrel of NGL has ~67% of the energy content of a barrel of crude oil and use the CO2 combustion emissions factor for natural gas liquids of 0.0643 tonnes CO2/mmBtu (2009 API Compendium, Table 4.3, Page 4-17). • For CO2 emissions from Natural Gas: use heating value for natural gas of 1,027 Btu per ft3 (2009 API Compendium, Table 3.8, Page 3-20) and use the CO2 emissions factor of 0.0531 tonnes CO2 per mmBtu (2009 API Compendium, Table 4.3, page 4-17). Excludes crude and NGLs: (a) processed into non-emitting products (naphtha & other oils used for petrochemical feedstock, lubricants, waxes, and asphalt & road oil), and (b) losses during the refining process (from 2017 U.S. EIA refinery yield data, www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/pet_pnp_pct_dc_nus_pct_a.htm ).

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Explanation
The calculated estimate is limited to the combustion of hydrocarbon products produced by Occidental’s Oil and Gas business segment. Occidental expressly disclaims any responsibility for the emissions caused by other parties using products that may have been derived from the hydrocarbons produced by Occidental. Since Occidental does not engage in refining activities, the estimates were calculated using methods described in: Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Overview of Methodologies, IPIECA/API 2016.
End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Metric tonnes CO2e
0

Emissions calculation methodology
API Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Explanation
Oxy does not have downstream/consumer end product operations. Oxy does not control the use of its products

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
0

Emissions calculation methodology
API Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Explanation
Oxy does not have downstream assets or operations

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
0

Emissions calculation methodology
API Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Explanation
Oxy does not have franchise operations.

Investments

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
0

Emissions calculation methodology

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Explanation
Oxy does not have investments or off-balance sheet ventures
C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization?
No

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure
0.00124

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)
15500000

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
12508000000

Scope 2 figure used
Location-based

% change from previous year
21

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason for change
Global emissions per unit of revenue were lower due to the combined effect of nominally higher direct and indirect emissions and higher revenues on commodity prices realized. Since revenues (net sales) can vary significantly with the highly variable nature of oil and gas prices and hydrocarbon-based products, emissions/revenues is not a useful intensity metric for our industry.
(C-OG6.12) Provide the intensity figures for Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) per unit of hydrocarbon category.

**Unit of hydrocarbon category (denominator)**
Thousand barrels of crude oil / condensate

**Metric tons CO2e from hydrocarbon category per unit specified**
29.2

**% change from previous year**
11

**Direction of change**
Increased

**Reason for change**
Direct emissions per BOE increased due to the combined effect of nominally higher direct emissions and higher global oil production volumes.

**Comment**

---

C-OG6.13

(C-OG6.13) Report your methane emissions as percentages of natural gas and hydrocarbon production or throughput.

**Oil and gas business division**
Upstream

**Estimated total methane emitted expressed as % of natural gas production or throughput at given division**
0.4

**Estimated total methane emitted expressed as % of total hydrocarbon production or throughput at given division**

**Comment**
Methane-only emissions decreased largely due to lower global natural gas production volumes.

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C7. Emissions breakdowns

---

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization have greenhouse gas emissions other than carbon dioxide?
Yes

---

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greenhouse gas</th>
<th>Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)</th>
<th>GWP Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CO2</td>
<td>3730000</td>
<td>IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH4</td>
<td>25000</td>
<td>IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---
(C-OG7.1b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from oil and gas value chain production activities by greenhouse gas type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)</th>
<th>Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)</th>
<th>Gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fugitives (Oil: Total)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fugitives (Oil: Venting)</td>
<td>17000</td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>199000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fugitives (Oil: Flaring)</td>
<td>904000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>933000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fugitives (Oil: E&amp;P, excluding venting and flaring)</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>12000</td>
<td>321000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fugitives (Oil: All Other)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fugitives (Gas: Total)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fugitives (Gas: Venting)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fugitives (Gas: Flaring)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fugitives (Gas: E&amp;P, excluding venting and flaring)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fugitives (Gas: Midstream)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fugitives (Gas: All other)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combustion (Oil: Upstream, excluding flaring)</td>
<td>3407000</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>3457000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combustion (Gas: Upstream, excluding flaring)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combustion (Refining)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combustion (Chemicals production)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combustion (Electricity generation)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combustion (Other)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process emissions</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emission not elsewhere classified</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>7351000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America</td>
<td>181000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>3749000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business division</th>
<th>Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oil and gas production</td>
<td>5220000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chemicals production</td>
<td>6060000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector Production Activity</th>
<th>Gross Scope 1 Emissions, Metric Tons CO2e</th>
<th>Net Scope 1 Emissions, Metric Tons CO2e</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cement production activities</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals production activities</td>
<td>6060000</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal production activities</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric utility generation activities</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metals and mining production activities</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and gas production activities (upstream)</td>
<td>5220000</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and gas production activities (downstream)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel production activities</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport OEM activities</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport services activities</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/region.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)</th>
<th>Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)</th>
<th>Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)</th>
<th>Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted in market-based approach (MWh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>4086532</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America</td>
<td>88706</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>53701</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

By business division

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business Division</th>
<th>Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)</th>
<th>Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oil and gas production</td>
<td>1880000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals production</td>
<td>2350000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Production Activity</th>
<th>Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e</th>
<th>Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cement production activities</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals production activities</td>
<td>2350000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal production activities</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metals and mining production activities</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and gas production activities (upstream)</td>
<td>1880000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and gas production activities (downstream)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel production activities</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport OEM activities</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport services activities</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(C-CH7.8) Disclose the percentage of your organization’s Scope 3, Category 1 emissions by purchased chemical feedstock.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purchased feedstock</th>
<th>Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock</th>
<th>Explain calculation methodology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Please select</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(C-CH7.8a) Disclose sales of products that are greenhouse gases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Sales, metric tons</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon dioxide (CO2)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methane (CH4)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrous oxide (N2O)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfluorocarbons (PFC)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?
Decreased

(C7.9a)
(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)</th>
<th>Direction of change</th>
<th>Emissions value (percentage)</th>
<th>Please explain calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Change in renewable energy consumption</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other emissions reduction activities</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Please select</td>
<td>Enhanced facility maintenance; emissions control techniques and methane Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR) regiments; gas capture and reuse projects; regulatory requirements to install vapor recovery and gas compression units; reduced flaring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divestment</td>
<td>700000</td>
<td>Decreased</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisitions</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mergers</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in output</td>
<td>200000</td>
<td>Increased</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in methodology</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in boundary</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in physical operating conditions</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unidentified <Not Applicable>

Other <Not Applicable>

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%
(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Indicate whether your organization undertakes this energy-related activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired heat</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired steam</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Heating value</th>
<th>MWh from renewable sources</th>
<th>MWh from non-renewable sources</th>
<th>Total MWh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock) (LHV lower heating value)</td>
<td>2400000</td>
<td>51400000</td>
<td>53800000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>1000000</td>
<td>7800000</td>
<td>8800000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired heat</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired steam</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1300000</td>
<td>1300000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total energy consumption</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>3400000</td>
<td>60500000</td>
<td>63900000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C-CH8.2a

(C-CH8.2a) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for chemical production activities in MWh.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Heating value</th>
<th>Total MWh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)</td>
<td>Please select</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired heat</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired steam</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total energy consumption</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C8.2b
(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Application</th>
<th>Indicate Whether Your Organization Undertakes This Fuel Application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

### Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

#### Distillate Oil

- **Heating value**
  - HHV (higher heating value)

- **Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**
  - 9400 MWh

- **MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity**
  - 0 MWh

- **MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**
  - 0 MWh

- **MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**
  - 0 MWh

- **MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**
  - <Not Applicable>

- **MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration**
  - 0 MWh

#### Hydrogen

- **Heating value**
  - HHV (higher heating value)

- **Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**
  - 2410000 MWh

- **MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity**
  - 0 MWh

- **MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**
  - 0 MWh

- **MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**
  - 0 MWh

- **MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**
  - <Not Applicable>

- **MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration**
  - 0 MWh

#### Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

- **Heating value**

---

**CDP**

**Page 43 of 63**
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
300

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Natural Gas

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
51370000

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
18590000

C8.2d
(C8.2d) List the average emission factors of the fuels reported in C8.2c.

**Distillate Oil**

**Emission factor**
22.58

**Unit**
lb CO2e per gallon

**Emission factor source**
API Compendium

**Comment**

**Hydrogen**

**Emission factor**
0

**Unit**
lb CO2e per 1000 cubic ft3

**Emission factor source**
API Compendium

**Comment**

**Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)**

**Emission factor**
12.57

**Unit**
lb CO2e per gallon

**Emission factor source**
API Compendium

**Comment**

**Natural Gas**

**Emission factor**
117.12

**Unit**
lb CO2e per million Btu

**Emission factor source**
API Compendium

**Comment**

---

**C8.2e**

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Gross generation (MWh)</th>
<th>Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)</th>
<th>Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)</th>
<th>Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>5520000</td>
<td>1460000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam</td>
<td>4680000</td>
<td>4680000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooling</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(C-H8.2e) Provide details on electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed for chemical production activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total gross generation (MWh) inside chemicals sector boundary</th>
<th>Generation that is consumed (MWh) inside chemicals sector boundary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(C8.2f) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a low-carbon emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

(C-H8.3) Disclose details on your organization’s consumption of feedstocks for chemical production activities.

(C-H8.3a) State the percentage, by mass, of primary resource from which your chemical feedstocks derive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biomass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fossil fuel (where coal, gas, oil cannot be distinguished)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown source or unable to disaggregate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C9. Additional metrics

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.
(C-OG9.2a) Disclose your net liquid and gas hydrocarbon production (total of subsidiaries and equity-accounted entities).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>In-year net production</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude oil and condensate, million barrels</td>
<td>139065</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural gas liquids, million barrels</td>
<td>31390</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil sands, million barrels (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural gas, billion cubic feet</td>
<td>295285</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C-OG9.2b

(C-OG9.2b) Explain which listing requirements or other methodologies you use to report reserves data. If your organization cannot provide data due to legal restrictions on reporting reserves figures in certain countries, please explain this.

Reserves are presented in accordance with Item 1202(a)(2) to Regulation S-K under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, under the heading “Supplemental Oil and Gas Information”. Proved oil, NGLs and gas reserves were estimated using the unweighted arithmetic average of the first-day of-the-month price for each month within the year, unless prices were defined by contractual arrangements. Oil, NGLs and natural gas prices used for this purpose were based on posted benchmark prices and adjusted for price differentials including gravity, quality and transportation costs. Reserves are stated net of applicable royalties. Estimated reserves include Occidental’s economic interests under production-sharing contracts (PSCs) and other similar economic arrangements.

Only proved undeveloped reserves which are reasonably certain to be drilled within five years of booking and are supported by a final investment decision to drill them are included in the development plan. A portion of the proved undeveloped reserves associated with international operations are expected to be developed beyond the five years and are tied to approved long-term development plans.

C-OG9.2c

(C-OG9.2c) Disclose your estimated total net reserves and resource base (million boe), including the total associated with subsidiaries and equity-accounted entities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Row</th>
<th>Estimated total net proved + probable reserves (2P) (million BOE)</th>
<th>Estimated total net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (million BOE)</th>
<th>Estimated net total resource base (million BOE)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2598</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2598</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C-OG9.2d

(C-OG9.2d) Provide an indicative percentage split for 2P, 3P reserves, and total resource base by hydrocarbon categories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hydrocarbon Category</th>
<th>Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)</th>
<th>Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)</th>
<th>Net total resource base (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude oil / condensate / Natural gas liquids</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural gas</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil sands (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(C-OG9.2e) Provide an indicative percentage split for production, 1P, 2P, 3P reserves, and total resource base by development types.

C-CH9.3a

(C-CH9.3a) Provide details on your organization's chemical products.

Output product
Other, please specify (vinyls (ethylene, PVC, VCM))

Production (metric tons)
0

Capacity (metric tons)
5034875

Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)
0

Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)
0

Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)
0

Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)
0

Comment

Output product
Other base chemicals

Production (metric tons)
0

Capacity (metric tons)
2018939

Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)
0

Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)
0

Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)
0

Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)
0

Comment
OxyChem does not disclose produced volumes, per product category.

C-OG9.3e
(C-OG9.3e) Please disclose your chemicals production in the reporting year in thousand metric tons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Production, Thousand metric tons</th>
<th>Capacity, Thousand metric tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other, please specify (vinyls (VCM, PVC, ethylene))</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, please specify (chlorine, chlorinated organics, EDC)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C-CH9.6

(C-CH9.6) Disclose your organization’s low-carbon investments for chemical production activities.

C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-OG9.6

(C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-OG9.6) Disclose your investments in low-carbon research and development (R&D), equipment, products, and services.

C-OG9.7

(C-OG9.7) Disclose the breakeven price (US$/BOE) required for cash neutrality during the reporting year, i.e. where cash flow from operations covers CAPEX and dividends paid/ share buybacks.

40

C-OG9.8

(C-OG9.8) Is your organization involved in the sequestration of CO2?

Yes

C-OG9.8a

(C-OG9.8a) Provide, in metric tons CO2, gross masses of CO2 transferred in and out of the reporting organization (as defined by the consolidation basis).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CO2 transferred – reporting year (metric tons CO2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CO2 transferred in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO2 transferred out</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C-OG9.8b

(C-OG9.8b) Provide gross masses of CO2 injected and stored for the purposes of CCS during the reporting year according to the injection and storage pathway.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Injection and storage pathway</th>
<th>Injected CO2 (metric tons CO2)</th>
<th>Percentage of injected CO2 intended for long-term (&gt;100 year) storage</th>
<th>Year in which injection began</th>
<th>Cumulative CO2 injected and stored (metric tons CO2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CO2 used for enhanced oil recovery (EOR) or enhanced gas recovery (EGR)</td>
<td>12456489</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>January 7 2016</td>
<td>28634377</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(C-OG9.8c) Provide clarification on any other relevant information pertaining to your activities related to transfer and sequestration of CO2.

Occidental worked with the U.S. EPA and other stakeholders to develop procedures to transparently measure, report and verify CO2 sequestration through carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS), which were subsequently codified into regulations. This first-of-its-kind Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) Plan for Occidental's Denver Unit in the Permian Basin was approved by the EPA and represents an important milestone in the development and commercialization of CCUS technology as an approach for long-term management of greenhouse gas emissions. Since then, Occidental has received approval for a second MRV Plan for Hobbs Field, also in the Permian Basin, in 2017. Together, these plans demonstrate the safe and secure storage of CO2 through EOR.

In the first year of the Denver Unit plan, more than 3.1 million metric tons of CO2 was sequestered. Of this amount, more than 25 percent was captured from government-recognized anthropogenic sources (specifically, waste CO2 captured from Occidental’s Century gas plant). It is noteworthy that the total anthropogenic CO2 sequestered in this one project alone represents more than 7 percent of Occidental's 2017 direct GHG emissions globally.

While much of the CO2 for our EOR operations originates from natural sources, Occidental is actively looking for opportunities to capture and use anthropogenic sources of CO2. We have designed and developed facilities that can separate the CO2 from certain of our own production processes, and participate in research and development of other anthropogenic capture opportunities. Occidental also has a dedicated Low Carbon Venture business tasked with identifying business opportunities related to third-party CO2 capture and transportation for use in our operations. Beyond the U.S. domestic Permian Basin, other Occidental-operated projects around the world may be suitable for CO2 EOR. With a reliable CO2 supply, we could have the opportunity to enhance these assets and the associated financial returns.

C10. Verification

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scope</th>
<th>Verification/assurance status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scope 1</td>
<td>Third-party verification or assurance process in place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scope 2</td>
<td>No third-party verification or assurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scope 3</td>
<td>No third-party verification or assurance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C10.1a
(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope
Scope 1

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

Page/section reference
Under U.S. EPA’s Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program Mandatory Reporting Rules (GHGRP MRR) ensures that data submitted to EPA are accurate, complete, and consistent through a multi-step process.

Relevant standard
Other, please specify (U.S. EPA’s GHGRP MRR)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

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(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

No, we do not verify any other climate-related information reported in our CDP disclosure

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C11. Carbon pricing
C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

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

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price
Navigate GHG regulations
Stakeholder expectations
Drive low-carbon investment
Stress test investments
Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

GHG Scope
Scope 1
Scope 2

Application
all capital projects over $5 million

Actual price(s) used (Currency/metric ton)
40

Variance of price(s) used
Under the IEA 2016 World Energy Outlook, we tested our proved reserves against the 450 Scenario and the Sustainable Development Scenario. The 450 Scenario included escalating carbon prices of $20–$140 per metric ton for our U.S. assets. Under the Sustainable Development Scenario, carbon prices varied somewhat from those modeled in the 450 Scenario, but continued to reach $140/metric ton in 2040. Our analysis then went a step further by applying CO2 prices to our international assets, even though the 450 Scenario had assumed CO2 prices of $0 for those locations.

Type of internal carbon price
Implicit price

Impact & implication
The results from this analysis showed no significant impact to our proved reserves. Domestic proved reserves decreased less than 1 percent, while international proved reserves declined approximately 6 percent due to provisions of operating contracts that adjust Occidental’s production share relative to price. The net present value applying a 10 percent discount factor (NPV10) of Occidental’s proved reserves showed no negative impact under the 450 Scenario. Also, Occidental is modeling carbon prices and related financial impacts for all major projects, regardless of whether the projects are in areas with current or proposed carbon prices. Our capital approval process assumes a $40/metric ton price on carbon for sensitivity modeling. This modeling will be supplemented by a GHG emissions-intensity information initiative.
C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?
Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers
Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

**Type of engagement**
Compliance & onboarding

**Details of engagement**
Code of conduct featuring climate change KPIs
Other, please specify (safety, environmental and climate data)

% of suppliers by number

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
0

**Rationale for the coverage of your engagement**
Stakeholder engagement, including suppliers and contractors, is both a central activity at Occidental and a catalyst for continuous improvement in our social responsibility policies, practices and reporting. As a participant company in the American Chemistry Council’s Responsible Care® initiative, OxyChem applies a management system that regularly measures and tracks performance through established metrics and extends best environmental stewardship, safety and security practices to its business partners and suppliers.

**Impact of engagement, including measures of success**
Through direct engagements with its own suppliers and by engaging through industry associations (e.g., API, IPIECA, the American Chemistry Council and the Vinyl Institute), Occidental (and OxyChem) evaluates and reports on environmental performance, GHG emissions and best management practices with suppliers and other value chain participants. Occidental also utilizes a variety of third-party assessment tools and sustainability “scorecards” to benchmark management practices and operating performance with suppliers.

**Comment**
(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

**Type of engagement**
Other, please specify (sales and product stewardship management)

**Details of engagement**
<Not Applicable>

**Size of engagement**

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
0

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement
OxyChem is committed to advancing the safe and secure management of chemical products and processes, and continually strives to ensure safe production, distribution, use and disposal of its products. As a participant company in the American Chemistry Council's Responsible Care® initiative, OxyChem applies a management system that regularly measures and tracks performance through established metrics and extends best environmental stewardship, safety and security practices to its business partners and suppliers. Specific Responsible Care® activities include: implementation of management systems that must be regularly verified by independent auditors; measurement and tracking of performance through established HES&S metrics; and extending best practices to business partners. OxyChem's Supply Chain Performance Management improves supply chain efficiency by continually monitoring performance. The cornerstone of OxyChem's Supply Chain Performance Management is our "Supply Chain Scorecard," a custom report on supply chain efficiency between our customer and OxyChem. Together with our customers, OxyChem Customer Relations Representatives review data and metrics to identify possible supply chain opportunities.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
In the United States and around the world, Occidental continues to be one of the most admired companies in our industry. We are proud to be recognized as a responsible oil and gas and chemicals company and as a Partner of Choice®. OxyChem is a five-time winner of the American Chemistry Council's top safety performance award, including "Responsible Care® Company of the Year". Occidental also utilizes a variety of third-party assessment tools and sustainability "scorecards" to benchmark management practices and operating performance with suppliers.

---

C12.1c
(C12.1c) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

Stakeholder engagement is both a central activity at Occidental and a catalyst for continuous improvement in our social responsibility policies, practices and reporting. Occidental has addressed and reported on company environmental performance and shared best management practices with peer companies, suppliers, customers and other value chain constituents for many years. We are committed to building trust with our stakeholders through regular and transparent communication and consistent actions.

To help define the most important issues for Occidental and the oil and gas sector, the Company engages with a range of stakeholders from both industry and non-industry. We monitor external trends, industry leadership, standards bodies and capital market influences to refine our operational priorities and focus on long-term value creation. In 2017, Occidental shareholders asked for more information about the steps Occidental takes to prepare for the potential financial risks of a lower-carbon economy. In response, Occidental published the report, ‘Climate-related Risks and Opportunities: Positioning for a Lower-Carbon Economy’. This report highlights our efforts to address climate-related risks and opportunities in our business and is aligned with the four-elemental framework recommended by the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), which covers governance, risk, strategy and metrics and targets.

To further promote effective governance practices and transparency in our operations, Occidental strives to work with partners, suppliers and contractors who share our commitment to ethical business practices. Occidental routinely evaluates suppliers and contractors to ensure they meet the company's Health, Environmental, Safety and Social Responsibility operating standards. As part of the Compliance Program, we convey our expectation that they comply with the company's policies, including our Code of Business Conduct and Human Rights Policy.

Occidental works with governments, industry actors and civil society organizations to facilitate the development of viable global policies and regulatory frameworks. Occidental also participates in domestic and international industry initiatives, such as the API Environmental Partnership, IPIECA, the Carbon Capture Coalition and the Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute that focus on GHG mitigation solutions, achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals and global climate change-related risks and opportunities. As a participant in the American Chemistry Council's Responsible Care® initiative and the Vinyl Institute's Vinyl Business and Sustainability Council initiatives, OxyChem applies a management system that regularly measures and tracks performance through established metrics and extends best environmental stewardship, safety and security practices to its business partners and suppliers. Based on these engagements and dialogue, Occidental has addressed and reported on company environmental performance and shared best management practices with peer companies, suppliers, customers and other value chain constituents.

Occidental's Board and management understand that climate issues, like other business concerns, are continuously evolving. Occidental is committed to transparency around our climate-risk efforts and strategic planning. Outcomes of this process to integrate climate change considerations into our business strategy help inform our active engagement with institutional stockholders, state and national-level regulators, industry associations, research and technology collaborations, environmental groups and other public stakeholders addressing climate risks.

C12.3

(C12.3) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?
- Direct engagement with policy makers
- Trade associations
- Other

C12.3a
(C12.3a) On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus of legislation</th>
<th>Corporate position</th>
<th>Details of engagement</th>
<th>Proposed legislative solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mandatory carbon reporting</td>
<td>Support with minor exceptions</td>
<td>Occidental engages the U.S. EPA and associated state-level agencies on the EPA Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP), both directly and through its trade associations. Occidental monitors changes in applicable regulations, comments on technology, management systems for collecting and reporting data and provides information on testing and data collection to improve the GHGRP requirements and accuracy of the data collected.</td>
<td>Occidental works through its trade associations and independently with the U.S. EPA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulation of methane emissions</td>
<td>Support with minor exceptions</td>
<td>Occidental is an active and longstanding voluntary participant in the U.S. EPA Natural Gas STAR program, the Environmental Partnership and the Global Methane Initiative. Working collaboratively with the EPA, Occidental has helped to develop the GasSTAR Program guidelines, tested practices and technology and has implemented solutions aimed to reduce fugitive methane emissions. Occidental also engaged with EPA during the development of its recently promulgated methane emission rulemaking by offering technical data and ideas for improving the effectiveness of the rules.</td>
<td>Occidental works through its trade associations and independently with the U.S. EPA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adaptation or resilience</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>Occidental engages the U.S. EPA and Department of Energy, among other agencies, to explain our use of anthropogenic carbon dioxide (CO2) for enhanced oil recovery (EOR) operations. Occidental received approval from the U.S. Government for a first-of-its-kind Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) Plan that quantifies the amount of CO2 sequestered during CO2 EOR. The MRV Plan compliments our statutory GHG emissions reporting to the EPA. Occidental works with the Carbon Capture Coalition, (previously, the National Enhanced Oil Recovery Initiative or NEORI) to support Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage (CCUS) incentive legislation and fiscal policies to spur commercial deployment of technologies to enable the capture of anthropogenic CO2 and the permanent and safe geologic storing of CO2 underground.</td>
<td>Advocacy to support legislation to make the existing federal CCUS incentive permanent so greater amounts of anthropogenic CO2 will be captured and sequestered during CO2 EOR operations, thereby reducing CO2 emissions to the atmosphere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate finance</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>Occidental engages the U.S. EPA and Department of Energy, among other national and international agencies, to explain our use of anthropogenic carbon dioxide (CO2) for enhanced oil recovery (EOR) operations. Occidental works with the Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute to support Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage (CCUS) incentive legislation and fiscal policies to spur commercial deployment of technologies to enable the capture of anthropogenic CO2 and the permanent and safe geologic storing of CO2 underground.</td>
<td>Occidental supports legislation and fiscal policies to spur commercial deployment of technologies to enable the capture of anthropogenic CO2 and the permanent and safe geologic storing of CO2 underground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon tax</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Occidental engages the U.S. EPA and Department of Energy, among other agencies, to explain our use of anthropogenic carbon dioxide (CO2) for enhanced oil recovery (EOR) operations.</td>
<td>Any approach to regulating GHG emissions should be holistic. Occidental does not support efforts that regulate some sectors while omitting others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, please specify (45Q tax law)</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>Occidental engages the U.S. EPA and Department of Energy, among other agencies, to explain our use of anthropogenic carbon dioxide (CO2) for enhanced oil recovery (EOR) operations. Occidental works with the Carbon Capture Coalition, (previously, the National Enhanced Oil Recovery Initiative or NEORI) to support Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage (CCUS) incentive legislation and fiscal policies to spur commercial deployment of technologies to enable the capture of anthropogenic CO2 and the permanent and safe geologic storing of CO2 underground.</td>
<td>Supported legislation to expand and reform the Section 45Q federal tax credit (subsequently passed by U.S. Congress as the FUTURE Act) extends a federal tax credit for CO2 capture and sequestration and incentivizes the use of anthropogenic CO2 in EOR operations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Are you on the board of any trade associations or do you provide funding beyond membership?
Yes

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation.

**Trade association**
American Petroleum Institute (API)

**Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?**
Consistent

**Please explain the trade association’s position**
API addresses climate change issues affecting the U.S. oil and natural gas industry. API has a working group that oversees API's...
Climate Challenge Program, including participation in government initiated voluntary GHG reduction programs, as well as the development of the API Compendium methodology for estimating oil and gas industry greenhouse gas emissions. The powerful combination of continually-improving industry practices, advancing state programs, and federal environmental statutes—all work together to provide an effective structure that allows for the essential development of the nation’s oil and natural gas resources while protecting the environment. The natural gas and oil industry will continue advancing environmental performance through innovative research, technology and operational practices.

**How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?**
Occidental is an active member and contributor to API, engaging on certain GHG issues and other health, environment and safety standards and industry practices.

**Trade association**
APIECA

**Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?**
Consistent

**Please explain the trade association’s position**
APIECA is the global oil and gas industry association for environmental and social issues. APIECA develops, shares and promotes good practice and knowledge to help the industry and improve its environmental and social performance. APIECA acts as a catalyst to bring experts together to work on issues such as greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, energy efficiency and reducing the impact of fuel emissions. APIECA is helping the industry be part of the climate change solution by developing industry guidelines on GHG reporting, a series of good practices on energy efficiency and greenhouse gas management, and an ongoing record of convening expert workshops to explore key climate-related issues, informing the industry and stakeholders.

**How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?**
Occidental is an active member and contributor to APIECA and its subject matter working groups, engaging on a variety of climate-related topics and sustainability practices, including how the oil and gas industry must be a key part of the climate change solution.

**Trade association**
Vinyl Institute

**Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?**
Consistent

**Please explain the trade association’s position**
The Institute’s Vinyl Business and Sustainability Council (VBSC) serves as the subject matter leader on sustainability issues and related technical, communications, and advocacy activities pertaining to the vinyl industry in North America. VBSC champions comprehensive science-based continuous improvement practices to meet the needs of current and future generations. VBSC supports its members’ sustainability efforts through educational programs and company or product-specific sustainability assessments; reporting and goals and strategy development.

**How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?**
OxyChem is a member of the Vinyl Institute and serves on its VBSC supporting strong policies focused on product innovation and stewardship, and water infrastructure.

**Trade association**
Carbon Capture Coalition

**Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?**
Consistent

**Please explain the trade association’s position**
Carbon Capture Coalition supports the deployment and adoption of carbon capture technology and to help realize CO2-EOR’s full potential as an energy security, economic, and environmental strategy.

**How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?**
With Occidental's active support, the Carbon Capture Coalition achieved its top federal legislative priority with passage of landmark U.S. legislation, known as the FUTURE Act, to extend, reform and expand the U.S. federal Section 45Q tax credit for CO2 storage.

**Trade association**
American Chemistry Council (ACC)

**Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?**
Consistent
Please explain the trade association’s position
The American Chemistry Council and its members adhere to a set of Sustainability Principles, and its Responsible Care® Program is the foundation behind our industry’s commitment to sustainability. ACC advocates for cost-effective laws and regulations that improve overall environmental performance and provide clear direction for American manufacturing and its membership base, including policies that promote the shared goal of a healthy environment while encouraging innovation and high-skilled, high-paying jobs in the business of chemistry.

How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?
As an ACC member company, OxyChem is committed to following the Responsible Care Guiding Principles: Promotion of pollution prevention, minimization of waste and conservation of energy and other critical resources at every stage of the life cycle of products; Cooperation with governments at all levels and organizations in the development of effective and efficient safety, health, environmental and security laws, regulations and standards.

C12.3e

(C12.3e) Provide details of the other engagement activities that you undertake.

Because legislative and regulatory changes can have substantial impacts on the company and its stakeholders, Occidental believes that it is necessary for the company to help inform the discussion of such issues and to do so in an ethical and transparent manner. To that end, Occidental may, from time to time, make political campaign contributions or engage in lobbying and other political activities. While the expenditures for these areas vary from year to year depending on the political cycle and the legislative or regulatory issues in the forefront, we believe that they are modest for a company of Occidental's size. We always have a process in place to ensure that these activities and expenditures comply with all applicable laws and company policies, including those summarized in Occidental's Code of Business Conduct.

Occidental is a member of and an active participant in many trade and industry groups. While generally not the primary purpose of these organizations, many actively engage in lobbying on industry issues. These organizations represent a broad range of members and interests and Occidental does not always share the views of these organizations and their other members. Occidental annually provides a list of U.S. Trade Associations of which Occidental is a member and to which it paid annual dues in excess of $50,000. At the direction of the Board of Directors, the Government Affairs Committee reviews, assesses and approves of Occidental's membership in such trade associations.

Occidental's Government Relations group provides the international and domestic government affairs services for Occidental and, in that capacity, is responsible for all federal and state political contacts by Occidental. Government Relation’s mission is to provide advice, advocacy, information, policy analysis and support on legislative, regulatory, international and political issues of importance to the corporation in meeting its operational and financial goals. All of the foregoing contributions and expenditures are subject to the same review and approval procedures described above, and all comply with applicable disclosure requirements.

A recent outcome of Occidental's advocacy is our participation in the Carbon Capture Coalition (formerly the National Enhanced Oil Recovery Initiative, or NEORI) to support CCUS incentive legislation and fiscal policies to spur commercial deployment of technologies to enable the capture of anthropogenic CO2 and the permanent and safe geologic storing of CO2 underground. In concert with our role in the Coalition, Occidental worked with a bipartisan U.S. legislative coalition that successfully sought enactment of the FUTURE Act, which extends a federal tax credit for CO2 capture and sequestration and incentivizes the use of anthropogenic CO2 in EOR operations.

Climate and energy authorities, including the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, recognize the important role that CCUS must play if atmospheric carbon concentrations are to be limited to levels targeted in international climate accords. Based on research by the IEA, it has been shown that CCUS in the form of EOR with anthropogenic CO2 can provide a significant reduction in life-cycle per barrel CO2 emissions compared to oil produced using non-EOR techniques. We are encouraged by the efforts of others, including global competitors, to study and seek to apply this promising technology. We will continue to build on and maintain our leadership position in these technologies while advocating their global potential.
(C12.3f) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

Occidental's policies and robust management systems foster and reinforce ethical business practices that are consistently sound, highly principled and transparent. Occidental's written policy on political activities broadly defines what a political contribution is for the purposes of the policy. It covers campaign contributions and other politically related expenses by or on behalf of Occidental, and they are made only with the approval of the Board of Directors, the Government Affairs Committee or their designees. The Government Affairs Committee approves all political contributions and reports directly to the Board of Directors.
Have you published information about your organization’s response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

**Publication**
In mainstream reports in accordance with TCFD recommendations

**Status**
Complete

**Attach the document**
Occidental_Climate Report_2018-new version.pdf

**Content elements**
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

---

**Publication**
In other regulatory filings

**Status**
Complete

**Attach the document**
Occidental_AR_2017.pdf

**Content elements**
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Other metrics
Other, please specify (financial and operational results)

---

**Publication**
In voluntary sustainability report

**Status**
Complete

**Attach the document**
Occidental Social Responsibility Brochure-Partner of Choice.pdf

**Content elements**
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Other metrics
Other, please specify (social, economic and environmental data)

---

**Publication**
In other regulatory filings

**Status**
Complete

**Attach the document**
Occidental_Proxy_2018.pdf

**Content elements**
Governance
Other metrics
C14. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C14.1

(C14.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Row</th>
<th>Job title</th>
<th>Corresponding job category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Row 1</td>
<td>Christopher Thomas, Senior Advisor</td>
<td>Environment/Sustainability manager</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Row</th>
<th>Annual Revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Row 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SC0.2

(SC0.2) Do you have an ISIN for your company that you would be willing to share with CDP?

Please select

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

SC1.2
(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allocation challenges</th>
<th>Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

- Please select

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

- Please select

SC3.1

(SC3.1) Do you want to enroll in the 2018-2019 CDP Action Exchange initiative?

- Please select

SC3.2

(SC3.2) Is your company a participating supplier in CDP’s 2017-2018 Action Exchange initiative?

- Please select

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services, if so, what functionality will you be using?

- Please select

SC4.2d
Have any of the initiatives described in SC4.2c been driven by requesting CDP Supply Chain members?

Please select

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I am submitting my response</th>
<th>Public or Non-Public Submission</th>
<th>I am submitting to</th>
<th>Are you ready to submit the additional Supply Chain Questions?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Investors</td>
<td>Yes, submit Supply Chain Questions now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Customers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms