The Williams Companies, Inc.

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

October 2024

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Williams (NYSE: WMB) is committed to being the leader in providing infrastructure that safely delivers natural gas products to reliably fuel the clean energy economy. Headquartered in Tulsa, Oklahoma, Williams is an industry-leading, investment grade C-Corp with operations across the natural gas value chain including gathering, processing, interstate transportation and storage of natural gas and natural gas liquids. With operations spanning 24 states and major positions in 12 top U.S. supply basins, Williams connects the best supplies with the growing demand for clean energy. Williams owns and operates more than 33,000 miles of pipeline infrastructure nationwide — including Transco, the largest volume pipeline in the United States — and handles approximately one third of the natural gas in the United States that is used every day for clean-power generation, heating and industrial use.

Our Core Values are engrained in how we do our work, every day, on behalf of our key stakeholders, including our communities, customers, employees and investors. At Williams, we are:

- *Authentic: Our integrity cannot be compromised; for more than a century we've remained true to ourselves, always striving to do the right thing.*
- *Safety Driven: Safeguarding our people and neighbors is rooted in our culture and fundamental to everything we do.*
- *Reliable Performers: We stand behind our reputation as a dependable and trustworthy business that delivers on our promises.*
- *Responsible Stewards: We are dedicated to strengthening our people and communities and to protecting the environment.*

The boundaries of the emissions data provided in this disclosure inventory focus on our direct operations that we own and operate (consolidation approach is operational control for Scope 1 and Scope 2) and exclude company vehicles. This boundary and the exclusions are referenced in questions 6.1, 6.3, 6.4 and 6.4a. Our CDP responses are not filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and accordingly are not prepared in accordance with the SEC's rules and regulations applicable to filed reports or documents. We note that the information in the CDP response may contain or incorporate by reference statements that do not directly or exclusively relate to historical facts. To the extent the SEC were to adopt rules, regulations, or otherwise take a position that our CDP responses are subject to liability under Federal securities laws, we note that such statements are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These forward-looking statements relate to anticipated financial performance, management's plans and objectives for future operations, business prospects, outcome of regulatory proceedings, market conditions and other matters. We make these forward-looking statements in reliance on the safe harbor protections provided under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, included herein that address activities, events or developments that we expect, believe or anticipate will exist or may occur in the future, are forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements can be identified by various forms of words such as “anticipates,” “believes,” “seeks,” “could,” “may,” “should,” “continues,” “estimates,” “expects,” “forecasts,” “intends,” “might,” “goals,” “objectives,” “targets,” “planned,” “potential,” “projects,” “scheduled,” “will,” “assumes,” “guidance,” “outlook,” “in-service date” or other similar expressions. These forward-looking statements are based on management’s beliefs and assumptions and on information currently available to management. Certain important factors that could cause actual results to differ, possibly materially, from expectations or estimates reflected in such forward-looking statements can be found in the “Risk Factors” and “Forward-Looking Statements” sections included in Williams’s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 21, 2024, and in Part II, Item 1A Risk Factors in our subsequently filed Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q. Given the uncertainties and risk factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement, we caution investors not to unduly rely on our forward-looking statements. We disclaim any obligations to, and do not intend to, update any particular forward-looking statement included in this questionnaire or announce publicly the result of any revisions to any of the forward-looking statements to reflect future events or developments.

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2023

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

☑ Yes

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

☑ Yes

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

☑ 5 years

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

☑ 5 years

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

☑ 1 year

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	☑ Yes

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US9694571004

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

969457100

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

WMB

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

☑ No

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

☑ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Williams' footprint, spanning interstate natural gas pipeline and gathering and processing operations across the U.S., relies on materials, goods and services from nearly 4,100 suppliers. Suppliers enable us to deliver safe, reliable natural gas products that help fuel the clean energy economy. In addition to always mandating quality and operational excellence, we strive to engage with suppliers who uphold our Core Values and want to partner to execute sustainable practices. Our supply chain management and responsible procurement strategy strives to build a more resilient, diverse and sustainable supplier base.

Williams defines Tier 1, 2 and 3 suppliers based upon spend, strategic value and supply chain risks. On average, Tier 1 suppliers account for the top 80% of our total annual supplier spend. Williams manages a supplier assessment program to screen suppliers against quality, safety, compliance, credit and sustainability criteria. Under the program, new suppliers and existing suppliers undergoing re-evaluation must complete a self-assessment ESG questionnaire. This enables Williams to partner with suppliers who meet our expectations regarding human rights, diversity, environmental performance, pay equity, workplace harassment and data privacy.

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

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

The annual financial planning process includes four updates each year where 1 to 3 years of financial estimates could be incorporated.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

4

(2.1.3) To (years)

7

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

Our annual strategy process is focused on a 10-year outlook on both market potential and our business opportunities. The 4 to 7 year is considered our "midterm" timeframe for this process which helps validate or identify course corrections that may be needed for our corporate Strategy.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

8

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

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

100

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

Our long-term Strategy specifically identifies potential company results and market opportunities for approximately the next 10 years. However, due to the nature of our business, commodity supply/demand fundamentals and other market trends/ outlooks, as far in the future as they are available, are reviewed and monitored to identify trends that could materially impact our strategy. The 8 plus year time frame is considered long-term for this process.

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

(2.2.1) Process in place

☑ Yes

(2.2.2) Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process

☑ Impacts only

(2.2.4) Primary reason for not evaluating dependencies and/or impacts

☑ No standardized procedure

(2.2.5) Explain why you do not evaluate dependencies and/or impacts and describe any plans to do so in the future

Williams has not evaluated dependencies as defined by TNFD as it is not part of our standardized risk management process and has low risk to our business directly but may consider conducting this assessment in the future.

Williams engaged internal and external stakeholders to prioritize ESG topics. This process applied the GRI stakeholder inclusiveness and materiality principles, including GRI's definition of "material" topics, defined as topics "that reflect the organization's most significant impacts on the economy, environment, and people, including impacts on human rights." The results of the ESG materiality assessment indicated that biodiversity and water were not "material topics" to Williams. We discuss these topics in our 2023 Sustainability Report as they are important to Williams and our stakeholders.

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

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

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

☑ Climate change

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

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

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

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ Internal company methods

Other

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

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

☑ Landslide

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Sea level rise

☑ Soil erosion

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Changing customer behavior

☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Indigenous peoples

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

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Climate risk can manifest itself in a variety of ways and it influences Williams' view of our strategic, operational, compliance and reporting risks. Each year at the enterprise level a strategic risk assessment (SRA) is performed and all risks within the four risk categories are evaluated on potential impact and likelihood to identify top risks to achieving our strategy. Results of this assessment are shared with the executive team and the BOD during the annual strategy session. Each top risk is assigned an executive leader to own and manage the risk. Performance goals, projects and resources will be stewarded by the executive leader to continuously assess and manage the tops risks within our company risk tolerance. Examples of risks could include impacts to and from our direct operations, pursuit of new opportunities and supplier relationships.

Regarding climate risk, we are focused on impacts to and from our direct operations which may occur in the short- and medium-term. Physical risk falls under our evaluation of process and pipeline safety, catastrophic loss, and business interruptions risks in the SRA and are identified and managed daily through our operational and safety programs and processes. For transition risk we consider shifts in public, customer or regulatory opinions towards products produced with lower emissions which affect market potential and access to capital. We also evaluate potential reputational risks based on perceptions that Williams or the industry does not effectively manage its business, deal fairly with stakeholders, accept responsibility to the community or partners with suppliers who do not share our values and stringent operational requirements and climate commitment. We assess potential risk from our partners and suppliers through questionnaires and assessments.

Beyond identifying and managing climate related risks in our existing operations, in efforts to respond to climate-related opportunities and to meet emissions reduction commitments, we developed a strategic framework to guide the execution of clean energy opportunities. Our New Energy Ventures (NEV) team exists to identify and pursue opportunities that would deliver emissions reduction for Williams or our customers and provide future growth prospects. Before an NEV opportunity is pursued we consider if our investment will meet the following guiding principles: (i) achieve carbon reductions, (ii) create economic value, (iii) target opportunities where our capabilities provide a competitive advantage and (iv) result in an outcome that is scalable.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

☑ Biodiversity

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

☑ Impacts

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

☑ As important matters arise

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools
☑ Biodiversity indicators for site-based impacts

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

☑ Local communities

☑ Indigenous peoples

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

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Williams' potential to affect biodiversity occurs during the construction, operation and maintenance of our pipelines; therefore, we focus on opportunities to mitigate biodiversity impacts during project planning and standard maintenance. In the early stages of expansion project and maintenance planning, we conduct environmental reviews that include geographic information system (GIS) analyses, computer-based reviews and site-specific surveys to pinpoint sensitive environmental, cultural and historic areas. This includes identifying areas of High Conservation Value with the intention to protect these areas from the impacts of construction and prevent land use changes within natural habitats. We pay special attention to streams and wetlands; rare, threatened or endangered species; historic properties; and culturally important sites, including those important to Indigenous Peoples.

We also seek to understand interconnections (or interdependencies) between natural resources and local communities using stakeholder dialogue, which is important for the long-term success of stewardship efforts and community well-being. This contextual information is valuable for decision making and long-term success of potential mitigation and stewardship efforts. We use the outputs of the GIS analyses, combined with stakeholder feedback, to proactively develop avoidance, minimization or mitigation strategies that address any potential adverse effects from construction and operations.

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

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

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Williams assesses the interconnections between impacts, risks and opportunities through processes such as our Strategic Risk Assessment (SRA), annual strategy discussion and operational risk assessments and mitigates impacts and manages risks through performance monitoring, goal setting and management. We are particularly focused on how impacts identified through our impact assessment from the construction, operation and maintenance of our pipelines may translate to risk. For example, spills and releases which have the potential to impact biodiversity also contribute significantly to risk as they affect the safety of our employees, communities and others on site as well as our reputation with communities and regulators as being a good steward, good neighbor, and good employer.

Due to the nature of our risks, oversight and management of the risk occurs by those closest to the risk. As mentioned above, community and regulatory relationships (which affect both risks and opportunities) are impacted by our spill and release performance. By being responsible, setting high performance standards, and acting quickly to remedy any situation that does occur, we build strong relationships and trust with communities and agencies. Williams assesses and manages our impacts/risks from spills and releases through several means:

- *Every quarterly Board meeting, the EHS Committee reviews our safety and environmental impact performance. Discussion includes metrics, incident investigation status, lessons learned, and action items set for continuous improvement.*
- *Williams had an internal goal to reduce the number of agency reportable spills and releases by 10% in 2023 compared to 2022. Goals for spills and releases, process safety events, and other performance metrics are tracked internally and reported to management weekly by franchise.*
- *As required in the Williams Integrated Management System (WIMS) and reinforced by our Code of Conduct for employees and contractors, all spills and releases are tracked in our EHS Management system, no matter how small. This requirement extends beyond employees to any third-party on a Williams site and includes both operations and construction activities.*
- *All events categorized as a Tier 2 Process Safety Incident, a Moderate severity spill/release, or more impactful event must undergo a Causal Factor Analysis to determine the cause of the incident and set action items to prevent future occurrences.*
- *All Williams full time employees (with the exception of 100 marketing employees) receive an EHS Report on spills/releases and safety metrics weekly. The Continuous Improvement group within the Safety & Operational Discipline team is charged with reviewing incidents, looking for trends, and recommending ways to improve our operational procedures, practices, training, and performance. Through these processes, laggards are identified and addressed.*

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

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

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Williams' potential to affect biodiversity occurs during the construction, operation and maintenance of our pipelines; therefore, we focus on opportunities to mitigate biodiversity impacts during project planning and standard maintenance. In the early stages of expansion project and maintenance planning, we conduct environmental reviews that include Geographic Information System (GIS) analyses, computer-based reviews and site-specific surveys to pinpoint sensitive *environmental, cultural and historic areas. This includes identifying areas of High Conservation Value, with the intention to protect these areas from the impacts of construction and prevent land use changes within natural habitats. We pay special attention to streams and wetlands; rare, threatened or endangered species; historic properties; and culturally important sites, including those important to Indigenous Peoples.*

When feasible, we design projects that use or run parallel to existing rights of way to minimize habitat fragmentation and avoid biodiversity hot spots. We develop and execute new projects in compliance with all applicable wildlife regulations, including those issued or enforced by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and FERC.

Evaluating potential resource impacts early in the project planning process enables Williams to reroute projects that overlap with sensitive biodiversity areas, identify additional natural resource impacts and evaluate permitting feasibility. In addition to working with permitting agencies, Williams also collaborates with interest groups, subject-matter experts, community organizations and land management agencies to develop appropriate impact minimization, restoration and offset plans. We regularly engage with business partners, such as GIS data service providers, to keep our biodiversity and land use data up to date. Additionally, we engage in advocacy partnerships for biodiversity.

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

☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

☑ Other, please specify: Financial Loss/Cashflow Impact

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

300000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At an enterprise level, an annual survey (Strategic Risk Assessment) is conducted to assess the impact and likelihood of risks that could influence Williams' strategic objectives. Survey participants utilize their experience to perform a qualitative analysis to rate each risk in accordance with a risk matrix that outlines quantitative guidelines for scoring the risks on both impact and likelihood. In 2023, the largest financial impact rating that a risk could receive is associated with annual financial or cashflow impact to the organization of 300 million or more over a three-year period. The combined risk impact and likelihood rating provide for a quantifiable indicator to be used in the final selection of the top risks to our enterprise strategy.

From an operational and business perspective, each operating area, business discipline, franchise, project (including capital projects), etc. will perform qualitative and quantitative assessments for each business situation. The definition of substantive effect will vary depending on the risk/return profile (which could include but is not limited to a defined financial impact) of the opportunity/situation. Similarly, cumulative effects of similar risks or multiple episodes of a risk (either quantifiable or non-quantifiable) could be deemed substantive by Williams.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

☑ Other, please specify: Project returns

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

☑ 11-20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Williams has a variety of low-emissions solutions and technologies we plan to implement in our own operations first to help achieve our emissions reductions targets and then may be used to generate revenues in the future. Examples include but are not limited to NextGen Gas, clean hydrogen, CCUS, and solar and battery storage investments. Williams' New Energy Ventures (NEV) group focuses on advancing these innovative technologies, markets, and business models. NEV collaborates with talent across Williams, along with external partners and customers, to evaluate and implement projects that deliver environmental and financial gains.

Williams has numerous opportunities to invest in our business; individual projects must compete for available capital based on strategic fit, capital availability and return on investment. Williams uses a risk-adjusted rate of return threshold to evaluate projects. Williams' emissions reduction projects on both Northwest Pipeline and Transco Pipelines earn a FERC-regulated return on equity. Our FERC-regulated gas transmission business is generally a lower risk investment for the company. This creates a hurdle rate in practice for our NEV projects to compete for capital against modernization or growth projects. Williams may choose to invest in certain projects below the typical regulated return rate due to strategic factors or to progress strategy.

In addition, we identified up to 1,032 million of solar investment opportunities between 2024-2032 as part of Williams' New Energy Ventures capital allocation.

- *38 million, including total anticipated spend to procure, build and install solar facilities, for two projects in advanced development stages*
- *816 million for internal projects supporting Williams' operations*
- *178 million for third party opportunities - enhancing grid stability and reliability for third party utility companies Through 2023, Williams spent a total of 36 million to advance development of the identified solar program projects.*

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation
☑ Stigmatization of sector

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

While not anticipated, Williams believes investor advocacy groups, investment funds and other influential investors are increasingly focused on environmental, social and governance practice and in extreme instances could present a sustentative risk. Shareholders may request us to implement additional sustainability procedures on existing assets or expand investments in other clean energy technologies. Investors' increased focus and activism related to climate change matters could hinder access to capital, as investors may decide to not invest in Williams. We have experienced, and we anticipate that we will continue to face, opposition to the operation and expansion of our facilities from certain governmental officials, environmental groups, landowners, tribal groups, and other advocates. Opposition to the operation and expansion of Williams pipelines and facilities can take many forms, including the delay or denial of required governmental permits, organized protests, attempts to block or sabotage our operations, intervention in regulatory or administrative proceedings involving our assets, or lawsuits or other actions designed to prevent, disrupt or delay the operation or expansion of our assets and business. This opposition could negatively influence stakeholders' view of Williams, harming our reputation. As well, the opposition to hydrocarbon infrastructure increases installation costs and can delay in-service dates, potentially adversely impacting our financial condition.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

☑ Increased direct costs

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

☑ Short-term

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

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

☑ Medium

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

In the short-term Williams anticipates potential increases in direct operating costs. This could manifest through delay or denial of required governmental permits, organized protests, attempts to block or sabotage our operations, intervention in regulatory or administrative proceedings involving our assets, or lawsuits or other actions designed to prevent, disrupt or delay the operation or expansion of our assets and business. In addition, the opposition to hydrocarbon infrastructure *increases installation costs and can delay in-service dates, potentially adversely impacting our financial condition. This opposition could also negatively influence stakeholders' view of Williams, harming our reputation.*

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

☑ Yes

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

172000000

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

172000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

While not a substantive impact the potential financial impact figure represents a historical cost that Williams incurred after deciding to withdraw investment from one of our projects, Constitution Pipeline. For several years, the pipeline suffered delays in obtaining regulatory approvals and received concerns from landowners and environmental groups about potential environmental impacts. In the fourth quarter 2019, Williams wrote-off the Constitution Pipeline for approximately 172 million, including 145 million for impairment and 27 million for loss on deconsolidation. This historical cost represents an actual impact figure of the effect stakeholder concerns could have on our business therefore we are using it to estimate future potential impacts.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

30500

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Costs of responding to this risk are based on our estimated budget towards stakeholder engagement. In 2023, the estimated total budget for these efforts was 30,500, broken down between open house activities and environmental justice meetings. In 2023, open house activities had an estimated budget of 20,500. Spending breaks down roughly to:

- *15,000: in-person meeting (travel, materials, etc.)*
- *500: virtual meeting*
- *5,000: advertising*

We held 19 Environmental Justice meetings in 2023, at which climate change/our Climate Commitment was discussed. Estimated cost of these meetings is 10,000.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Helping stakeholders understand the environmental and social benefits of natural gas is essential for progressing the transition to clean energy and reducing reputational risks to our business. We maintain early and frequent engagement with our stakeholders using resources such as polling and research, townhalls and community meetings, media monitoring and educational videos. In 2023, we conducted 589 unique engagements with stakeholders. Our stakeholder engagement process is integrated into the opening stages of every new project. We held 19 Environmental Justice meetings in 2023, at which climate change/our Climate Commitment was discussed.

(S) Williams is developing the Regional Energy Access expansion to increase Northeast consumer access to natural gas. This expansion of Williams' existing infrastructure will provide greater access by the 2024 winter heating season, with approximately half of the project in service for the 2023 winter heating season.
(T) We engage with stakeholders to understand different perspectives and sustain positive relationships with communities in which we operate.
(A) During the project, we monitored stakeholder metrics and engaged with an NGO to review stakeholder perceptions. This approach resulted in several opportunities to share project information.
(R) In 2022, we held a series of events with first responder organizations to share project information relevant to facilities in their coverage area. We also contacted several community organizations to increase engagement. We used bilingual project materials and held a series of meetings with local, county and state officials in the spring and fall.

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

Washington CAR - ETS

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

2.79

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

0

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

331115

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

379941

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

For 3.5.2.7 the verified value is estimated as the final verified emissions deadline for the ETS is after the CDP discloser period.

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

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source
☑ Use of low-carbon energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Williams has a variety of low-emissions solutions and technologies we plan to implement in our own operations first to help achieve our emissions reductions targets and then may be used to generate revenues in the future. Examples include but are not limited to NextGen Gas, CCUS and solar and battery storage program.

Williams' solar and battery storage program provides an opportunity to offset electricity usage at some existing facilities with renewable energy by building photovoltaic solar and battery systems behind the meter. In 2023, Williams received board sanctioning on two solar and battery storage projects at Transco compressor stations that are targeted to be commercially operational by early 2025. We expect the two projects to have a combined solar power production of 27.4 gigawatt-hours annually, equivalent to emissions savings of 9,000 tons CO2e per year. Williams has identified many additional opportunities within our asset portfolio to build both behind the meter and utility-scale solar and battery storage facilities to supply both Williams and third-party energy demands. Across our land portfolio, including on brownfield land, our solar team is developing 15 projects totaling approximately 538 megawatts of solar capacity and 228 megawatts of battery capacity. These facilities, targeted to be in service in 2025 and subsequent years, will generate renewable energy credits that can be sold to the market or retired to offset our Scope 2 emissions.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

☑ Returns on investment in low-emission technology

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

☑ Short-term

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

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

☑ Low

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

Williams expects to see increased capital allocation towards New Energy Ventures as projects are commercialized based on realizable project returns through a combination of base project returns, renewable energy credits and tax credits.

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

☑ Yes

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

30000000

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

70000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

As part of Williams' path to achieving our emissions-intensity reduction of 30% by 2028, we have progressed two solar projects into construction which are targeted to be in-service by early 2025. In addition, 15 projects are stepping through the project development process. We have identified solar investment opportunities up to 1,032 million dollars with attractive returns. Williams expects realizable project returns through a combination of base project revenue, renewable energy credits and tax credits.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1032000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

In 2021, we rebranded and expanded the Williams' New Energy Ventures group focused on advancing innovative technologies, markets and business models. New Energy Ventures collaborates with talent across Williams, along with external partners and customers, to evaluate and implement projects that deliver environmental and financial gains.

We identified up to 1,032 million of solar investment opportunities between 2024-2032 as part of Williams' New Energy Ventures capital allocation.

- *38 million, including total anticipated spend to procure, build and install solar facilities, for two projects in advanced development stages*
- *816 million for internal projects supporting Williams' operations*
- *178 million for third party opportunities - enhancing grid stability and reliability for third party utility companies*

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Since 2021, the Williams' New Energy Ventures group has focused on advancing innovative technologies, markets and business models. New Energy Ventures collaborates with talent across Williams, along with external partners and customers, to evaluate and implement projects that deliver environmental and financial gains.

We identified up to 1,032 million of solar investment opportunities between 2024-2032 as part of Williams' New Energy Ventures capital allocation.

- *38 million, including total anticipated spend to procure, build and install solar facilities, for two projects in advanced development stages*
- *816 million for internal projects supporting Williams' operations*
- *178 million for third party opportunities - enhancing grid stability and reliability for third party utility companies*

Through 2023, Williams spent a total of 36 million to advance development of the identified solar program projects.

(Situation) Williams has set short-term and long-term emissions intensity-based reduction targets for 2028 and 2050, respectively.
(Task) In order to meet these goals, Williams will leverage multiple solutions and technologies to reduce emissions. One of the key projects in this portfolio is our solar initiative.
(Action) In 2023, Williams continued advancing solar projects in development and will continue further development of these and other projects. There are two to three internal projects slated for in-service every year from 2025 to 2027, assuming expectations stay consistent from a capital, supply chain and regulatory standpoint. These projects will be developed in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Colorado, and Florida, and the solar facilities will be located either on land currently owned by Williams or near our operating facilities.
(Result) Investments in intermittent solar power are made viable by the benefits of dispatchable power generation, such as natural gas generation on the grid, renewable energy credits and tax credits.

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

☑ Quarterly

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

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Williams is committed to maintaining a diverse board with a variety of occupational and personal backgrounds to obtain a range of viewpoints and perspectives. In furtherance of this commitment, when considering candidates to fill vacancies or newly created directorships, the Governance and Sustainability Committee requires consideration of candidates representing a diversity of race, ethnicity, and gender within the pool of candidates from which independent Board nominees are chosen. Any third-party consultant requested to furnish a list of candidates also is required to include such diverse candidates. These details and additional info can be found in our Corporate Governance Guidelines.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

CURRENT-2022.07.26-Corporate-Governance-Guidelines.pdf

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	☑ Yes
Biodiversity	☑ Yes

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

Climate change

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

☑ Board-level committee

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

☑ Yes

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

☑ Board mandate

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

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

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

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Governance and Sustainability Committee oversees the Company’s ESG strategy and policies, including matters related to climate change. At each of the four regularly scheduled committee meetings, MSCI, Sustainalytics, DJSI, CDP, Glass Lewis, and ISS rating updates are reviewed. As needed, the Committee discusses the perceived business drivers of these scores.

The Environmental, Health and Safety Committee also considers climate-related issues. Environmental and safety performance, compliance, and targets are discussed during all quarterly meetings, as are fugitive emissions, GHG performance, and other topics. This Committee also contributes to and provides recommendations for Williams’ Annual Incentive Program (AIP) metrics.

Our Strategic Risk Assessment process (SRA) identifies the top risks that could impact Williams’ strategic direction. Climate change has the potential to impact several risks within our current risk taxonomy used in the SRA. Results from the SRA are incorporated into annual strategy BOD meeting materials. Williams also uses scenario analysis in our corporate strategy process to identify and test plausible scenarios of Williams’ future. One qualitative scenario includes climate-related assumptions and the associated impacts to natural gas demand and to Williams’ strategy.

The BOD provides guidance and oversight into long-term strategic decisions that ultimately influence climate-related business plans and performance targets. In 2022 through the current year, the BOD discussed investments and partnerships related to New Energy Ventures (NEV), including development-stage funding in a hydrogen generation technology, post combustion capture technology, and university partnerships to support innovation and learn from subject matter experts. Additional examples of NEV business plans that include climate considerations are exploring the use of solar powered facilities across various existing assets, leveraging existing, unused land for new solar developments, and evaluating our current footprint for the best assets for carbon capture pilot projects.

The full Board reviews our annual Sustainability Report prior to publication. The Governance and Sustainability Committee retains oversight of ESG strategy and policies and current and emerging issues, trends, developments, stockholder engagement or other public policy matters related to ESG. The Audit Committee shares oversight responsibility with the Governance and Sustainability Committee for ESG focusing on matters of numerical integrity in the Sustainability Report and any other ESG disclosure filings with the SEC.

Biodiversity

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

☑ Board-level committee

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

☑ Yes

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

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify: Environmental, Health and Safety policy

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

☑ Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

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

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Williams strives to preserve the environment for future generations by avoiding, minimizing and mitigating potential impacts on biodiversity and land use during routing, siting and construction. Construction and operation activities that could affect biodiversity are performed at or above regulatory standards. The Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Committee of the BOD has oversight responsibilities regarding the Company's management of environmental, health and safety matters, including compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The EHS Committee reviews, monitors and reports to the BOD on the performance and activities on EHS matters and provides oversight to the company's environmental practices to ensure compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Additionally, the Governance and Sustainability Committee of the BOD oversees the formulation of Williams' ESG strategy and policies, which may include issues pertaining to biodiversity.

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

☑ Other, please specify: Committee and ESG updates to the Governance and Sustainability Committee

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Experience in the environmental department of a government (national or local)

☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

Other

☑ Other, please specify: Experience in sustainability or transitioning to alternative non-hydrocarbon energy sources, experience in regulatory schemes and best practices to enhance our environmental stewardship

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	☑ Yes
Biodiversity	☑ Yes

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Williams' Chief Executive Officer (CEO) has ultimate responsibility for the oversight and management of all company risks and therefore is the highest management-level position with responsibility for climate-related risks and opportunities. Additionally, the CEO, when appropriate, is involved in decisions for investment in our clean technology ventures like Context Labs, approves and contributes to the direction of AIP metrics and targets, provides direction and input on the annual strategy session with the BOD and leads global execution of company strategy. The CEO reports directly to the BOD. Additionally, the Executive Vice President responsible for our New Energy Ventures program reports directly to the CEO. Through the organization's design, the CEO has direct responsibility for monitoring the evaluation of alternative energy sources through this program, including certified, low-emissions NextGen Gas, hydrogen and carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS).

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify: Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Williams strives to preserve the environment for future generations by avoiding, minimizing and mitigating potential impacts on biodiversity and land use during routing, siting and construction. Construction and operation activities that could affect biodiversity are performed at or above regulatory standards. The Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Committee of the BOD has oversight responsibilities regarding the Company's management of environmental, health and safety matters, including compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The EHS Committee Chair reports to the BOD at every regularly scheduled meeting regarding the EHS Committee's oversight. Additionally, the Governance and Sustainability Committee of the BOD oversees Williams' ESG strategy and policies, which may include issues pertaining to climate.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Williams' Chief Operating Officer (COO) sits on the Executive Officer Team (EOT) and reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). As part of this role, the COO is responsible for the operational aspect of climate change, including oversight of implementing emissions reduction initiatives. The COO has responsibility for climate-related issues because the majority of Williams' climate risk is associated with its direct operations. To reduce carbon intensity, and by extension, risk, there are strategic initiatives underway to reduce fugitive methane emissions and modernize our operations through enhanced programs and equipment, mitigate greenhouse gas emissions by utilizing solar energy at compression stations and testing hydrogen fuel blends and enhance emissions data collection by investing in new technologies to identify emissions sources. Additionally, the COO collaborates with the New Energy Ventures program to identify emerging technologies to support our operational emissions reduction efforts.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Williams' Chief Operating Officer (COO) sits on the Executive Officer Team (EOT) and reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). As part of this role, the COO is responsible for the operational aspect of climate change, including oversight of implementing emissions reduction initiatives. The COO has responsibility for climate-related issues because the majority of Williams' climate risk is associated with its direct operations. To reduce carbon intensity, and by extension, risk, there are strategic initiatives underway to reduce fugitive methane emissions and modernize our operations through enhanced programs and equipment, mitigate greenhouse gas emissions by utilizing solar energy at compression stations and testing hydrogen fuel blends and enhance emissions data collection by investing in new technologies to identify emissions sources. Additionally, the COO collaborates with the New Energy Ventures program to identify emerging technologies to support our operational emissions reduction efforts.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify: Environmental, Social and Governance Director

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

☑ Other, please specify: Reports to the VP of IR, ESG and Investment Analysis

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

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

To further integrate overall environmental, social and governance (ESG) strategy including climate change into the day-to-day activities across the organization, Williams has an ESG Director. Because these responsibilities tie directly to our investor relations and capital allocation decisions, the ESG Director reports to Williams' Vice President of Investor Relations, ESG and Investment Analysis. Given the persistent importance of ESG to our long-term business viability, the corporate ESG team shifted to the umbrella of our Chief Financial Officer (CFO) in 2022. The ESG Director is responsible for engaging with shareholders and other stakeholders to understand ESG expectations and communicate our performance, as well as raising the visibility of Williams' ESG capabilities. The ESG Director oversees a team of full-time, dedicated Corporate ESG employees, and we continue to expand the capacity of this team. The ESG Director collaborates with several groups within the organization, including Investor Relations, Communications & Corporate Social Responsibility, Government Affairs & Public Outreach, Corporate Strategic Development and the Corporate Secretary, to promote effective delivery of ESG-related activities and communicate results to investors and key stakeholders. Climate issues are also monitored by the Environmental Specialists, our legal team, the Air Compliance and Emissions Reduction group and, increasingly, the Operations groups regarding our methane Annual Incentive Program.

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

Climate change

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

☑ Yes

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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

There are two emissions reduction targets that drive internal performance for the Corporate Executive Team, and these include:

- *Loss of primary containment (LOPC) target to reduce the total number of events by 10% year-over-year in 2023. Loss of primary containment is defined by API 754 as an unplanned or uncontrolled release of material from primary containment of a production, storage, distribution, pipeline or related facility used for storage, separation, processing or transfer of material such as a tank, vessel, pipe, pump, compressor or processing equipment.*

- *Methane reduction goal to reduce 2023 methane emissions by 5% compared to the 3-year (2020-2022) baseline average*

Each target is weighted at 5% of our 2023 Annual Incentive Program, or 10% of the total 2023 Annual Incentive Program.

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

There are two emissions reduction targets that drive internal performance for the Corporate Executive Team, and these include:

- *Loss of primary containment (LOPC) target that includes the unplanned or uncontrolled release of methane. Loss of primary containment is defined by API 754 as an unplanned or uncontrolled release of material from primary containment of a production, storage, distribution, pipeline or related facility used for storage, separation, processing or transfer of material such as a tank, vessel, pipe, pump, compressor or processing equipment. We weighted the LOPC goal at 5% of our*

2023 Annual Incentive Program, including the corporate executive team. To improve our LOPC performance, we will replace the LOPC reduction target with a new metric in the 2024 AIP called the Critical Tier 3 LOPC ratio. This metric is intended to improve both our process safety and LOPC performance by focusing on our most significant LOPCs, those that could possibly escalate to become a Tier 1 or Tier 2 LOPC, and encourage corrective action be taken before the potential Tier 1 or Tier 2 LOPC can occur.
- *In addition to the LOPC goal, Williams has continued the 2022 methane reduction goal in 2023 to reduce methane emissions by 5% compared to the 3-year (2020-2022) baseline average. The methane reduction goal also has a 5% weighting for our 2023 AIP. The methane reduction goal has continued in 2024 and is again weighted at 5%. Achieving these targets influences short-term, annual incentives for all the employees eligible for our Annual Incentive Program.*

In addition to the Corporate Executive Team, all Williams employees, except for 100 employees who instead participate in our "Trading Incentive Program," are eligible for Williams' Annual Incentive Program (AIP), as a part of our overall pay strategy and total rewards package. The details match those of the Corporate Executive Team. Achieving the targets outlined above influences short-term, annual incentives for all employees eligible for our Annual Incentive Program.

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

By tying incentives to two GHG related targets for the Corporate Executive Team and all employees, we are driving engagement in reduction efforts throughout the organization. Our intensity (Int1) target applies to all Scope 1 and 2 (location-based) carbon emissions including methane. Methane makes up approximately 21% of our total Scope 1 and 2 emissions, making it a key focus for mitigation efforts. As we seek to maximize natural gas resources to meet growing demand, we are working to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from our operations. To reach our 2028 target, Williams is utilizing technology readily available today such as pursuing methane emissions reduction opportunities through leak detection and repair (LDAR), work practice improvements and evaluating equipment upgrades on a site-specific basis which includes our Emissions Reduction Program (ERP). We are developing work practices to minimize our blowdown and purging emissions across the enterprise. Decreasing pneumatic device emissions by switching from gas-driven to zero emitting. This near-term phase also includes employing emissions reduction strategies through research organizations and trade groups.

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	☑ Yes

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

☑ Climate change

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Policies cover entire operations, how we interact with our upstream and downstream value chain, and our broader portfolio. We make EH&S considerations a core component in existing operations and in the planning, design and construction of new and expanded assets including the integration of physical risk management into our business and decision processes, regularly promote EH&S awareness among customers and in the communities where we operate and assess EH&S risks related to existing operations, new business ventures and acquisitions.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

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

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Environmental, Health & Safety _ Williams Companies.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

☑ Direct operations

☑ Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our climate commitment provides comprehensive and actionable climate targets and covers all assets under our operational control, including upstream assets, to reduce emissions and ultimately build a clean energy economy.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :2028 GHG intensity target

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

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

www_williams_com__sustainability_climate-commitment_ (1).pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

☑ Direct operations
☑ Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our biodiversity commitment covers all assets under our operational control.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

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

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

☑ Publicly available

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

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

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

☑ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

☑ Other, please specify: Oil and Gas Methane Partnership 2.0, Energy Emissions Modelling and Data Lab, One Future

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

TCFD

Williams’ annual Sustainability Reports are published with references to TCFD recommendations. Additionally, Williams publishes annual standalone TCFD indices to demonstrate that we are taking action to build a more resilient financial system through climate-related disclosure.

TNFD
The TNFD Forum is a global multi-disciplinary consultative group of institutions. Membership of the Forum is open to a broad range of institutional types including corporates, financial institutions, public sector institutions including regulators, pension funds and sovereign wealth funds, academic and research organizations, business associations, inter-governmental organizations, as well as conservation and civil society organizations. Williams is one of over 1,100 institutions with membership to the Forum.

Oil and Gas Methane Partnership 2.0 (OGMP 2.0)
OGMP 2.0 is UNEP's flagship oil and gas reporting and mitigation program. It is the only comprehensive, measurement-based international reporting framework for the sector. In the past two years, nearly 100 companies with operations in more than 60 countries have joined the initiative. In early 2023, Williams became the first U.S. large-scale midstream company to join OGMP 2.0. OGMP 2.0 member companies strive to report methane emissions in accordance with what are widely recognized as the highest established standards while setting industry-leading methane reduction targets. Joining OGMP 2.0 supports Williams' next generation natural gas (NextGen Gas) strategy to drive transparency and decarbonization of the natural gas value chain through technology investments, providing path-specific methane intensity certifications to utilities, LNG export facilities and other clean energy users.

Energy Emissions Modelling and Data Lab (EEMDL)
EEMDL is a collaborative initiative involving the University of Texas at Austin, Colorado State University and the Colorado School of Mines to provide science-based greenhouse gas emissions assessments of global oil and gas supply chains. The 50 million initiative, sponsored primarily by oil and gas companies, will address the growing need for accurate, timely and transparent accounting of greenhouse gas emissions across global oil and natural gas supply chains. Data and analysis from this new endeavor will help both public and private institutions develop climate strategies and actions informed by accurate data, identifying both opportunities for emissions reductions and verification. Several major energy companies that are also focusing on the accuracy of emissions data are partnering with the new lab, including Williams. Each company will contribute 5 million over five years to the initiative, with more stakeholders from the oil and gas industry, financial sector and non-governmental organizations expected to join in the near future.

ONE Future
ONE Future was formed when eight companies came together in 2014 with a focus to collectively achieve a science-based average rate of methane emissions across our facilities equivalent to one percent (or less) of total natural gas production. Since its formation, it has grown to more than 50 companies accounting for the some of the largest natural gas producers, transmission and distribution companies in the U.S. ONE Future member companies represent the entire natural gas value chain and account for approximately 23% of the total natural gas production, 61% of the U.S. natural gas transmission miles and 42% of the U.S. natural gas distribution. ONE Future companies work with each other to promote best practices and share learnings on each company's respective science-based, technology and methods for methane reduction; though each member always has the flexibility to deploy its capital where it will be most effective. Williams' partnership with ONE Future and the other member companies demonstrates our ongoing commitment to environmental responsibility.

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

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

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

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

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

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

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

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

www_williams_com__sustainability_climate-commitment_ (1).pdf

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

☑ Yes

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

☑ Mandatory government register

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

U.S. House of Representatives Office of the Clerk Registrant ID: 31924 House ID: 319240000 Federal Election Commission ID: C00040394

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

To further integrate overall environmental, social and governance (ESG) strategy including climate change into the day-to-day activities across the organization, Williams has an ESG Director. Because these responsibilities tie directly to our investor relations and capital allocation decisions, the ESG Director reports to Williams' Vice President of Investor Relations, ESG and Investment Analysis. The ESG Director is responsible for understanding ESG expectations, communicating our performance and raising the visibility of Williams' ESG capabilities. The ESG Director oversees a team of full-time, dedicated Corporate ESG employees, and we continue to expand the capacity of this team. The ESG Director collaborates with several groups within the organization to promote effective delivery of ESG-related activities and communicate results to investors and key stakeholders.

Williams' growth depends on continued support for energy infrastructure expansion in North America. Government policies at the federal, state and local level affect our existing operations and future project plans. Williams works with government stakeholders and regulatory agencies at the federal, state and local levels on policies that impact our current and future operations. To ensure consistency in our political engagement activities, our Government Affairs and Outreach team oversees our education of policymakers and other government stakeholders on our projects and policy positions. Williams also engages with communities related to natural gas and infrastructure to build relationships, establish win-win scenarios and help continue to grow and provide essential infrastructure.

We have proven experience working with regulators, policymakers and stakeholders to minimize risk in order to build the critical infrastructure needed to fuel our clean energy economy. Our dialogue with shareholders allows us to align with shareholder expectations while creating a uniform response across the company. Members of our executive management team attend investor conferences, conference calls, question and answer sessions and non-deal roadshows. During such meetings, management may discuss Williams' strategy, operations, ESG efforts, financial performance as well as broader energy industry topics and trends. The Investor Relations team at Williams also shares these same key messages with the financial community throughout the year via phone calls, video calls and email correspondence.

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Inflation Reduction Act

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

☑ Subsidies for low-carbon, non-renewable energy projects

☑ Subsidies for renewable energy projects

☑ Subsidies on products or services

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

☑ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Williams supported a color-blind approach to hydrogen production and advocated for all types of hydrogen to qualify for incentives and support.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Provided funding or in-kind support

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

In support of Williams' extensive natural gas infrastructure assets, expansion projects, Climate Commitment and the priorities of our New Energy Ventures (NEV) team, we are focused on leveraging existing technologies while also looking forward and anticipating future innovations and technologies. To that end, Williams supports policies that encourage efficient development of energy infrastructure along with technologies that are aligned with the company's future priorities. Note that we are unable to break out funding by individual issue. In total, we spent 1,141,876 in 2023 in lobbying efforts (this does not include trade association dues).

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Federal policymaker consideration of jurisdictional issues and other considerations related to transporting hydrogen via pipeline

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☑ Alternative fuels

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

☑ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Provided funding or in-kind support

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

As part of our climate transition plan and New Energy Ventures (NEV) program, Williams promotes the allowance of using cutting-edge technologies. Historical policies, laws and regulations have been prescriptive and did not allow the industry to advance with science around emission detection and reduction. By engaging in this policy area and others, Williams is working to create reasonable regulation to help us take action in the direction of our climate strategy. Note that we are unable to break out funding by individual issue. In total, we spent 1,141,876 in 2023 in lobbying efforts (this does not include trade association dues).

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables
☑ Other energy and renewables, please specify: Clean Energy & Pipeline Safety Funding

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

☑ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization’s proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Williams met with policymakers to advocate for provisions and funding in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) related to: hydrogen research, development and deployment; carbon capture, storage and utilization; and, PHMSA modernization. The final version signed into law incorporated many of these industry-supported provisions. Williams would have preferred to see a stronger focus on natural gas infrastructure and permitting reform in the BIL, but we strongly supported many of the provisions in the final version of this legislation signed by the President.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Provided funding or in-kind support

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

As part of our New Energy Ventures (NEV) program, Williams promotes the allowance of using cutting-edge technologies. Historical policies, laws and regulations have been prescriptive and did not allow the industry to advance with science around emission detection and reduction. By engaging in this policy area and others, Williams is working to create reasonable regulation to help us take action in the direction of our climate strategy. Note that we are unable to break out funding by individual issue. In total, we spent 1,141,876 in 2023 in lobbying efforts (this does not include trade association dues).

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Draft Policy Statements on Pipeline Certification and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☑ Other energy and renewables, please specify: Energy Reliability

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

☑ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization’s proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

In response to FERC’s request for input from industry, Williams provided our recommendations related to: the Commission’s authority to regulate GHG emissions; quantifying project GHG emissions; and, potential mitigation approaches. We have had concerns that FERC’s proposed policy changes could result in greater regulatory uncertainty related to the permitting and construction of natural gas infrastructure. Williams shared those concerns with the Commission, and, as a result of our efforts and those of other stakeholders, in March 2022, FERC shifted these policies to “draft” status and reinstated the 1999 policy.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Provided funding or in-kind support

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

As part of our New Energy Ventures (NEV) program, Williams promotes the allowance of using cutting-edge technologies. Historical policies, laws and regulations have been prescriptive and did not allow the industry to advance with science around emission detection and reduction. By engaging in this policy area and others, Williams is working to create reasonable regulation to help us take action in the direction of our climate strategy. Note that we are unable to break out funding by individual issue. In total, we spent 1,141,876 in 2023 in lobbying efforts (this does not include trade association dues).

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

☑ Paris Agreement

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify**:** The Interstate Natural Gas Association of America (INGAA)

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

☑ Climate change

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

☑ Consistent

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

☑ Yes, and they have changed their position

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

Protecting and improving the environment is a top priority for natural gas and pipeline companies. INGAA's members deliver clean, abundant and affordable natural gas throughout North America. INGAA has announced a set of climate change commitments that outline in detail its mission to help address climate change, including working together as an industry towards reaching net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from natural gas transmission and storage by 2050. INGAA's climate commitments include member companies reducing individual GHG emissions from natural gas transmission and storage operations; providing consistent and transparent data collection, measurement and reporting of GHG emissions from operations; and reducing the carbon intensity of natural gas infrastructure by adopting and investing in more innovative technologies. Williams has encouraged INGAA to adopt its own robust climate and environmental justice positions.

Williams regularly participates in dialogue about environmental justice at the industry level, as a member of INGAA. We also worked with INGAA on its methane fee positioning, encouraging an industry-wide and strong methane controls. Our partnership with INGAA was particularly important in 2023 as we achieved alignment with other major industry operators on the regulatory changes that affect our industry.

In October 2022, our Executive Vice President of Corporate Strategic Development was appointed as the chair of INGAA for a one-year term, and seven of Williams leaders were also selected to serve as chairs of INGAA's board committees during his term.

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

112000

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

INGAA is a trade organization that advocates regulatory and legislative positions of importance to the natural gas pipeline industry in North America. Williams' funding to INGAA supports this overall mission.

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

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify: Business Roundtable

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

☑ Climate change

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

☑ Consistent

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

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

Business Roundtable believes corporations should lead by example, support sound public policies and drive the innovation needed to address climate change. Business Roundtable states that the United States should adopt a more comprehensive, coordinated and market-based approach to reduce emissions that is pursued in a manner that ensures environmental effectiveness while fostering innovation, maintaining U.S. competitiveness, maximizing compliance flexibility and minimizing costs to business and society. Business Roundtable supports the following policy actions to address the climate challenge: invest in technology, drive energy efficiency, develop and deploy resiliency and adaptation measures and invest in energy infrastructure and improve permitting processes. Williams' CEO is a member of Business Roundtable.

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

84000

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

As stated on BRT's website, its members develop and advocate directly for policies to promote a thriving U.S. economy and expanded opportunity for all Americans. Williams' funding to BRT supports this mission with a focus on their energy policy engagement.

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

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America
☑ American Petroleum Institute

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

☑ Climate change

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

☑ Consistent

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

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

American Petroleum Institute (API) represents all segments of America’s natural gas and oil industry, which supports more than 11 million U.S. jobs and is backed by a growing grassroots movement of millions of Americans. Its nearly 600 members produce, process and distribute the majority of the nation’s energy and participate in API Energy Excellence, which is accelerating environmental and safety progress by fostering new technologies and transparent reporting. API was formed in 1919 as a standards-setting organization and has developed more than 800 standards to enhance operational and environmental safety, efficiency and sustainability. API speaks for the oil and natural gas industry to the public, Congress and the Executive Branch, state governments and the media. It negotiates with regulatory agencies, represents the industry in legal proceedings, participates in coalitions and works in partnership with other associations to achieve its members’ public policy goals. Williams’ CEO serves on the board of the American Petroleum Institute.

Williams’ Environmental Justice Project Charter Statement describes how Williams actively engages with communities and minimizes and manages potential impacts. Williams is assessing how to leverage the community engagement best practices identified in API RP 1185: Stakeholder Engagement to enhance our meaningful engagement throughout the full life cycle of our assets.

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

32220

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

API's mission is to promote safety across the industry globally and to influence public policy in support of a strong, viable U.S. oil and natural gas industry. Williams’ funding to API supports this mission with a focus on their efforts related to natural gas.

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

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify: Clean Hydrogen Future Coalition

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

☑ Climate change

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

☑ Consistent

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

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

The Clean Hydrogen Future Coalition (CHFC) was founded to bring together a diverse group of stakeholders to promote hydrogen as a critical pathway to achieve global decarbonization objectives while also increasing U.S. global competitiveness. With over 20 leading stakeholder and industry participants, the Clean Hydrogen Future Coalition represents a diverse group of energy companies, labor unions, utilities, NGOs, equipment suppliers and project developers who are committed to the advancement of a net zero CO2 economy that is supported by infrastructure across the supply chain to fully scale clean hydrogen production and use in the U.S. Williams' Vice President of New Energy Ventures is a founding board member of the Clean Hydrogen Future Coalition and has been a member of the CFHC Board since the organization started in 2021.

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

25000

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

Our funding is aimed at providing Williams a seat at the table with the coalition, focusing on developing policy that supports the development of a clean hydrogen economy and creating favorable outcomes for our business.

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

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify: Coalition for Renewable Natural Gas

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

☑ Climate change

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

☑ Consistent

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

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

Williams educated and advocates for Renewable Natural Gas (RNG) through the Leadership Advisory Board on the Coalition for Renewable Natural Gas. The Coalition provides policy advocacy and education platform to help ensure sustainability and growth for RNG and to improve recognition of the renewable natural gas process (methane mitigation) as a critical part of the solution to global climate change. The Coalition for Renewable Natural Gas is a non-profit organization dedicated to the sustainable advancement of RNG as a clean, green, alternative and domestic energy resource - and as a key component and partial solution to addressing global climate change. The Coalition for Renewable Natural Gas advocates and educates for sustainable development, deployment and utilization of renewable natural gas so that present and future generations will have access to domestic, renewable, clean fuel and energy. The Coalition for Renewable Natural Gas'

Sustainable Methane Abatement & Recycling Timeline (SMART) is an initiative to capture and control methane from 43,000 organic waste sites in North America by 2050, achieving significant benchmarks by 2025, 2030 and 2040. Williams is a member of the Coalition for Renewable Natural Gas' Leadership Advisory Board.

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

12000

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

Our funding is aimed at providing Williams a seat at the table with the coalition, focusing on developing policy that supports the development of RNG incentives and the development of the RNG market.

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

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 6

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify: Differentiating Gas Coordinating Council

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

☑ Climate change

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

☑ Consistent

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

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

The Differentiated Gas Coordinating Council (DGCC) is a coalition of stakeholders across the natural gas supply chain dedicated to facilitating a pathway for policymakers, regulators, utilities and gas consumers to utilize differentiated gas as an important option to meet their climate goals. We believe that adopting differentiated gas is the best way to rapidly reduce methane emissions in the oil and gas sector—a win for U.S. energy producers, energy consumers and the climate.

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

24000

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

Our funding is aimed at providing Williams a seat at the table with the council, focusing on developing policy that supports the development of incentives and regulation for differentiated/NextGen Gas products.

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

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 7

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America
☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify: Partnership to Address Global Emissions

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

☑ Climate change

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

☑ Consistent

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

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

The Partnership to Address Global Emissions (PAGE) is a nonpartisan coalition of like-minded organizations dedicated to promoting U.S. policies, like permitting reform, that protect the climate through the production of natural gas. PAGE believes that increased infrastructure, like pipelines and export terminals, will rapidly increase LNG supply to replace foreign coal, thereby protecting the climate, strengthening the economy, lowering energy costs and bolstering energy security. Williams’ CEO is a member of the PAGE coalition and Williams itself is classified as a Founding Member.

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

195000

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

Our funding is the membership dues level for Founding Member. Being a PAGE Founding Member is aligned with Williams' vision to provide the best natural gas transport, storage and delivery solutions - providing reliable, low-cost, low-carbon energy to meet world demands.

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

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

☑ Climate change
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Strategy
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pg. 21, 29, 34-35, 40-42

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Williams_Annual_Report_2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

N/A

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

☑ Climate change
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Biodiversity indicators
☑ Public policy engagement
☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pg. 10-14, 16-50, 78-93, 96-109

(4.12.1.8) Comment

N/A

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

☑ Annually

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios
☑ Bespoke climate transition scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

☑ Policy
☑ Market
☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands
☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Level of action (from local to global)

Macro and microeconomy
☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Key internal parameters, assumptions and analytical choices are developed around the macroeconomic environment, commodity prices, natural gas production, natural gas demand and momentum and progress of the energy transition for scenario analysis. Factors impacting the energy transition change across the market regularly, and, therefore, we allow flexibility in our scenarios to make assumptions based on new actions, policies, technologies, investments, consumer preferences, legislation and emission targets. We leveraged our third-party consultants and available third-party forecasts, such as Wood Mackenzie and IEA, to compare natural gas demand forecasts for the scenarios. Our scenarios are not developed to derive a temperature increase; however, natural gas demand in our scenarios aligns with vendor forecasts which have estimated temperature impacts based on factored methodology. For example, one of our 2023 scenarios, "Green Transformation," assumes U.S. legislative actions prohibiting new gas infrastructure development as the country pursues a rapid decarbonization plan, likely aligning with a Wood Mackenzie AET case of 1.5 -degree temperature rise by 2100.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

As a part of our annual corporate strategy development process, we generated and evaluated custom qualitative and quantitative strategic scenarios, considering low and high natural gas demand and limited or significant political and social intervention activities for each. Scenarios are developed to evaluate potential business impacts, some of which could be related to climate change, on our strategy and financial results.

We believe it is likely that policies, consumer preferences and legislation regarding the climate and energy transition will occur and have the potential to impact our business. The magnitude, timing and implementation is unknown and therefore it is important for Williams to consider at least one scenario to consider the extent of impacts on our business results.

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

Climate change

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

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

☑ Organization-wide

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

During the annual strategy session, scenario analysis is provided to our BOD and Executive Officer Team to assist them in evaluating the strategic impact to Williams' existing business as well as to help identify potential opportunities that could arise. In an effort to test our strategy and identify strategic opportunities, Williams developed customized scenarios. The "Green Transformation" scenario is the most aggressive custom decarbonization scenario and anticipates changes in regulation as well as public opinion. This scenario assumes U.S. legislative actions prohibiting new natural gas infrastructure development (which impacts US natural gas demand growth) and the country pursuing a rapid decarbonization plan. As a result of prior Williams' strategy and scenario discussions, our New Energy Ventures group was created to explore clean energy emerging technologies, implement solar/battery, CCS and NextGen gas solutions in key areas along our asset footprint. This group continues to drive growth opportunities and support for our climate commitment. These innovations and technologies include no/low carbon solutions such as solar, hydrogen, carbon capture and storage, NextGen Gas and other climate related programs. Direct portfolio company investments include Aurora Hydrogen, Context Labs, LongPath Technologies, Encino Environmental, Orbital Sidekick and INGU.

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

☑ No, but we are developing a climate transition plan within the next two years

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

☑ Other, please specify: SBTi Limitations

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

Due to Science Based Targets Initiatives' commitments and validations for fossil fuel companies being paused, Williams is currently unable to meet CDP's Targets element of a credible climate transition plan, which requires "verified science-based targets". Williams will continue monitoring the Science Based Targets development of their Oil and Gas Standard in order to assess target setting criteria required once it is published.

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

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

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

☑ Products and services
☑ Upstream/downstream value chain
☑ Investment in R&D
☑ Operations

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

☑ Opportunities

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

☑ Climate change

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

As a midstream industry leader, we believe we can successfully leverage our business to be an early developer and adopter of clean energy technology as the world moves to a low-carbon future. Hydrogen is one such opportunity that offers versatility as a method for energy storage, a source of fuel and a raw material input for various industrial and energy-intensive processes. This key tool for decarbonization could reduce downstream GHG emissions for customers and our infrastructure network, aiding them in achieving their own emissions reduction objectives. Williams believes that we will need all technologies to scale hydrogen, including hydrogen produced from renewable power and hydrogen produced from electrolysis or steam methane reforming coupled with carbon capture. Our experience and assets related to treating, processing, storing and transporting gas provide a pathway for us to scale the hydrogen economy. As we expand our clean hydrogen investments, we remain flexible on the method of production used as long as we achieve the desired CO2e reductions. Williams is supporting two regional hydrogen hubs — located in the Pacific Northwest and in Appalachia — which the DOE recently selected for investment and development. The DOE received 79 applications for the Regional Clean Hydrogen Hubs Program, 33 of which were encouraged to make full applications, and seven of which were chosen to receive a portion of the 7 billion in funding. Williams is proud to be supporting two of the seven hubs selected: The Pacific Northwest Hydrogen Hub and the Appalachian Regional Clean Hydrogen Hub. Also, Williams' Corporate Venture Capital (CVC) program is investing in innovations at the forefront of the energy transition that will help Williams close the gap of emissions reduction from known technologies today. Since launching the program in 2021, Williams has made 10 deals totaling 52 million into a combination of energy-focused venture funds and directly into startup equity positions to stay on the leading edge of emerging trends and innovations at the forefront of the energy transition. Williams screened over 175 venture opportunities in 2023. As an example, we previously invested in Orbital Sidekick, a satellite-based methane monitoring *company that leads the industry in hyperspectral imaging, allowing Williams to gain intelligence across our widespread asset base. Another investment, Aurora Hydrogen, is a hydrogen production company that is using a novel combination of microwave power with methane feedstock to create low-carbon hydrogen and solid carbon byproduct. We also invested to facilitate a partnership with data software company Context Labs to activate technology enabling Williams to offer differentiated emissions tracking services to its customers across the entire natural gas value chain.*

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

☑ Opportunities

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

☑ Climate change

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

Williams has started considering carbon accounting across our value chain and identifying potential opportunities for emissions reduction. As we think about our downstream and producer customers, they are trying to meet their own targets or demands of their own customers, we discuss how to provide additional services around emission monitoring and certifications so that they fully understand the emissions of the product they are buying. Williams recognizes our impact spans beyond our own operations and has begun to expand our climate strategy beyond our value chain only. That is why, in 2023, Williams continued working with our customers and technology partners to offer lower-carbon products, including Williams' NextGen Gas. Williams’ NextGen Gas is the next evolution of responsibly sourced natural gas—gas that has been verified at the production site as meeting specific environmental standards and practices. NextGen Gas is not only responsibly produced, but also gathered, processed, stored and transported to end users utilizing best practices to minimize environmental impact. Through Williams’ NextGen Gas certification process—an industry first— NextGen Gas is securely tracked and independently certified to prove its lower emissions profile across the value chain. In 2023, NextGen Gas successfully completed transactions with 11 different counterparties encompassing a total of 13 transactions and cumulatively transferring over 84 Bcf of environmental attributes. Williams is leveraging block-chain secured technology via Context Labs’ Decarbonization as a Service (DaaS) platform to track and measure end-to-end emissions through the aggregation and reconciliation of multiple sources of data to provide a path-specific methane intensity certification that meets or exceeds industry leading measurement protocols. KPMG LLP is performing third-party verification of the methane intensity certification and low-emission attributes of next gen natural gas. By leveraging block-chain secured technology to measure end-to-end emissions, Williams can bring greater trust and transparency regarding methane intensity to our downstream markets to help customers reduce emissions and meet their climate commitments.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

☑ Opportunities

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

☑ Climate change

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

Williams participates in and contributes to research initiatives to maintain our position as a thought leader, support technological innovation and develop best practices to reduce GHG emissions for the midstream sector.

(Situation) While we continue to focus on immediate opportunities anchored in our natural gas assets to reduce emissions, scale renewables and build a clean energy economy – we will also look forward and anticipate future innovations and technologies.
(Task) Williams' Corporate Venture Capital program invests in innovative technologies that facilitate a competitive advantage in accessing evolving energy markets. Corporate ventures and partnerships industry coalitions, including Clean Hydrogen Future Coalition, demonstrate our commitment to innovation by fostering technology at the forefront of the energy transition.
(Action) Williams pursues sustainable investments through our Corporate Venture Capital program, which invests in innovative climate change technologies such as hydrogen; carbon capture, utilization and storage; and renewable and responsible natural gas. Williams works through several pathways in this space, including: • Investing directly into start-up companies • Participating as a limited partner in funds set up expressly to invest in low-carbon technologies • Partnering with other like-minded companies with net zero ambitions to fund the development of technical solutions for decarbonizing energy-intensive products or services
(Result) Since establishing the Corporate Venture Capital program, Williams has committed approximately 52 million to stay on the leading edge of emerging trends and innovations at the forefront of the energy transition. Williams screened over 175 venture opportunities in 2023. For example:

- *Orbital Sidekick is a satellite-based methane monitoring company that leads the industry in hyperspectral imaging, allowing Williams to gain intelligence across our widespread asset base.*
- *Another, Aurora Hydrogen, is a hydrogen production company that is using a novel combination of microwave power with methane feedstock to create low-carbon hydrogen and solid carbon byproduct.*

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

☑ Climate change

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

Reducing GHG emissions from our operations is a key part of our strategy to minimize climate-related risks and realize opportunities. We support effective, voluntary programs to reduce emissions, such as Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS), scaling solar energy and conducting leak detection and repair (LDAR) assessments. Williams is currently utilizing CCUS, when possible, in our operations. For example, at our Dilley Amine treatment facility in Texas, we capture an amine vent stream, which is primarily carbon dioxide, and inject it into an underground disposal well. Across our land portfolio, our solar team is developing 15 projects totaling approximately 538 megawatts of solar capacity and 228 megawatts of battery capacity. These facilities, targeted to be in service in 2025 and subsequent years, will generate renewable energy credits that can be sold to the market or retired to offset our Scope 2 emissions. In early 2023, Williams became the first U.S. large-scale integrated midstream company to join OGMP 2.0, the United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) measurement-based reporting initiative that improves the accuracy and transparency of methane emissions reporting in the oil and gas sector. Joining OGMP 2.0 supports Williams' next generation natural gas strategy to drive transparency and decarbonization of the natural gas value chain through operational investments, providing path-specific methane intensity certifications to utilities, LNG export facilities and other clean energy users.

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

☑ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

☑ Climate change

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

Our strategy to address the risks and opportunities of climate change involves allocating capital and other resources to reduce emissions from our operations and invest in other no/low carbon opportunities. Specific focus areas where climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our strategic planning include:

- *Connecting the best supplies to the best markets to maximize transportation efficiency, improve cost-effectiveness and significantly reduce emissions;*
- *Operating our assets efficiently through preventive maintenance and equipment upgrades and asset modernization programs to reduce emissions;*
- *Creating the New Energy Ventures group to explore and invest in no/low carbon initiatives and solutions that help reduce emissions for Williams and our customers, in which we focus on: 1) Funding and participating in research related to emissions detection, quantification and reduction technologies; 2) Exploring and implementing renewable energy opportunities, including renewable natural gas and solar energy; 3) Developing projects for carbon capture, transportation and sequestration, hydrogen production and transportation, and investing in and implementing quantification, monitoring, reporting, and verification (QMRV) technologies and systems across our footprint;*
- *Using data analytics to identify and drive strategic emissions reduction initiatives;*
- *Collaborating with peer companies through key industry initiatives and trade organization involvement to uncover and implement innovative best practices.*

Time horizons: We incorporate this short - and long-term considerations into our financial planning.

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition
	☑ Yes	☑ Other methodology or framework

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

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

☑ Other, please specify: Internal methodology

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

☑ CAPEX

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

303000000

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

11

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

16

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

27

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

We have accounted for the CAPEX associated with our Modernization programs and our New Energy Ventures (NEV) group, as we work toward achieving our Climate Commitment. Modernization programs support our emissions reductions efforts on regulated infrastructure. Our modernization programs include the Emissions Reduction Program (ERP), a multi-year investment project that aims to considerably reduce NOx and methane emissions from Transco and Northwest Pipeline (NWP) compressor stations. The ERP replaces legacy compression equipment with a combination of modern, NOx limiting natural gas-fired turbines and electric motor drive (EMD) compressors equipped with vent gas reduction systems. The projects incorporate gas recovery technology to reduce vented methane and the turbine compressors help transport natural gas using combustion technologies that go beyond current air quality regulations. Additional modernization emissions reduction spending included testing hydrogen fuel blends in reciprocating compressor engines, evaluating increased and indefinite pressurized hold during compressor downtime, replacing high-bleed pneumatic devices with low- or no-bleed devices and installing dry seal gas capture systems at some compressor stations. NEV is a business development group focused on commercializing innovative technologies, markets and business models. NEV collaborates with talent across Williams to evaluate and implement projects to grow our clean energy business. Reporting year is based on Actuals; the percentage share is based on 2023 CAPEX exclusive of MountainWest Pipeline and Cureton Midstream acquisitions in 2023. 2025 and 2030 percentage projections are based off 2024 long term strategic planning assumptions.

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

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

Williams' New Energy Ventures (NEV) group is exploring and supporting emerging technologies, markets and new ways for Williams to advance our clean energy future. Our Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS) Development Program utilizes our core competencies of project execution and safe operations to develop the significant infrastructure required to capture, transport and sequester CO2. Williams already captures CO2 at some of our gas processing and treatment plants, and to participate in the build-out of a CO2 economy, we will be exploring other areas further. Williams has established the industry's first NextGen Gas certification process across all segments of the value chain from production through gathering, processing and transmission. By leveraging block-chain secured technology to track and measure end-to-end emissions, we have developed a comprehensive platform to bring greater trust, transparency and transactability to the certified gas market through the aggregation and reconciliation of multiple sources of data to provide a path-specific methane intensity certification that meets or exceeds industry leading measurement protocols. Williams' Corporate Venture Capital (CVC) program is an integral part of NEV, a business development group focused on commercializing innovative technologies, markets and business models that include clean hydrogen, solar, CCUS and next generation natural gas. Since launching the program in 2021, Williams has made 10 deals totaling 52 million into a combination of energy-focused venture funds and directly into startup equity positions to stay on the leading edge of emerging trends and innovations at the forefront of the energy transition. The company evaluated over 175 venture opportunities in 2023 for investment consideration.

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

Row 1

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

☑ Other, please specify: Methane detection and reduction

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

☑ Applied research and development

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

5

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

8000

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

5

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

Williams is a foundational partner of Methane Emissions Technology Evaluation Center (METEC), a methane detection test and research facility led by Colorado State University (CSU) that hosts academic methane research projects and allows new technology providers to test their equipment in a controlled, realistic environment. In 2023, through continued participation on the METEC Industry Advisory Board, Williams worked with CSU on redesign plans for METEC 2.0 which includes updates to the current site and expansion plans to add mobile methane release capabilities and satellite and offshore platform test facilities.

Row 2

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

☑ Other, please specify: Energy efficiency in the oil and gas value chain

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

☑ Applied research and development

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

5

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

4000

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

5

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

Williams is a member of The Gas Machinery Research Council (GMRC). The GMRC focuses research on improving compression system efficiency, reliability, and emissions output. The GMRC also researches the impacts of energy transition gas blends and gas contaminates on compression equipment to ensure the industry is leading into the clean energy future.

Row 4

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

☑ Pipeline

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

☑ Applied research and development

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

30

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

642090

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

40

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

Williams is a partner of Pipeline Research Council International (PRCI), funding research projects and providing technical expertise to support research and development in pipeline integrity and mechanical reliability. Williams is also involved in PRCI's Emerging Fuels Institute (EFI). The EFI provides PRCI members the opportunity to execute the research needed to ensure the safe transportation and storage of the next generation of energy, such as hydrogen, renewable natural gas (RNG) and other potential gas and liquid fuel sources that will help meet the world's energy needs while reducing the impact to the environment.

Row 5

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

☑ Advanced monitoring techniques

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

☑ Applied research and development

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

60

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

1000000

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

50

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

Williams became a founding sponsor of the Energy Emissions Modeling and Data Lab (EEMDL) in 2022, which is an initiative launched by UT Austin, Colorado State University and Colorado School of Mines with the mission to provide reliable, transparent, science-based and measurement-based GHG assessments of global oil and gas supply chains. The initiative aims to achieve this through three key approaches: developing community models and tools for greenhouse gas emissions assessments; making publicly available timely, high-resolution emissions datasets; and creating educational and training materials to enable widespread use of EEMDL's models and data.

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

Exploration of new oil fields

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Williams' organization boundary for reporting is operational control.

Exploration of new natural gas fields

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Williams' organization boundary for reporting is operational control.

Expansion of existing oil fields

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Williams' organization boundary for reporting is operational control.

Expansion of existing natural gas fields

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Williams' organization boundary for reporting is operational control.

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	☑ Yes	☑ Carbon

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

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

☑ Drive energy efficiency
☑ Drive low-carbon investment
☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
☑ Navigate regulations
☑ Stress test investments

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

☑ Alignment with the price of a carbon tax

☑ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets

☑ Existing or pending legislation

☑ Price/cost of voluntary carbon offset credits

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

Williams used the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative's actual weighted average price of 13.58 per short ton of CO2e in 2023 to calculate the gross expense to offset our 2023 Scope 1 emissions, which would be 204.2 million. For assets subject to regional regulations or other carbon pricing mechanisms (i.e. Washington Cap-and-Invests program, EPA's Waste Emissions Charge), we will use the cost of carbon specified to evaluate emissions reduction projects.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

☑ Differentiated

(5.10.1.7) Indicate how and why the price is differentiated

For assets subject to regional regulations or other carbon pricing mechanisms (i.e. Washington Cap-and-Invests program, EPA's Waste Emissions Charge), we will use the cost of carbon specified to evaluate emissions reduction projects.

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

☑ Evolutionary

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

For the Washington Cap-and-Invests program, the effective cost of carbon is dependent on the Emissions Allowance settlement price. This price is variable depending on other program participants' activities. Williams projects the anticipated cost of future emissions allowances to produce an effective cost of carbon for assets subject to this program.

The EPA's Waste Emissions Charge program sets a fee for methane emissions above designated thresholds. The methane fee escalates in cost per metric ton of methane through the first three years of the program.

For assets not subject to these two regional regulations or pricing mechanisms, Williams uses a consistent cost of carbon for project evaluation. This effective cost of carbon is regularly benchmarked against internal opportunities and external carbon market values.

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

10

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

36

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

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Operations

☑ Opportunity management

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

☑ No

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

100

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

☑ Yes

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

Williams uses a case-by-case analysis to determine option-specific costs to reduce our operational GHG emissions. Currently, we are operationalizing an internal cost of carbon on particularly scalable and actionable emissions sources and work practices with an eye towards external carbon market values. Operationalization of a cost of carbon method will be aligned with company objectives and will aim to progress Williams toward our climate commitment before a potential regulatory risk is actualized.

Detailed studies are very important regarding actually reducing GHG emissions around our assets. As an example, this past year we studied the growing risk of our interdependence with the electrical power grid. We determined that in certain areas, using electric driven compression equipment could reduce grid reliability and natural gas pipeline reliability while actually increasing our combined Scopes 1 and 2 emissions.

We continue to monitor legislative and regulatory developments related to climate change and voluntarily pursue efforts to reduce GHG emissions from our facilities. Using the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative's actual weighted average price of 13.58 per short ton of CO2e in 2023, the gross expense to offset Williams' 2023 Scope 1 emissions would be 204.2 million, which could be partially mitigated through customer agreements. This mindset of mitigating risks in a way that delivers long-term value to shareholders also drives our integration of cleaner energies and technologies, which will help mitigate climate change regulation risk.

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	☑ Yes	☑ Climate change
Customers	☑ Yes	☑ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	☑ Yes	☑ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	☑ Yes	☑ Climate change

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

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

☑ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Williams reportable spills and methane releases can be traced to the supplier level, which Williams defines as any entity that provides a good or service for the company and includes contractors.

Substantive impacts on the environment are defined as any agency reportable spill or methane release from Williams' assets or on a Williams site. These events are captured in our reporting requirements and records kept.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

10

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Other, please specify: New suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Engaging our supplier base is important in achieving our Climate Commitment, and we do so through a tailored ESG questionnaire that reflects our priorities and objectives. The purpose of this questionnaire is to educate our suppliers about the ESG topics relevant to Williams, particularly focusing on our climate initiatives and goals and to enable us to better understand the environmental sustainability of our suppliers. We prioritize engagement by assessing a supplier's overall representation of our total procurement spend and engaging top contributors, as well as focusing on new suppliers.

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

Climate change

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

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

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

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

As part of Williams' Code of Conduct for Suppliers and Contractors (the Code), suppliers and contractors will comply with all applicable environmental laws and regulations. Suppliers will strive to reduce environmental impact in their operations through efforts such as minimizing greenhouse gas emissions and waste and using resources efficiently.

Suppliers and contractors who are not in compliance with the Code may be subject to contract termination and/or precluded from future business. To re-establish compliance, the supplier must promptly implement corrective actions.

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

☑ Other, please specify: Code of Conduct

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

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

☑ 100%

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

☑ 100%

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

☑ 100%

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

☑ 100%

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

☑ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

☑ None

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Suppliers and contractors who are not in compliance with the Code may be subject to contract termination and/or precluded from future business. To re-establish compliance, the supplier must promptly implement corrective actions.

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

☑ No other supplier engagement

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

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

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

☑ Unknown

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

Williams constantly looks for opportunities to build relationships and develop projects that are mutually beneficial with customers. Our customers often have their own climate commitments, and Williams is proud to partner with them to show how our growth projects and emission reduction program projects can help them achieve their emissions reductions goals. Examples of specific engagement activities include the following:

- *Emissions reduction programs (ERPs): The ERPs on Northwest Pipeline and Transco are broad engagements with all shipper customers on these regulated pipelines. The ERP intends to systematically modernize transmission compression to lower NOx emissions, maintain operational reliability and customer service, and invest in cost effective greenhouse gas emissions reduction technologies.*
- *NextGen Gas: Our NextGen Gas program aims to deliver end-to-end certified, low-carbon natural gas volumes to our customers seeking to reduce the full value chain emissions of their purchased natural gas. NextGen Gas stands out from the average natural gas being delivered to the end customer by other means and pathways. We work with both upstream and downstream operator customers to develop path-specific methane intensity certifications for utilities, LNG export facilities, and other cleaner energy users.*

- *Hydrogen and carbon capture and storage (CCS): Williams is strategically engaging with customers to evaluate hydrogen and CCS opportunities. These technologies are advantaged by criteria that also drive which customers and partners we engage. Williams plans to leverage our current asset footprint to meet customer demand for hydrogen and ccs as the markets continue to develop.*

While many of our engagement efforts are applied broadly to all customers in a distinct grouping, we also have more bespoke engagements with individual customers with shared aspirations or specific needs. The selection of a customer for engagement is driven by criteria such as geographic area, segment of the industry, regulatory status or requirements, existence of emissions reduction goals or business activity. Based on these criteria, in 2023, a conservative estimate of the number of customers engaged in climate-related topics is 90%. Represented by this figure, Williams engages nearly all customers except for especially small customers that have not yet been fully engaged in the conversation.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

By having more voices as part of the climate debate, we help our customers gain a better understanding of the nuances of the issue, resulting in better outcomes. We view increases in discussion of climate issues in our industry as a general measure of success. Additionally, the value drivers and needs of customers can vary across our business, so we seek to first understand our customers' goals and measures of success.

- *ERPs: We project that the ERP will reduce Transco and NWP system-wide transmission sector NOx emissions by over 75% and compressor methane emissions by approximately 50% from recent levels. Since Transco and NWP are regulated pipelines, we consider successful engagement as effective communication and support of our ERP plan of action achieving emissions reductions in the modernization projects executed.*
- *NextGen Gas: Success criteria for NextGen Gas includes evaluating opportunities for Williams and its partners to provide certified, low-emissions gas deliveries. In 2023 NextGen Gas successfully completed transactions with 11 different counterparties encompassing a total of 13 transactions and cumulatively transferring over 84 Bcf of environmental attributes.*
- *Hydrogen and CCS: Williams is supporting 2 of 7 Department of Energy (DOE) Regional Clean Hydrogen Hubs, the Appalachia Hydrogen Hub and the Pacific Northwest Hydrogen Hub. Williams is also a subrecipient for 2 Department of Energy (DOE) CarbonSAFE grants, Echo Springs and Longleaf.*

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

☑ Unknown

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

Williams maintains an open dialogue with shareholders, allowing us to share information about our strategy, address concerns and align with shareholder expectations and priorities. Williams regularly engages with our investors' ESG groups and analysts through weekly investor calls and meetings, Annual Meeting of Stockholders, frequent investor updates, in-person and virtual investor conferences and conference calls, shareholders have opportunities to ask questions and provide feedback. These efforts are led by our Corporate ESG and Investor Relations (IR) business functions.

In 2023, members of our executive management team participated in 11 investor conferences, seven non-deal roadshows, nine Q&A sessions, 25 conference calls and one Analyst Day. During such meetings, topics of discussion include Williams' strategy, operations, financial performance and ESG efforts, as well as broader energy industry topics and trends. The IR team at Williams also shares these same key messages with the financial community throughout the year through phone calls, video calls and email correspondence. In 2023, the IR team facilitated over 100 investor calls. We value investor perspectives and carefully consider them when evaluating our long-term corporate strategy and associated ESG efforts. For more information, please visit our Investor Relations website.

We are responsive to shareholder proposals and welcome opportunities to enhance our management of sustainability topics in response to shareholder concerns. For example, in 2023, we held our first ever ESG-focused non-deal roadshow in New York, where we discussed topics such as our emissions reduction and clean energy efforts, safety culture, talent development and sustainability governance. To better address the interests of investors and other stakeholders, we updated our climate commitment to align our goals for decarbonization of the natural gas value chain with the continued need for reliable energy infrastructure growth.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our investor and shareholder engagement efforts allow Williams to share information about our strategy, address concerns and align with shareholder expectations and priorities. This ultimately maintains our access to capital. Through our 2023 shareholder outreach efforts, we interacted with institutional shareholders from investment firms representing approximately 50% of Williams' institutional shares outstanding.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify: Contractors

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

☑ Other education/information sharing, please specify: Contractor training

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

☑ Unknown

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

Williams requires that all contractors working on our assets in the field receive environmental training. Each construction project is issued an environmental training component (depending on project type it could be generic or more specific) and the purpose is to manage quality assurance of environmental compliance with mitigation measures and other applicable regulatory requirements. This is a first step towards ensuring project compliance with environmental conditions associated with items such as: 1) the FERC Certificate, 2) Company environmental designs and specifications, and 3) environmental conditions attached to other permits or authorizations.

Prior to construction, Project EIs and the contractor's supervisory personnel will receive copies of the Project permits, compliance documents, and the construction drawings. The Company typically conducts safety and specialized training for its EIs and general environmental awareness training for other company construction personnel and contractors regarding proper field implementation of the FERC Plan and Transco Procedures, regulatory conditions, and other mitigation measures. The Company will also have a Permit/Compliance Release that includes copies of pertinent permits, with particular reference to long-term permit conditions that could require additional training.

The focus of the training is to tap into multiple critical topics (including spill response practices) for construction management techniques as it relates to daily Environmental Compliance. In addition, other trainings based on a task or specific discipline could be required. This is due to obligations or assurances that the

Company may have provided to an agency or other regulatory body that were specified as a stipulation or condition based on their authorization. Some more recent considerations include, but are not limited to: Horizontal Directional Drilling, Sensitive Cultural or Species Driven tasks.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The impact and measure of success for contractor training is compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, as well as Williams' internal policies. This can also be measured through our environmental performance (spills, releases, biodiversity impacts, etc.).

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

☑ Operational control

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

We have selected the approach based on operational control as it allows Williams the ability to control our emissions footprint based on our operation's best practices and emission reduction initiatives. Company vehicles are not included because they are less than 0.1% of the total.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

☑ Operational control

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

The boundaries of the biodiversity data provided in this disclosure focus on facilities we own and operate. We have selected this approach to align with other environmental performance data being provided and other disclosure reporting guidance.

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

☑ Yes, an acquisition

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

MountainWest Pipelines Holding Company (MountainWest) Cureton Front Range, LLC Rocky Mountain Midstream Holdings, LLC

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

We continue to create value for our stakeholders by expanding in scale and geography through strategic transactions. On February 14, 2023, we closed on the acquisition of MountainWest Pipelines Holding Company (MountainWest). MountainWest is an interstate natural gas pipeline company that owns and operates an approximately 2,000-mile natural gas pipeline system and provides underground natural gas storage services in Utah, Wyoming and Colorado. Located in the Rocky Mountains near three producing areas, including the Greater Green River, Uinta and Piceance basins, the MountainWest system has a transmission design capacity totaling 8.0 MMdth/d. This acquisition expands Williams' natural gas storage capacity by 56 Bcf, which includes the Clay basin underground storage reservoir in Utah. With this acquisition, we also welcomed MountainWest employees to Williams.

In 2023, we also closed on two acquisitions in the Denver-Julesberg (DJ) Basin, including 100% of Cureton Front Range, LLC, and the remaining 50% interest in Rocky Mountain Midstream Holdings, LLC. These complementary assets expand our gathering and processing footprint and create operational synergies through the integration of our gas gathering and processing and downstream NGL assets.

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

☑ Yes, a change in methodology

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

Gross direct (Scope 1) greenhouse gas emissions in millions of metric tons of CO2-equivalent (CO2e). The consolidation approach is operational control and includes CO2, CH4 and N2O. Emissions are based on calendar years. Emissions from facilities that are applicable under the U.S. EPA Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program

(GHGRP) are calculated using the GHGRP methodology. Emissions from facilities that are not applicable to the GHGRP due to reporting thresholds are calculated referencing GHGRP and ONE Future protocols. In accordance with EPA's GHGRP Subpart W (Petroleum and Natural Gas Systems) revisions, Scope 1 emissions for 2023 incorporate an updated reciprocating engine vented emissions emission factor for the Gathering and Boosting segment and an AR5 Global Warming Potential (GWP) for CO2, CH4 and N20. Additionally, Scope 1 emissions for 2023 incorporate offshore Scope 1 emission sources additional to blowdowns, Scope 1 emissions associated with liquid service, and Scope 1 emissions from equipment that Williams owns and operates on producer well pads. Scope 1 emissions for 2023 include seven additional new sources: purging, mobile sources, compressor start-ups, Acid Gas Removal (AGR) units that process liquid streams, crankcase venting, produced water tanks, and pipeline meter station and valve sites. Scope 1 emissions for 2018 - 2022 have been restated to include all previously listed emission methodology updates and new emission sources for comparison. Emissions that are not applicable under GHGRP or ONE Future protocol are calculated using GHGRP protocols or best engineering practice. Global Potential Warming rates are 28 for CH4 and 265 for N2O. Williams does not produce biogenic gases from its direct operations. Williams does not produce hydrochlorofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulfur hexafluoride or nitrogen trifluoride emissions.

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

☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

☑ Scope 1

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

When a new emissions source is identified, or a previously reported emissions source calculation methodology is identified to be understating its emissions total, the base year emissions will be recalculated if either result in an increase of 5% of the base year CO2e emissions total.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

☑ Yes

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

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

(7.3.3) Comment

Gross location-based energy indirect (Scope 2) greenhouse gas emissions were calculated using eGRID factors from the EPA.

While Williams has operations in the United States where grid customers may be provided with product or supplier-specific data, we currently do not have any Energy attribute certificates (EACs) or contracts, supplier-specific emissions factor or residual mix factors to leverage in market-based calculations. Therefore, following the scope 2 data hierarchy we use the same eGRID factors utilized in our location-based accounting.

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

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Company vehicles

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

☑ Scope 1

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Williams has a fleet of company vehicles that generate approximately 9,600 metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions annually using the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency June 2024 Emission Factors Hub of 0.306 kg CO_2 per mile for a typical passenger vehicle, 0.000009 g CH_4 per mile for a typical passenger vehicle, 0.000006 g N_2O per mile for a typical passenger vehicle and using the total miles driven by company vehicles. These emissions are estimated to represent less than 1% of our overall Scope 1 and 2 emissions footprint and are considered de minimis.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

Using the yearly fleet vehicle mileage and emissions factors for Business Travel and Employee Commuting from the EPA, emissions were estimated.

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13094792.74

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Gross direct (Scope 1) greenhouse gas emissions in millions of metric tons of CO2-equivalent (CO2e). The consolidation approach is operational control and includes CO2, CH4 and N2O. Emissions are based on calendar years. Emissions from facilities that are applicable under the U.S. EPA Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP) are calculated using the GHGRP methodology. Emissions from facilities that are not applicable to the GHGRP due to reporting thresholds are calculated referencing GHGRP and ONE Future protocols. In accordance with EPA's GHGRP Subpart W (Petroleum and Natural Gas Systems) revisions, Scope 1 emissions for 2023 incorporate an updated reciprocating engine vented emissions emission factor for the Gathering and Boosting segment and an AR5 Global Warming Potential (GWP) for CO2, CH4 and N20. Additionally, Scope 1 emissions for 2023 incorporate offshore Scope 1 emission sources additional to blowdowns, Scope 1 emissions associated with liquid service, and Scope 1 emissions from equipment that Williams owns and operates on producer well pads. Scope 1 emissions for 2023 include seven additional new sources: purging, mobile sources, compressor start-ups, Acid Gas Removal (AGR) units that process liquid streams, crankcase venting, produced water tanks, and pipeline meter station and valve sites. Scope 1 emissions for 2018 - 2022 have been restated to include all previously listed emission methodology updates and new emission sources for comparison. Emissions that are not applicable under GHGRP or ONE Future protocol are calculated using GHGRP protocols or best engineering practice. Global Potential Warming rates are 28 for CH4 and 265 for N2O. Williams does not produce biogenic gases from its direct operations. Williams does not produce hydrochlorofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulfur hexafluoride or nitrogen trifluoride emissions.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1150023.41

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Gross location-based energy indirect (Scope 2) greenhouse gas emissions in millions of metric tons of CO2-equivalent (CO2e). The consolidation approach is operational control. 2018 emissions were calculated using eGRID 2018.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1150023.41

(7.5.3) Methodological details

While Williams has operations in the United States where grid customers may be provided with product or supplier-specific data, we currently do not have any Energy attribute certificates (EACs) or contracts, supplier-specific emissions factor or residual mix factors to leverage in market-based calculations. Therefore, following the Scope 2 data hierarchy we use the same eGRID factors utilized in our location-based accounting.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant. We have not evaluated our Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions and thus are unable to evaluate if this will be a significant source of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not evaluated. We have not evaluated our Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions and thus are unable to evaluate if this will be a significant source of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant. Since we have operations across the natural gas value chain, including gathering, processing, interstate transportation and storage of natural gas and natural gas liquids, gas and natural gas liquids products are transferred by third party truck, rail, and pipeline systems. We estimate that fuel-and-energy related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) will be a significant source of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant. Since we have operations across the natural gas value chain, including gathering, processing, interstate transportation and storage of natural gas and natural gas liquids, we have proportionally small amounts of emissions from upstream transportation and distribution. Therefore, we do not anticipate this being a material source of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant. Since we have operations across the natural gas value chain, including gathering, processing, interstate transportation and storage of natural gas and natural gas liquids, we have proportionally small amounts of waste generated in operations. Therefore, we do not anticipate this being a material source of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1398.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Passenger vehicle emissions were calculated by using the EPA passenger vehicles/year method. An emission factor of 4.6 metric tons CO2e/vehicle/year was used. Using the distance-based method calculation for airline miles, the emission factor used was.217 kg CO2e/mi per passenger from carbonfund.org. Hotel stays were calculated at a rate of 15.13 kg CO2e/room day, also sourced from carbonfund.org.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24779.825

(7.5.3) Methodological details

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency March 2020 emission factors (.335 kg CO_2 per mile for a typical passenger vehicle,.000009 kg CH_4 per mile for a typical passenger vehicle,.000008 kg N_2O per mile for a typical passenger vehicle) and assuming a 30-mile one way commute for each of Williams' 4,705 full-time employees as of June 2021.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant. Since we have operations across the natural gas value chain, including gathering, processing, interstate transportation and storage of natural gas and natural gas liquids, we have proportionally small amounts of emissions from upstream leased assets. Therefore, we do not anticipate this being a material source of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant. Since we have operations across the natural gas value chain, including gathering, processing, interstate transportation and storage of natural gas and natural gas liquids, we have proportionally small amounts of emissions from downstream transportation and distribution. Therefore, we do not anticipate this being a material source of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant. Since we have operations across the natural gas value chain, including gathering, processing, interstate transportation and storage of natural gas and natural gas liquids, we have proportionally small amounts of emissions from processing of sold products. Therefore, we do not anticipate this being a material source of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19275187.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions reported according to Subpart NN – Suppliers of Natural Gas & Natural Gas Liquids, part of the EPA Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP)

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant. Since we have operations across the natural gas value chain, including gathering, processing, interstate transportation and storage of natural gas and natural gas liquids, we do not have end of life treatment of sold products. Therefore, we do not anticipate this being a material source of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions and we estimate the emissions to be zero (0).

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant. Since we have operations across the natural gas value chain, including gathering, processing, interstate transportation and storage of natural gas and natural gas liquids, we have proportionally small amounts of emissions from downstream leased assets. Therefore, we do not anticipate this being a material source of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant. Since we have operations across the natural gas value chain, including gathering, processing, interstate transportation and storage of natural gas and natural gas liquids, we do not have franchises. Therefore, we do not anticipate this being a material source of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions and we estimate the emissions to be zero (0).

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have not evaluated our Scope 3 emissions and thus are unable to determine if this will be a significant source of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant. Since we have operations across the natural gas value chain, including gathering, processing, interstate transportation and storage of natural gas and natural gas liquids, we do not have other (upstream) emissions. Therefore, we do not anticipate this being a material source of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions and we estimate the emissions to be zero (0).

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant. Since we have operations across the natural gas value chain, including gathering, processing, interstate transportation and storage of natural gas and natural gas liquids, we do not have other (downstream) emissions. Therefore, we do not anticipate this being a material source of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions and we estimate the emissions to be zero (0).

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

Reporting year

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

13641191.46

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Gross direct (Scope 1) greenhouse gas emissions in millions of metric tons of CO2-equivalent (CO2e). The consolidation approach is operational control and includes CO2, CH4 and N2O. Emissions are based on calendar years. Emissions from facilities that are applicable under the U.S. EPA Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP) are calculated using the GHGRP methodology. Emissions from facilities that are not applicable to the GHGRP due to reporting thresholds are calculated referencing GHGRP and ONE Future protocols. In accordance with EPA's GHGRP Subpart W (Petroleum and Natural Gas Systems) revisions, Scope 1 emissions for 2023 incorporate an updated reciprocating engine vented emissions emission factor for the Gathering and Boosting segment and an AR5 Global Warming Potential (GWP) for CO2, CH4 and N20. Additionally, Scope 1 emissions for 2023 incorporate offshore Scope 1 emission sources additional to blowdowns, Scope 1 emissions associated with liquid service, and Scope 1 emissions from equipment that Williams owns and operates on producer well pads. Scope 1 emissions for 2023 include seven additional new sources: purging, mobile sources, compressor start-ups, Acid Gas Removal (AGR) units that process liquid streams, crankcase venting, produced water tanks, and pipeline meter station and valve sites. Scope 1 emissions for 2018 - 2022 have been restated to include all previously listed emission methodology updates and new emission sources for comparison. Emissions that are not applicable under GHGRP or ONE Future protocol are calculated using GHGRP protocols or best engineering practice. Global Potential Warming rates are 28 for CH4 and 265 for N2O. Williams does not produce biogenic gases from its direct operations. Williams does not produce hydrochlorofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulfur hexafluoride or nitrogen trifluoride emissions.

Past year 1

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

13235405.36

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions calculations for 2022 follow the same methodology as the current reporting year.

Past year 2

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

12383331.45

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions calculations for 2021 follow the same methodology as the current reporting year.

Past year 3

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

12580220.37

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2020

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions calculations for 2020 follow the same methodology as the current reporting year.

Past year 4

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

13475074.01

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2019

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions calculations for 2019 follow the same methodology as the current reporting year.

Past year 5

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

13094792.74

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2018

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions calculations for 2018 follow the same methodology as the current reporting year.

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

Reporting year

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

1814664.43

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

1814664.43

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Gross location-based energy indirect (Scope 2) greenhouse gas emissions in millions of metric tons of CO2-equivalent (CO2e). The consolidation approach is operational control. 2023 emissions were calculated using U.S. EPA Power Profiler Emissions Tool 2022, using emission factors from U.S. EPA eGRID2022 multiplied by kWh energy use for all assets that Williams operates. 2022 emissions were calculated using eGRID 2021, 2021 emissions using eGRID 2020, 2020 emissions using eGRID2019, and 2019 emissions using eGRID2018. While Williams has operations in the United States where grid customers may be provided with product or supplier-specific data, we currently do not have any Energy attribute certificates (EACs) or contracts, supplier-specific emissions factor or residual mix factors to leverage in market-based calculations. Therefore, following the Scope 2 data hierarchy we use the same methodology and eGRID factors utilized in our location-based accounting.

Past year 1

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

1777025.07

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

1777025.07

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions calculations for 2022 follow the same methodology as the current reporting year.

Past year 2

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

1659170.82

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

1659170.82

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions calculations for 2021 follow the same methodology as the current reporting year.

Past year 3

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

1487769.32

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

1487769.32

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions calculations for 2020 follow the same methodology as the current reporting year.

Past year 4

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

1546057.86

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

1546057.86

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2019

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions calculations for 2019 follow the same methodology as the current reporting year.

Past year 5

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

1150023.41

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

1150023.41

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2018

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions calculations for 2018 follow the same methodology as the current reporting year.

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have not evaluated our Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions and thus are unable to evaluate if this will be a significant source of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have not evaluated our Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions and thus are unable to evaluate if this will be a significant source of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Since we have operations across the natural gas value chain, including gathering, processing, interstate transportation and storage of natural gas and natural gas liquids, gas and natural gas liquids products are transferred by third party truck, rail, and pipeline systems. We estimate that fuel-and-energy related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) will be a significant source of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Since we have operations across the natural gas value chain, including gathering, processing, interstate transportation and storage of natural gas and natural gas liquids, we have proportionally small amounts of emissions from upstream transportation and distribution. Therefore, we do not anticipate this being a material source of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Since we have operations across the natural gas value chain, including gathering, processing, interstate transportation and storage of natural gas and natural gas liquids, we have proportionally small amounts of waste generated in operations. Therefore, we do not anticipate this being a material source of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

3349

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ Average data method

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Passenger vehicle emissions were calculated by using the EPA passenger vehicles/year method. An emission factor of 4.2 metric tons CO2e/vehicle/year was used. Using the distance-based method calculation for airline miles, the emission factor used was.217 kg CO2e/mi per passenger from sustainable.stanford.edu. Hotel stays were calculated at a rate of 19.17 kg CO2e/room day, also sourced from sustainable.stanford.edu.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

12732

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Employee commuting is approximately 12,700 metric tons CO2e per year, using the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency June 2024 emission factor of.306 kg CO2 per mile for a typical passenger vehicle,.000009 kg CH4 per mile for a typical passenger vehicle,.000009 kg N2O per mile for a typical passenger vehicle, and assuming a 30-mile one way commute for each of Williams' approximately 5,300 full-time employees as of June 2024.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Since we have operations across the natural gas value chain, including gathering, processing, interstate transportation and storage of natural gas and natural gas liquids, we have proportionally small amounts of emissions from upstream leased assets. Therefore, we do not anticipate this being a material source of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Since we have operations across the natural gas value chain, including gathering, processing, interstate transportation and storage of natural gas and natural gas liquids, we have proportionally small amounts of emissions from downstream transportation and distribution. Therefore, we do not anticipate this being a material source of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Since we have operations across the natural gas value chain, including gathering, processing, interstate transportation and storage of natural gas and natural gas liquids, we have proportionally small amounts of emissions from processing of sold products. Therefore, we do not anticipate this being a material source of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

24976030

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ Site-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

These emissions are reported according to Subpart NN – Suppliers of Natural Gas & Natural Gas Liquids, part of the EPA Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP).

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Since we have operations across the natural gas value chain, including gathering, processing, interstate transportation and storage of natural gas and natural gas liquids, we do not have end of life treatment of sold products. Therefore, we do not anticipate this being a material source of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions and we estimate the emissions to be zero (0).

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Since we have operations across the natural gas value chain, including gathering, processing, interstate transportation and storage of natural gas and natural gas liquids, we have proportionally small amounts of emissions from downstream leased assets. Therefore, we do not anticipate this being a material source of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Since we have operations across the natural gas value chain, including gathering, processing, interstate transportation and storage of natural gas and natural gas liquids, we do not have franchises. Therefore, we do not anticipate this being a material source of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions and we estimate the emissions to be zero (0).

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have not evaluated our Scope 3 emissions and thus are unable to determine if this will be a significant source of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Since we have operations across the natural gas value chain, including gathering, processing, interstate transportation and storage of natural gas and natural gas liquids, we do not have other (upstream) emissions. Therefore, we do not anticipate this being a material source of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions and we estimate the emissions to be zero (0).

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Since we have operations across the natural gas value chain, including gathering, processing, interstate transportation and storage of natural gas and natural gas liquids, we do not have other (downstream) emissions. Therefore, we do not anticipate this being a material source of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions and we estimate the emissions to be zero (0).

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

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

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

2896

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

26786

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

22088300.54

(7.8.1.19) Comment

2022 was our first year reporting Scope 3 emissions.

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

ERM CVS - CDP 2024 Assurance Report for Williams-092624.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Pages 1-2

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

ERM CVS - CDP 2024 Assurance Report for Williams-092624.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Pg. 1-2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

ERM CVS - CDP 2024 Assurance Report for Williams-092624.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Pg. 1-2

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47521

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.34

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Used EPA GHG Equivalencies Calculator to convert MWh to CO2e avoided. Then compare the results which showed for 2023 we avoided 423,666 mt CO2e and for 2022 we avoided 376,145 mt CO2e.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

282547

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.04

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Methane emissions reductions described in our response to Question 7.55.2 resulted in a decrease in methane emissions of 282547 mt CO2e in 2023. These emissions reductions resulted from our company-wide Methane Reduction Annual Incentive Program (231,745 mt CO2e), plus the replacement of 14 reciprocating engines with two turbines at our compressor station 180 (50,802 mt CO2e).

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 3Q 2023, Williams divested Bayou Ethane Pipeline, a 335-mile ethane pipeline system running from Mount Belvieu, Texas, to Williams' Paradis Fractionator in Louisiana. We also divested our Covestro assets consisting of an 18-inch HCL pipeline and a 4-inch ammonia beneath the Houston Ship Channel. GHG emissions for these liquid pipelines were negligible and were not reported in 2022. Therefore, the mt CO2e change resulting from divestitures occurring in 2023 is zero (no change).

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

556206

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4.01

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In February 2023, Williams acquired MountainWest Pipeline. This transaction added more than 8 Bcf/d of transmission capacity and 56 Bcf of gas storage. Assets from MountainWest Pipeline include approximately 2,000 miles of FERC-regulated pipeline in CO, WY, and UT, 17 compressor stations, one underground storage facility, and two processing plants. These MountainWest assets contributed 396,592 mt CO2e in 2023.

In November 2023, Williams closed on two acquisitions in the Denver-Julesberg (DJ) Basin, including 100% of Cureton Front Range, LLC, and the remaining 50% interest in Rocky Mountain Midstream (RMM) Holdings, LLC. We added approximately 260 miles of gas gathering pipelines, five compressor stations and two plants with 60 MMcf/d of processing capacity. These Cureton and RMM Holdings assets contributed 159,614 mt CO2e in 2023. The emissions value % of these 2023 acquisitions is 3.59 % of total (Scope 1+ Scope 2) mt CO2e. Calculation: (396,592 + 159,614)/15,455,855.89 = 3.6%.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Williams had no mergers that changed GHG emissions in 2023.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Williams had no changes in output that changed the GHG emissions in 2023.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

818436

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5.9

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2023, Williams restated its 2019-2022 Scope 1 GHG and methane emissions due to a change in methodology, based on changes published by the U.S. EPA for the rules in 40 CFR 98 – Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting. This rule requires facilities that emit 25,000 metric tons or more GHGs to annually report their GHG emissions. Reporters would carry out the changes for the 2025 reporting year (submitted April 1, 2026), but Williams wanted to get out ahead of the regulatorily required timeline and incorporate any additional sources of emissions now. For the 2022 reporting year, Williams already incorporated updated emission factors required for natural gas compressor engine drivers located at facilities reporting to address methane slip and the Other Large Release Event emission source category for any releases larger than 250 mt CO2e or 500,000 scf natural gas per event caused by fire, explosion, rupture and malfunctions based on the draft changes published by the U.S. EPA for the rules in 40 CFR 98. The methodology for incorporating methane slip and other large release event volumes remained the same for Williams for the 2023 reporting year. The consolidation approach is operational control and includes CO2, CH4 and N2O. Emissions are based on calendar *years. Emissions from facilities that are applicable under the U.S. EPA Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP) are calculated using the GHGRP methodology. Other emissions are calculated referencing GHGRP and ONE Future protocols. In accordance with EPA's GHGRP Subpart W (Petroleum and Natural Gas Systems) revisions, Scope 1 emissions for 2023 incorporate an updated reciprocating engine vented emissions emission factor for the Gathering and Boosting segment and an AR5 Global Warming Potential (GWP) for CO2, CH4 and N20. Emissions that are not applicable under GHGRP or ONE Future protocol are calculated using GHGRP protocols or best engineering practice. Global Potential Warming rates are 28 for CH4 and 265 for N2O. Williams does not produce biogenic gases from its direct operations. Williams does not produce HFCs, perfluorocarbons, sulfur hexafluoride or nitrogen trifluoride emissions.*

Change in physical operating conditions removed from this "Reason" as it was double counting to align with total change of emissions year over year.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

653630

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4.71

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2023, Williams restated its 2019-2022 Scope 1 GHG and methane emissions data due to a change in emissions boundary. Scope 1 emissions for 2023 incorporate offshore Scope 1 emission sources additional to blowdowns, Scope 1 emissions associated with liquid service, and Scope 1 emissions from equipment that Williams owns and operates on producer well pads. Scope 1 emissions for 2023 include seven additional new sources: purging, mobile sources, compressor start-ups, Acid Gas Removal (AGR) units that process liquid streams, crankcase venting, produced water tanks, and pipeline meter station and valve sites. Scope 1 emissions for 2019 - 2022 have been restated to include all previously listed emission methodology updates and new emission sources for comparison. Emissions that are not applicable under GHGRP or ONE Future protocol are calculated using GHGRP protocols or best engineering practice. Global Potential Warming rates are 28 for CH4 and 265 for N2O. Williams does not produce biogenic gases from its direct operations. Williams does not produce hydrochlorofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulfur hexafluoride or nitrogen trifluoride emissions.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

113694

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.82

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Williams’ mt CO2e emissions resulting from changes in output in 2023 vs 2022 (excluding output from assets acquired in 2023) are covered in this section by industrial segment. The industrial segments are production, gathering and boosting (G&B), transmission and storage (T&S), and “Other”. The “Other” segment includes combined GHG emissions from smaller emissions sources, namely liquid transportation piping, and Scope 2 purchased electricity-related emissions at corporate properties (office buildings and hangar). The mt CO2e emissions changes resulting from changes in output in 2023 are itemized below, followed by a discussion of the changes for each segment. Change in mt CO2e By Segment Resulting from Changes in Output in 2023 vs 2022 (excluding 2023 acquired assets) Production -55,499 mt CO2e (decrease) Gathering and Boosting 59,474 mt CO2e (increase) Processing 132,144 mt CO2e (increase) Transportation and Storage -263,441 mt CO2e (decrease) Other 13,627 mt CO2e (increase) Total – All Segments -113,694 mt CO2e (decrease)

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Williams had no changes in output that changed the GHG emissions in 2023.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

☑ CO2

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

10324930.68

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

☑ CH4

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

3311035.25

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

☑ N2O

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

5225.54

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

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

Row 1

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

☑ Combustion (excluding flaring)

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

☑ Midstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

☑ Gas

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

8925513.7

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

38397.58

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

10005197.26

(7.15.4.7) Comment

Emissions are calculated using the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program and ONE Future methodologies.

Row 2

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

☑ Flaring

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

☑ Midstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

☑ Gas

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

275549.56

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

1277.66

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

311902.48

(7.15.4.7) Comment

Emissions are calculated using the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program and ONE Future methodologies.

Row 3

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

☑ Venting

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

☑ Midstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

☑ Gas

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

1123174.12

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

56764.39

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

2712672.09

(7.15.4.7) Comment

Emissions are calculated using the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program and ONE Future methodologies. Emissions previously captured in the process emissions category are included in venting emissions to align with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program source descriptions.

Row 4

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

☑ Fugitives

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

☑ Midstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

☑ Gas

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

434.01

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

21811.62

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

219332.288

(7.15.4.7) Comment

Emissions are calculated using the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program and ONE Future methodologies.

Row 5

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

☑ Combustion (excluding flaring)

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

☑ Midstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

☑ Oil

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

259.29

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

0.011

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

260.18

(7.15.4.7) Comment

Emissions are calculated using the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program and ONE Future methodologies.

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

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	*13641191*	*1814664*	*1814664*

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

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Production*	*193654*
Row 2	*Gathering and Boosting*	*5068224*
Row 3	*Processing*	*3699442*
Row 4	*Transmission and Storage*	*4679872*

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

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Net Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	*13641191.46*	*0*	*All Scope 1 emissions are midstream.*

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Electric Power for Gathering, Transmission and Processing Assets*	*1814664.43*	*1814664.43*

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

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	*1814664.43*	*1814664.43*	*All scope 2 emissions are midstream*

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

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13641191.46

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

1814664.43

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

1814664.43

(7.22.4) Please explain

Calculated and reported by Williams GHG Reporting Group (ACER)

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

N/A

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

Row 1

(7.24.1) Oil and gas business division

☑ Midstream

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

0.73

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

0.04

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

☑ Estimated or modelled data only

(7.24.5) Details of methodology

Methane emissions in metric tons CH4 divided by throughput of natural gas in million standard cubic feet. Metric tons CH4 divided by throughput of hydrocarbons in mt. Throughput is for the gathering and boosting, natural gas processing, and transmission and storage segments combined. Methane molecules could be processed or moved multiple times among the three segments and multiple counting is not accounted for in this metric.

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	☑ Yes

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

48613894.11

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

48613894.11

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

606400.33

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

3705083.89

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

4311484.22

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

59

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

59

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

606459.33

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

52318978

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

52925437.33

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	☑ No

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

48612867

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

646493

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

4051777

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Natural gas fuel tracked by Williams to report annual emissions to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program and to ONE Future is reported here.

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1027

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

995

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

4

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Diesel fuel tracked by Williams to report annual emissions to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program and to ONE Future is reported here.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

48613894

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

647488

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

4051781

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total fuel tracked by Williams to report annual emissions to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program and to ONE Future is reported here.

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

59

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

59

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

59

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

59

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

(7.30.14.10) Comment

While Williams has operations in the United States where grid customers may be provided with product or supplier-specific data, we currently do not procure low carbon energy through Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) or contracts, supplier-specific emissions factors or residual mix factors to leverage in market-based calculations. Therefore, following the Scope 2 data hierarchy we use the same methodology and eGRID factors utilized in our location-based accounting.

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

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4311484.22

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

59

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

0

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

0

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

4311543.22

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.001417

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

15455855.89

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

10907000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

3.49

(7.45.7) Direction of change

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

☑ Other, please specify: Emissions slight increase, revenue slight decrease

(7.45.9) Please explain

Our scope gross Scope 1 and 2 emissions increased by 2.95% year over year and our revenue slightly decreased by 0.529%. Resulting in an overall CO2e emissions per unit currency intensity metric increase of 3.49%.

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

Row 1

(7.48.1) Unit of hydrocarbon category (denominator)

☑ Million cubic feet of natural gas

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

0.84

(7.48.3) % change from previous year

8

(7.48.4) Direction of change

☑ Decreased

(7.48.5) Reason for change

Williams purchased lower CO2e intensity MountainWest transmission and storage assets in 2023. Additionally, Williams continues to advance growth in our lower CO2e emission Transco and Haynesville assets.

(7.48.6) Comment

See reason for change.

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

☑ Other, please specify: Gas flaring

(7.52.2) Metric value

150.79

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Thousands of metric tons

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

N/A

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

3.8

(7.52.6) Direction of change

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The decrease is mainly due to a Gathering asset divesture, and various operational changes at few of our processing plants including projects that reduced waste sent to flare, operating only partial months of the year, less maintenance blowdown, less down time, etc.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

☑ Other, please specify: ONE Future methane intensity, percent gathering and boosting

(7.52.2) Metric value

0.04

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Mass of methane emitted

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Mass of methane throughput

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

4.35

(7.52.6) Direction of change

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Gathering Mscfy throughput increased by 5% and One Future source emission decreased by 2% compared to previous year.

Row 3

(7.52.1) Description

☑ Other, please specify: ONE Future methane intensity, percent processing

(7.52.2) Metric value

0.03

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Mass of methane emitted

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Mass of methane throughput

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

0

(7.52.6) Direction of change

☑ No change

(7.52.7) Please explain

N/A

Row 4

(7.52.1) Description

☑ Other, please specify: ONE Future methane intensity, percent transmission and underground storage

(7.52.2) Metric value

0.02

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Mass of methane emitted

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Mass of methane throughput

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

15.38

(7.52.6) Direction of change

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Throughput increased 20% due to acquisitions and increased operations, while methane emissions increased by less than 10%.

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

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

☑ Abs 2

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

0.000

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

0.000

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

0.000

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

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

0.000

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

24435029.000

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

100.0

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

0.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

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

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

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

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

01/01/2018

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO_2)

☑ Methane (CH_4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N_2O)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

☑ Location-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

☑ Other, please specify: Metric tons CO2e per thousand mmBTU

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1.04

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.09

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1.1300000000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2028

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.7910000000

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

23

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.73

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.8300000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

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

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

88.50

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Total company Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in metric tons of CO2e from gathering, processing, and transmission segments divided by the sum (in Thousand mmBTU) of natural gas transported in all three segments, Subpart NN fractionator outlets, bulk Natural Gas Liquid (NGL) processing plant outlets that are recorded in Subpart W (additional to Subpart NN), NGL and condensate gathered volume, NG and oil pipeline transported volume, and storage injections into above and below-ground storage facilities that Williams owns and operates. In 2023, Williams restated 2019-2022 data to include these energy throughput sources listed above that are additional to natural gas throughput.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

We have progressed to a near-term intensity-based metric to better align with our strategy, customer needs, and shareholder interests while maintaining a focus on operational excellence and reducing emissions. This goal will effectively take the place of our 2030 absolute emissions reduction goal. The progression of our climate commitment was driven both by investor feedback and our regular evaluation of company goals for alignment with our natural-gas focused strategy. The new goal will allow Williams to responsibly and sustainably grow the natural gas infrastructure that is critical for energy security, reliability, and affordability while implementing best practices for reducing emissions. The new goal also does not conflict with our efforts to meet our long-term target of 5-7% Adjusted EBITDA growth and to increase shareholder value. The new goal baseline of 2018 illustrates Williams' commitment to continuous improvement, even after recent success, and the target date of 2028 keeps our team accountable to near-term results.

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

To reach our 2028 target, Williams is utilizing technology readily available today such as pursuing methane emissions reduction opportunities through leak detection and repair (LDAR), work practice improvements and evaluating equipment upgrades on a site-specific basis which incudes our Emissions Reduction Program (ERP). We are developing work practices to minimize our blowdown and purging emissions across the enterprise. Decreasing pneumatic device emissions by switching from gas-driven to air-driven. This near-term phase also includes employing emissions reduction strategies through research organizations and trade groups. Williams is *also exploring the use of solar power generation to support the power needs of specific natural gas transmission and processing operations sites. Our 2028 target shows our commitment to executing on opportunities in the here and now and holds our leadership accountable for near-term action and performance.*

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

☑ No

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

01/30/2023

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

☑ Absolute

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

Methane reduction target

☑ Total methane emissions in CO2e

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2023

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

5

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

9.5

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

190.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

☑ Achieved

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

Yes, Williams CC2.0

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

☑ Other, please specify: Yes, ONE Future 2025 methane intensity goals

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Williams' Scope 1 and 2 methane emissions.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Williams continued the methane emissions reduction goal in 2023 to reduce 2023 methane emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) of assets under Williams' operation control by 5% compared to the 3-year (2020-2022) baseline average. The methane emissions reduction goal will be continued in 2024.

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

We employ several mechanisms to continuously minimize methane emissions from our interstate natural gas transmission and storage operations that focus on reductions from pipeline blowdowns, pneumatic controllers, compressor packing and leaking components. Williams' operating areas are actively purchasing and installing equipment to reduce methane emissions where opportunities are identified. Examples include replacing higher bleeding pneumatic controllers with low bleed controllers and replacing gas pneumatic pumps with non-emitting electric pumps on dehydrator systems.

Row 3

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

☑ Oth 2

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

05/31/2024

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

☑ Intensity

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

Methane reduction target

☑ Total methane emissions in CO2e

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

☑ Other, please specify: CH4 throughput (metric tons)

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2023

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0.042

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2028

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

0.0375

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

0.042

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

0.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

☑ New

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

Yes, Williams CC2.0

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

☑ Other, please specify: OGMP 2.0

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Williams set a 0.0375% Scope 1 methane intensity target (methane emitted/methane throughput) by 2028 on an operational control basis.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

In early 2023, Williams became the first U.S. large-scale integrated midstream company to join OGMP 2.0, the United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) measurement-based reporting initiative that improves the accuracy and transparency of methane emissions reporting in the oil and gas sector. Our early membership in OGMP 2.0 shows our commitment to trustworthy and accurate methane emissions monitoring and continued efforts to reduce emissions from the energy value chain.

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

Williams plans to continue executing the Emissions Reduction Program on Transco and Northwest Pipeline compressor stations, replace gas-driven pneumatic devices, expand LDAR surveys, and continue driving operational excellence to meet the methane intensity target by 2028.

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*17*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*2*	*12900*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*3*	*282547*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*Numeric input*

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Fugitive emissions reductions

☑ Oil/natural gas methane leak capture/prevention

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

231745

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

11818995

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Williams AIP Methane Reduction metric measures the company's total methane emissions from assets under operational control of Williams and establishes an annual company-wide methane emissions reduction goal. The target was to reduce methane emissions by 5% less than the 3-Year (2020-2022) baseline average of 87,122 metric tons methane. We outperformed the target by achieving a 9.5% reduction in total methane emissions for a reduction of 8,276.6 metric tons methane or 231,745 metric tons CO2e AR5. Throughout the year, our Methane Reduction Focus Teams used the metric to help drive improved performance. This accomplishment is a testament to our employees' commitment and dedication to minimizing our operations' environmental impact. Annual monetary savings includes CO2e savings 231,745 metric tons CO2e x Social Cost of Carbon 51/mt CO2e.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Non-energy industrial process emissions reductions

☑ Process equipment replacement

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

50802

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

3440902

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

102000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

☑ >25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2023, under the Transco Emissions Reduction Program (ERP), updated compressor equipment went into service at Station 180 as projected. This effort required replacing 14 legacy natural gas-fired reciprocating compressor engines with two new natural gas-fired turbine compressors, which are expected to result in a reduction of permitted emissions by approximately 2,600 tons of NOX, 1,200 tons of carbon monoxide, 240 tons of volatile organic compounds and 60 tons of formaldehyde per year, along with an estimated reduction in compressor methane potential emissions of 2,000 tons per year. Annual monetary savings includes CO2e savings (50,802 metric tons CO2e x Social Cost of Carbon 51/mt CO2e) and maintenance savings of 850,000.

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Our business units are reducing methane emissions through leak detection and repair, work practice improvements and evaluating equipment upgrades on a site-specific basis. For example, as part of our emissions reduction program, we are modernizing gas compression equipment and adding emissions control technologies, such as blowdown and seal vent capture. We are also planning, developing and executing projects to upgrade and modernize our gas networks. In 2022, Williams developed new guidance on reducing emissions during pipeline purging and implemented the guidance into our existing operating procedures. For example, when purging pipelines that are being returned to service, we made it a requirement to use air dryers or nitrogen instead of natural gas to dry the pipe. Our senior leaders shared guidance with operations and project execution groups to reinforce the importance of responsibly managing pipeline purging activities. We are evaluating *using our land to build large-scale solar and storage facilities for third-party energy demand. Across our land portfolio, our solar team is developing 15 projects totaling approximately 538 megawatts of solar capacity and 228 megawatts of battery capacity. These facilities, targeted to be in service in 2025 and subsequent years, will generate renewable energy credits that can be sold to the market or retired to offset our Scope 2 emissions. Our Renewable Natural Gas (RNG) program includes constructing new interconnects to facilitate the transport of RNG to customers. Our Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS) Development Program reduces emissions by removing carbon dioxide from point sources and either adapts it for further beneficial use or stores it permanently underground. Participating in the CCUS value chain can reduce the emissions of our own and our customers' operations. We are evaluating the impact of hydrogen blending on pipelines and compressor assets; pursuing potential commercial opportunities across Transco and Northwest Pipeline for clean hydrogen production, transportation, storage and energy hubs; and advocating for hydrogen development with associations, universities and government activity.*

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Williams' commitment to supporting the communities our employees call home extends beyond financial support. With supervisor approval, during work hours, employees may volunteer with charitable organizations that address critical needs and fuel their passions. We also fund employee-driven charitable giving programs, including our homegrown giving and matching gifts programs. Our homegrown giving program enables employees to support the unique needs of their local communities through grants designed to support eligible, non-profit organizations. Over the past five years (2019-2023), Williams has contributed more than 60 million to support local communities. One focus area of our giving is environmental stewardship, which accounted for approximately 18% of our charitable giving in 2023, helping to drive investment in various emissions reduction activities.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

☑ Partnering with governments on technology development

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Williams has partnered with governments on technology development, focusing on operational efficiency improvements and emerging fuels like hydrogen. Williams is a founding board member of the Clean Hydrogen Future Coalition, which supports the U.S. adoption of clean hydrogen. Alongside energy companies, public sector stakeholders, labor unions, utilities, NGOs, suppliers and project developers, the coalition identifies actions to scale the clean hydrogen economy. Williams won a grant from the Wyoming Energy Authority and partnered with the University of Wyoming to study the production and transport of hydrogen power in Wyoming. The Wyoming Energy Authority consolidates the state's energy program and advances its strategy by supporting Wyoming's full energy portfolio. It is governed by a board *of seven voting members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, along with five dedicated ex-officio members to ensure collaboration across Wyoming's energy and business development organizations. Williams is supporting two hydrogen hubs, recently selected by the DOE for investment and development. The DOE received 79 applications for the Regional Clean Hydrogen Hubs Program, seven which were chosen to receive a portion of the 7 billion in funding.*

Williams is supporting the Pacific Northwest Hydrogen Hub, focused on decarbonizing transportation, energy storage, ports, agriculture, and industrial operations by building hydrogen pipelines to transport clean hydrogen. The Appalachian Regional Clean Hydrogen Hub will leverage the region's low-cost natural gas to produce clean hydrogen and permanently store carbon emissions. The hub will include hydrogen pipelines, fueling stations and CO2 storage to reduce hydrogen distribution costs. Williams will leverage its presence and partnerships in this region, where it has a significant natural gas infrastructure.

Williams is a subrecipient of two DOE CarbonSAFE Grants, Echo Springs and Longleaf. Through Echo Springs, Williams and the University of Wyoming School of Energy Resources will drill an appraisal well in the Wamsutter Basin of Wyoming to assess the area's potential for CO2 storage. Through Longleaf, Williams and its partners are developing a CCS project in Southern Alabama, executing a FEED study and a CO2 Capture Feasibility Study to determine the viability of CO2 gathering and transport.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Our New Energy Ventures (NEV) group explores and invests in no/low carbon initiatives and solutions that help reduce emissions for Williams and our customers, in which we focus on 1) Funding and participating in research related to emissions detection, quantification and reduction technologies; and 2) Exploring and implementing renewable and low-carbon energy opportunities, including renewable natural gas, solar energy, NextGen Gas and hydrogen. Williams' Corporate Venture Capital (CVC) program is an outgrowth of our NEV group. In 2022, we allocated about 50 million toward investment in startups, new technologies and new initiatives through our CVC program. These initiatives include no/low carbon solutions such as solar, hydrogen, carbon capture and storage, NextGen Gas and other climate related programs. Portfolio companies include Aurora Hydrogen, Context Labs, LongPath Technologies, Encino Environmental, Orbital Sidekick and INGU. Additionally, Williams is exploring renewable energy opportunities, including renewable natural gas (RNG), a low-carbon or carbon-negative substitute for fossil-derived natural gas that is typically captured and transported from landfill waste, municipal water treatment, livestock farm or food waste facilities.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Diligent compliance with environmental and regulatory requirements is vital to managing our environmental impacts. The Williams Integrated Management System (WIMS) provides Williams-specific guidelines and policies for employees to follow, including compliance with regulations and industry standards. WIMS includes requirements for monitoring greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, complying with federal reporting and addressing fugitive emissions through our regulatory and voluntary LDAR programs. We prepare and submit an annual GHG emissions inventory to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for our midstream gathering, natural gas processing and interstate transmission and storage operations. We also track and report Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions data in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. Scope 1 emissions are those that come from operating our assets. Scope 2 emissions include indirect sources, such as the purchase of electricity to power compressor stations. Accurately tracking GHG emissions with measurable data enables us to identify opportunities to reduce energy consumption and increase operational efficiency.

Row 7

(7.55.3.1) Method

☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

A majority of our employees are eligible for Williams' Annual Incentive Program (AIP), as a part of our overall pay strategy and total rewards package. There are two emissions reduction targets that drive internal performance for eligible employees, and these include our loss of primary containment event reduction target and new methane emissions reduction goal. Additionally, through Williams' safety champion awards, we focus on process safety and incident avoidance. This focus includes attention given to releases of natural gas. By incentivizing and recognizing exceptional safety performance, we are able to also drive investment in our emissions reductions.

(7.66.1) Provide, in metric tons CO2, gross masses of CO2 transferred in and out of the reporting organization (as defined by the consolidation basis).

CO2 transferred in

(7.66.1.1) CO2 transferred in the reporting year (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.66.1.2) Types of CO2 transfer

☑ Transfer from an industrial process

CO2 transferred out

(7.66.1.1) CO2 transferred in the reporting year (metric tons CO2)

71633.04

(7.66.1.2) Types of CO2 transfer

☑ Sold to the market for use in commercial products

☑ Transferred to another company for acid gas injection (CO2 and H2S co-injected into a production reservoir)

(7.66.2) Provide gross masses of CO2 injected and stored for the purposes of CCS during the reporting year according to the injection and storage pathway.

Row 1

(7.66.2.1) Injection and storage pathway

☑ Acid gas injection (CO2 and H2S co-injected into a production reservoir)

(7.66.2.2) Injected CO2 in the reporting year (metric tons CO2)

13410.9

(7.66.2.3) Percentage of injected CO2 intended for long-term (>10,000 year) storage

100

(7.66.2.4) CO2 leakage in the reporting year during injection (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.66.2.5) Year in which injection began

2015

(7.66.2.6) Cumulative CO2 injected and stored (metric tons CO2)

88442.86

(7.66.2.7) Ongoing leakage (average estimated % of stored CO2 per year)

0

(7.66.2.8) Describe your process for monitoring leakage and any long-term storage of the CO2

Williams' Dilley Amine Facility has 62 H2S sensors across the facility. If any one of these sensors is activated, it initiates an emergency shutdown across the facility to ensure the safety of our employees on site. Additionally, there are pressure sensors on the casing at the injection site which monitor the casing below ground. If the pressure in the casing rises past a safe threshold, it initiates an emergency shutdown across the facility. If this occurs, a surface safety valve is deployed on the wellhead to close in the casing and prevent any additional leakage.

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

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

☑ Product or service

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

☑ Other, please specify: EIA US Energy Information Administration

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

Power

☑ Other, please specify: Renewable Natural Gas (RNG)

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

We recognize the important role natural gas can play in helping to address environmental climate change when it comes to displacing other higher-emission fuels with solutions we can execute on today. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, between 2005 and 2019, greenhouse gas emissions from the electric sector declined 33%. The majority of this total was attributed to natural gas replacing coal since gas emits half as much carbon dioxide as coal and 30% less than oil per unit of energy delivered. Natural gas is a flexible, lower-emission fuel compared to other hydrocarbons such as coal. In addition, Williams is exploring renewable energy opportunities, including renewable natural gas (RNG). Currently, Williams delivers RNG by partnering with energy companies in Washington, Idaho, Ohio, and Texas to transport methane emissions captured from landfills or dairy farms where the methane is a byproduct of the waste decomposition process. Methane produced from the waste is a renewable fuel because it is captured as biogas rather than being released directly into the atmosphere.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

☑ Other, please specify: EPA Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Volume of RNG diverted by Williams pipelines interconnected to eight RNG facilities

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Equivalent volume of Geologic natural gas

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

13480000

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

The above calculation is a measure of what would have been emitted from various landfill sites and dairy farm operations, had they not been captured from use. The CO2 equivalent and gasoline powered vehicles driven for one year are metrics generated from the EPA's Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator using the volume of methane that was recovered for use as RNG. This estimated avoided emissions is equivalent to removing 3,200,000 gasoline-powered passenger cars from the road for one year.

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

1

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Land/water management

☑ Species management

☑ Education & awareness

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	☑ Yes, we use indicators	☑ State and benefit indicators ☑ Response indicators ☑ Other, please specify: Species diversity, survivability, percent cover, stabilization / topography

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Williams' pipelines cross federal and state protected lands. We assess proximity and impact to legally protected areas in the early stages of project development through geographic information system (GIS) analyses, computer-based reviews and site-specific surveys. These processes help us avoid and mitigate potential impacts, paying special attention to streams, wetlands and rare, threatened or endangered species.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Environmental reviews including Geographic Information System (GIS) analyses, computer-based reviews and site-specific surveys found no operations in or near to this type of area.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Environmental reviews including Geographic Information System (GIS) analyses, computer-based reviews and site-specific surveys found no operations in or near to this type of area.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Environmental reviews including Geographic Information System (GIS) analyses, computer-based reviews and site-specific surveys found no operations in or near to this type of area.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Environmental reviews including Geographic Information System (GIS) analyses, computer-based reviews and site-specific surveys found no operations in or near to this type of area.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Williams' potential to affect biodiversity occurs during the construction, operation and maintenance of our pipelines; therefore, we focus on opportunities to mitigate biodiversity impacts during project planning and standard maintenance. In the early stages of expansion project and maintenance planning, we conduct environmental reviews that include Geographic Information System (GIS) analyses, computer-based reviews and site-specific surveys to pinpoint sensitive environmental, cultural and historic areas. This includes identifying areas of High Conservation Value with the intention to protect these areas from the impacts of construction and prevent land use changes within natural habitats. We pay special attention to streams and wetlands; rare, threatened or endangered species; historic properties; and culturally important sites, including those important to Indigenous Peoples.

When feasible, we design projects that use or run parallel to existing rights of way to minimize habitat fragmentation and avoid biodiversity hot spots. We develop and execute new projects in compliance with all applicable wildlife regulations, including those issued or enforced by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and FERC.

When we cannot avoid intersecting sensitive natural habitats, we apply the adaptive mitigation hierarchy of "avoid, minimize, restore and offset." For pipelines in operation, our approach to sustainable land management, particularly on rights of way, is designed to foster biodiversity, comply with environmental regulations and ensure the safety and integrity of our pipeline system.

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

☑ United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

DeBeque phacelia (plant) critical habitat

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

0.4

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of one existing compressor station facility with a footprint of 0.4 hectares.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

☑ No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Williams' biodiversity practices are governed by company-driven policies and local, state and federal regulations. Our approach to protecting the health of our local ecosystems reflects key principles of the International Finance Corporation's environmental and social sustainability performance standards. As such, for both onshore and offshore operations, we apply adaptive mitigation hierarchy to "avoid, minimize, restore and offset" potential impacts on sensitive land and aquatic ecosystems during project development and execution. Williams' potential to affect biodiversity occurs during the construction, operation and maintenance of our pipelines; therefore, we focus on opportunities to mitigate biodiversity impacts during project planning and standard maintenance. In the early stages of expansion project and maintenance planning, we conduct environmental reviews that include Geographic Information System (GIS) analyses, computer-based reviews and site-specific surveys to pinpoint sensitive environmental, cultural and historic areas. This includes identifying areas of High Conservation Value with the intention to protect these areas from the impacts of construction and prevent land use changes within natural habitats. We pay special attention to streams and wetlands; rare, threatened or endangered species; historic properties; and culturally important sites, including those important to Indigenous Peoples. We use the outputs of the GIS analyses, combined with stakeholder feedback, to contribute to natural resource management strategies that identify and establish plans for mitigating potential adverse effects from project construction and eventual operation. Sustainable development of new projects involves responsibly managing natural resources and preserving ecosystem services in the process. When feasible, we design projects that use or run parallel to existing rights-of-way to minimize habitat fragmentation and avoid biodiversity hot spots. We develop and execute new projects in compliance with all applicable regulations, including those enforced by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and FERC. For pipelines in operation, our approach to sustainable land management, particularly on rights of way, is designed to foster biodiversity, comply with environmental regulations and ensure the safety and integrity of our pipeline system.

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

☑ United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Gunnison sage-grouse critical habitat

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1.38

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of 13 existing aboveground facilities: four valve sites and nine meter stations with a combined footprint of 1.38 hectares.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

☑ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Williams’s facilities located within the critical habitat are limited to stationary valve sites and meter stations, which have small individual footprints, generate minimal noise, and involve little to no associated operational activity.

Row 3

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

☑ United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Northern spotted owl critical habitat

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

0.14

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of three existing aboveground facilities: one meter site, one valve site and one communications facility with combined footprint of 0.14 hectares.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

☑ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Williams’ facilities located within the critical habitat are limited to one stationary valve site, one meter site and a communications facility which have small individual footprints, generate minimal noise, and involve little to no associated operational activity.

Row 4

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

☑ United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Loggerhead sea turtle critical habitat

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

0.5

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of seven existing offshore oil and gas platforms with a footprint of 0.50 hectares.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

☑ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Existing offshore oil and gas platforms are located within Loggerhead Sea Turtle critical habitat, within the Sargassum seaweed fields which serve as feeding grounds. Most of these facilities were constructed prior to the date of critical habitat designation in 2014. Relevant ongoing activities associated with offshore platforms are limited to artificial lighting and occasional marine vessel traffic. Artificial lighting from facilities located closest to the shore could potentially disorient newly hatching sea turtles. Oil and gas platform structures can also add value to biodiversity as artificial reef ecosystems, supporting a complex food chain. According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), "Plants and invertebrates attach to petroleum platforms only weeks after the platforms are placed in the marine environment. Within a year, the platform can be completely covered with plants and sessile (stationary) invertebrates. The attached plant life and stationary invertebrates attract mobile invertebrates and fish species, and thus form a highly complex food chain."

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	☑ Yes

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Methane emissions

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

ERM Certification & Verification Services Incorporated ("ERM CVS") was engaged by The Williams Companies, Inc. ("Williams") to provide limited assurance in relation to the selected information. See attached report for details.

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

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)