Performance Data Tables

Social Performance Data Tables

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	GRI
Employees						
Total Employees at Year End	4,715	4,760	4,968	5,142	5,481	2-7 2-8

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	GRI
Headcount by Region[1]						
North America	4,207	4,254	4,414	4,522	4,866	2-7 2-8
Female	20%	20%	21%	20%	20%	
Male	80%	80%	79%	80%	79%	
Non-binary/Gender nonconforming	–	–	–	<1%	0%	
Europe	306	322	337	350	355	
Female	29%	30%	29%	28%	27%	
Male	71%	70%	71%	72%	72%	
Asia Pacific	151	136	163	156	145	
Female	54%	53%	50%	52%	54%	
Male	46%	47%	50%	48%	46%	
Middle East	51	48	54	104	115	
Female	10%	10%	9%	10%	11%	
Male	90%	90%	91%	90%	87%	

1 Unaccounted percentages are due to employees choosing not to disclose this information.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	GRI
Represented Employees by Region[1]						
North America	557	569	584	570	556	2-7 2-8
Female	11%	11%	10%	10%	9%	
Male	89%	89%	90%	90%	91%	

1 Represented employees in Europe and Asia are not included due to privacy laws. Employee representation is an employee who has the right to seek a union or individual to represent them for the purpose of negotiating with management on issues such as wages, hours, benefits and working conditions.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	GRI
Employment						
New Employees	252	469	691	657	612	401-1
Attrition Rate	6.9%	9.1%	9.7%	6.8%	6.8%	
Voluntary attrition rate (less retirements)	2.6%	3.8%	4.6%	4.2%	3.7%	
Full and Part Time Employees offered healthcare (US)	–	–	–	–	100.0%	401-2

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	GRI
Parental Leave Utilization (total employees)						
Total Employees at Year End	180	183	207	228	195	401-3
Total Female	27	36	30	35	27	
Total Male	152	142	177	193	168	
Total Undisclosed Gender	1	1	0	0	0	
Return to work rate (not termed the following year)[1]	95%	95%	90%	97%	–	
Return to work rate (Female)	100%	95%	90%	96%	–	
Return to work rate (Male)	95%	94%	90%	97%	–	

1 Data Point lags by one reporting year.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	GRI
Parental Leave Utilization (total employees) (cont.)						
Retention rate (12 months after returning to work)[1]	–	–	87%	90%	–	401-3
Retention rate (Female)	–	–	81%	87%	–	
Retention rate (Male)	–	–	95%	90%	–	
Retention rate (Undisclosed)	–	–	100%	–	–	

1 Data Point lags by one reporting year.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	GRI
Occupational Health & Safety						
Total Recordable Incidence Rate (Recordable injuries × 200,000/hrs.)[1]	0.05 (0.18)	0.10 (0.21)	0.12	0.08	0.10	403-9 403-10
Combined Employee and Contractor Recordable Incidence Rate (excluding major capital projects)	0.05 (0.18)	0.10 (0.21)	0.12	0.10	0.13	
Employee Recordable Incidence Rate (excluding major capital projects)	0.05 (0.31)	0.09 (0.31)	0.11	0.10	0.15	
Contractor Recordable Incidence Rate (excluding major capital projects)	0.05 (0.06)	0.10 (0.00)	0.12	0.10	0.11	
Major Capital Projects Recordable Incidence Rate	–	–	0.18	0.03	0.08	
Fatalities	0	0	0	0	1	
Work-related Injuries (Work-related Recordable Injuries × 200,000/hrs.)[1]	9	17	29	22	41	403-9
Employee Work-related Injuries (excluding major capital projects)	4	8	10	9	14	
Contractor Work-related Injuries (excluding major capital projects)	5	9	17	11	11	
Major Capital Projects Work-related Injuries	0	0	2	2	16	
Fatalities	0	0	0	0	1	

1 TRIR is the number of recordable injuries, multiplied by 200,000, then divided by the total number of hours worked in a year. Data within parentheses indicate rates inclusive of confirmed work-related COVID-19 illnesses.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	GRI
Occupational Health & Safety (cont.)						
Work-related Ill Health (Work-related Recordable Ill Health × 200,000/hrs.)[1]	0 (23)	0 (19)	1	1	0	403-10
Employee Work-related Ill Health (excluding major capital projects)	0 (22)	0 (19)	0	0	0	
Contractor Work-related Ill Health (excluding major capital projects)	0 (1)	0	1	1	0	
Major Capital Projects Work-related Ill Health	0	0	0	0	0	
Fatalities	0	0	0	0	0	

1 TRIR is the number of recordable injuries, multiplied by 200,000, then divided by the total number of hours worked in a year. Data within parentheses indicate rates inclusive of confirmed work-related COVID-19 illnesses.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	GRI
Training						
Total employee training hours (LMS and In-Class Training)[1]	265,302	251,000	317,062	254,374	313,559	404-1
Hours of Training per Employee[1]	56.3	52.7	63.8	49.5	57.0	
Number of skills trainings provided	–	–	–	–	942	404-2
Total workforce who received regular performance and career development reviews	–	–	–	–	100%	404-3
Salaried employees with development objectives in plan	–	–	–	–	85%	

1 2020 data only includes months April through December for classroom trainings due to changes in tracking these courses. This disclosure does not include hours for any external trainings taken by employees and paid for by the company.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	GRI
U.S. Employee Diversity[1]						
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	405-1
Asian	5%	5%	6%	5%	6%	
Black or African American	9%	9%	9%	10%	9%	
Hispanic or Latino	15%	15%	16%	17%	17%	
Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0%	0%	0%	0%	<1%	
Two or More Races	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	
White	68%	66%	65%	64%	63%	

1 CPChem employees are not required to disclose information related to diversity and these figures represent the number of employees who voluntarily self-identified with one or more of the listed groups. "Manager" is defined as a supervisor of at least one employee. "Senior Leadership" is defined at a certain salary grade within the organization.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	GRI
U.S. Manager Diversity[1]						
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	405-1
Asian	5%	6%	6%	6%	6%	
Black or African American	5%	7%	7%	8%	8%	
Hispanic or Latino	10%	10%	11%	12%	12%	
Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Two or More Races	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	
White	78%	75%	71%	72%	71%	

1 CPChem employees are not required to disclose information related to diversity and these figures represent the number of employees who voluntarily self-identified with one or more of the listed groups. "Manager" is defined as a supervisor of at least one employee. "Senior Leadership" is defined at a certain salary grade within the organization.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	GRI
U.S. Senior Leadership Diversity[1]						
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	405-1
Asian	5%	6%	6%	8%	8%	
Black or African American	2%	4%	4%	5%	6%	
Hispanic or Latino	4%	6%	7%	7%	8%	
Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Two or More Races	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	
White	86%	82%	80%	77%	76%	

1 CPChem employees are not required to disclose information related to diversity and these figures represent the number of employees who voluntarily self-identified with one or more of the listed groups. "Manager" is defined as a supervisor of at least one employee. "Senior Leadership" is defined at a certain salary grade within the organization.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	GRI
Global Employee Diversity[1]						
Percent women among total employees	21%	22%	22%	20%	22%	405-1
Percent women as managers	21%	21%	22%	22%	22%	
Percent women in senior leadership	17%	18%	20%	23%	24%	

1 CPChem employees are not required to disclose information related to diversity and these figures represent the number of employees who voluntarily self-identified with one or more of the listed groups. "Manager" is defined as a supervisor of at least one employee. "Senior Leadership" is defined at a certain salary grade within the organization.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	GRI
Headcount by Generation						
Baby boomers (1946–1963) ages 61–79	19%	15%	11%	9%	8%	405-1
Generation X (1964–1978) ages 46–60	44%	44%	44%	35%	34%	
Generation Y (1979–1994) ages 30–45	34%	37%	39%	46%	47%	
Generation Z (1995 and later) ages 29 and younger	3%	4%	6%	10%	11%	

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	GRI
Volunteering						
Total employee volunteering hours	–	–	4,534	3,496	9,785	203/413

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Process Safety					
Tier 1 and Tier 2 Process Safety Event Rate[1] (events/hrs. × 200,000)	0.04	0.07	0.03	0.06	0.03
Tier 3 >10% of Tier 2 Quantity Threshold	0.38	0.37	0.36	0.27	0.33
Tier 1 Process Safety Severity Rate[2]	0.07	0.11	0.00	0.08	0.05
Industry Tier 1 PSESR per API	0.18	0.28	0.25	0.03	0.25

1 The total Tier 1 and Tier 2 events, divided by work hours, then multiplied by 200,000.

2 Tier 1 process safety events are ranked 1-4 based on severity. Tier 1 PSE Severity Rate = [(# of Level 4 ratings × 1) + (# of Level 3 ratings × 3) + (# of Level 2 ratings × 9) + (# of Level 1 ratings × 27)] / [Total Process Safety Work Hours x 200,000] where a Level 4 incident is the least significant Tier 1 event. The Tier 1 Process Safety Severity Rate for 2023 was restated from .04 to .08 due to an error that was corrected in December 2024.

Environmental Performance Data Tables

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Plastic Management					
Reported plastic releases from facilities (pounds)	0	0	0	0	0
Plastic recycled from facilities in the U.S. (millions of pounds)	31.3	28.2	31.5	32.4	32.5

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	GRI
Energy						
Energy Consumption[1] (million mmbtu)	202	200	204	211	229	302-1 302-4
Electricity	33	32	33	34	35	
Fuel (net purchased and produced)	140	139	133	138	151	
Steam (net purchased and produced)	28	29	38	38	43	

1 Energy consumption totals are reported on an equity basis and represent wholly owned operations, with the exception of Performance Pipe, and the equity stake for facilities where CPChem has only partial equity ownership, with the exception of AmSty and CPChem owned owner operations in Borger, Texas. Reported electricity consumption represents a mix of renewable and non-renewable sources. CPChem currently procures electricity from local utility grids and cogeneration facilities and does not currently procure or generate electricity directly from renewable sources, outside of those supplied to local utility grids. The compilation of our energy consumption data is consistent with the methods used by American Chemistry Council (ACC) for the ACC Energy Efficiency and Greenhouse Gas Annual Survey.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	GRI
Energy Index[1]						
Energy Index (Operations in the U.S.)	0.90	0.95	1.00	0.97	1.04	302-3
Energy Index (Operations in Europe)	0.81	0.73	0.73	0.80	0.72	
Energy Index (Operations in Singapore)	0.91	0.92	0.94	0.94	0.90	

1 Energy Index compares a facility's performance to a baseline year. A majority of our facilities use 2008 as a baseline year.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	GRI
Energy Intensity[1]						
Energy Intensity[1] (btu/lb of product)	5,306	5,547	5,561	5,378	5,703	302-3
Energy Intensity[1] (current year/average of prior 3 years)	0.98	1.03	1.04	0.98	1.04	
Energy Intensity[1] (current year/previous year)	1.02	1.05	1.00	0.97	1.06	

1 Energy intensity is reported on an operated basis and represents 100% stake for wholly owned and joint venture operations which are operated by CPChem, with the exception of Performance Pipe.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	GRI
Water						
Total Water Intake[1] (thousand mega liters)	570	581	553	574	582	303-3
Surface water	48.1	46.4	47.4	48.0	53.0	
Ground water	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	
Seawater	509.4	527.4	501.3	519.4	522.0	
Third-Party	4.3	6.1	4.0	6.3	6.0	
Total Freshwater Intake (less seawater)[1] (thousand mega liters)	53.2	53.1	51.8	54.7	59.9	
Freshwater Intake Intensity[2] (liters freshwater/kg product)	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	

1 Water intake, discharge and consumption totals are reported on an equity basis and represents wholly owned operations, inclusive of CPChem operated Owner operations at Old Ocean, Texas, and Pascagoula, Mississippi, and the equity stake for facilities where CPChem has only partial equity ownership, with the exception of AmSty and CPChem ownen Owner's operations in Borger, Texas, as well as 100% stake is reported for a CPChem-operated joint venture in Baytown, Texas, and a CPChem operated Owner's facility in Old Ocean, Texas. Total Water Consumption represents the difference between water intake and water discharge and includes water lost due to evaporation. Totals are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand mega liters.

2 Freshwater intake intensity is reported on an operated basis and represents 100% stake for wholly owned and joint venture operations which are operated by CPChem, inclusive of one CPChem operated Owner's facility in Old Ocean, Texas.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	GRI
Water (cont.)						
Total Water Intake in Areas of Extremely High Water Stress | Equity Share[2] (thousand mega liters)	–	500.55	486.39	490.79	490.58	303-3
Surface water	–	7.30	7.48	0.10	0.11	
Ground water	–	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	
Seawater	–	493.00	471.07	490.62	490.20	
Third-Party	–	0.20	0.14	0.03	0.04	
Total Freshwater Intake in Areas of Extremely High Water Stress (less seawater) | Equity Share[2] (thousand mega liters)	-	7.6	7.7	0.2	0.2	
Total Water Discharge[1] (thousand mega liters)	538	549	523	540	545	303-4
Surface water	22.4	20.9	22.3	19.6	21.0	
Ground water	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	1.0	
Seawater	514.9	525.7	499.7	518.2	521.0	
Third Party	0.9	1.8	1.5	1.6	2.0	
Total Water Discharge (less seawater)[1] (thousand mega liters)	23.4	22.9	23.4	22.0	24.0	

1 Water intake, discharge and consumption totals are reported on an equity basis and represents wholly owned operations, inclusive of CPChem operated Owner operations at Old OCean, Texas, and Pascagoula, Mississippi, and the equity stake for facilities where CPChem has only partial equity ownership, with the exception of AmSty and CPChem ownen Owner's operations in Borger, Texas, as well as 100% stake is reported for a CPChem-operated joint venture in Baytown, Texas, and a CPChem operated Owner's facility in Old Ocean, Texas. Total Water Consumption represents the difference between water intake and water discharge and includes water lost due to evaporation. Totals are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand mega liters.

2 Freshwater intake intensity is reported on an operated basis and represents 100% stake for wholly owned and joint venture operations which are operated by CPChem, inclusive of one CPChem operated Owner's facility in Old Ocean, Texas.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	GRI
Water (cont.)						
Total Water Discharge in Areas of Extremely High Water Stress | Equity Share[2] (thousand mega liters)	–	496.5	476.0	490.8	490.5	303-4
Surface water	–	4.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	
Ground water	–	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Seawater	–	491.0	469.4	489.4	488.9	
Third-Party	–	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	
Total Freshwater Discharge in Areas of Extremely High Water Stress (less seawater) | Equity Share[2] (thousand mega liters)	–	5.5	6.6	1.4	1.6	
Total Water Consumption[1] (thousand mega liters)	31.1	31.9	30.1	33.9	37.2	303-5

1 Water intake, discharge and consumption totals are reported on an equity basis and represents wholly owned operations, inclusive of CPChem operated Owner operations at Old OCean, Texas, and Pascagoula, Mississippi, and the equity stake for facilities where CPChem has only partial equity ownership, with the exception of AmSty and CPChem ownen Owner's operations in Borger, Texas, as well as 100% stake is reported for a CPChem-operated joint venture in Baytown, Texas, and a CPChem operated Owner's facility in Old Ocean, Texas. Total Water Consumption represents the difference between water intake and water discharge and includes water lost due to evaporation. Totals are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand mega liters.

2 Freshwater intake intensity is reported on an operated basis and represents 100% stake for wholly owned and joint venture operations which are operated by CPChem, inclusive of one CPChem operated Owner's facility in Old Ocean, Texas.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	GRI
Emissions						
Total Direct (Scope 1) and Indirect (Scope 2) GHG Emissions | Equity Share[1] (million tonnes of CO_2e)	9.3	9.5	9.3	9.6	9.8	305-1 305-2 305-3 305-5
Direct GHG Emissions (Scope 1)	6.9	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.3	
Indirect GHG Emissions from Electricity and Steam (Scope 2)	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	
Total Direct (Scope 1) and Indirect (Scope 2) GHG Emissions | Operated[2] (million tonnes of CO_2e)	6.4	6.5	6.1	6.2	6.7	
Direct GHG Emissions (Scope 1)	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.8	
Indirect GHG Emissions from Electricity and Steam (Scope 2)	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	
GHG Emissions Intensity[3] (MT CO_2e/MT product)	0.44	0.48	0.46	0.44	0.45	305-4
Emissions Events[4]	51	54	45	40	36	

1 GHG emissions reported on an equity basis represent wholly owned operations, inclusive of one CPChem operated Owner's facility in Old Ocean, Texas, and the equity stake for facilities where CPChem has only partial equity ownership. Totals are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand metric tons.

2 GHG emissions reported on an operated basis represent 100% stake for wholly owned and joint venture operations which are operated by CPChem, inclusive of one CPChem operated Owner's facility in Old Ocean, Texas. Totals are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand metric tons.

3 GHG Intensity is reported on an operated basis and represents 100% stake for wholly owned operations, inclusive of one CPChem operated Owner's facility at Old Ocean, Texas. GHG intensity is the ratio of the greenhouse gases emitted (MT of CO_2e) divided by the products produced (MT of product).

4 A reportable emissions event includes air, water or land releases above the Reportable Quantity, exceedance of a water discharge limit (permit and regulatory), and emissions events as defined in local regulations or permit conditions that require immediate agency reporting. Emission events count includes wholly owned operations and operations in the Middle East.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	GRI
Emissions (cont.)						
Total Criteria Pollutant Emissions[5] (thousand metric tons)	10.10	10.61	11.54	11.64	11.78	305-7
PM	0.58	0.58	0.54	0.55	0.59	
SO_2	0.55	0.68	1.14	0.65	0.65	
NO_x	3.86	3.80	4.00	4.27	4.42	
CO	2.53	2.80	3.23	3.66	3.66	
VOC	2.58	2.75	2.63	2.50	2.47	
Criteria Pollutant Emissions Intensity[6] (metric tons/thousand metric tons product)	0.52	0.56	0.59	0.56	0.52	

5 Air emissions data is reported on an equity basis and represents 100% stake reported for wholly owned operations, with the exception of Performance Pipe and inclusive of one CPChem operated Owner's facility at Old Ocean, Texas and one CPChem-operated joint venture in Baytown, Texas, and the equity stake for facilities where CPChem has only partial equity ownership, with the exception of AmSty and owner operations in Pascagoula, Mississippi.

6 Air emissions intensity data is reported on an operated basis and represents 100% stake for wholly owned operations, with the exception of Performance Pipe and inclusive of one CPChem operated Owner's facility at Old Ocean, Texas.

	2022	2023	2024	GRI
Waste[1]				
Hazardous[2] **(thousand metric tonnes)**	26.51	32.78	30.06	306-3 306-4 306-5
Waste directed to disposal	24.90	30.96	29.11	
Onsite	12.63	12.68	12.26	
Offsite	12.28	18.28	16.85	
Waste diverted from disposal	1.61	1.82	0.95	
Onsite	0.06	0.00	0.00	
Offsite	1.55	1.82	0.95	
Non-hazardous (thousand metric tonnes)	161.04	117.67	117.60	
Waste directed to disposal	130.55	70.90	64.23	
Onsite	38.76	15.78	27.95	
Offsite	91.79	55.12	36.28	
Waste diverted from disposal	30.49	46.77	53.37	
Onsite	0.01	0.01	0.03	
Offsite	30.48	46.76	53.34	
Other Material (thousand metric tonnes)	4.26	1.34	0.04	
Waste directed to disposal	0.00	0.00	0.04	
Onsite	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Offsite	0.00	0.00	0.04	
Waste diverted from disposal	4.26	1.34	0.00	
Onsite	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Offsite	4.26	1.34	0.00	

1 Waste totals are reported on an equity basis and represents wholly owned operations and the equity stake for facilities where CPChem has only partial equity ownership, with the exception of AmSty and CPChem owned Owner's operations in Pascagoula, Mississippi and Borger, Texas, as well as a 100% stake reported for a CPChem operated joint venture in Baytown, Texas, and CPChem operated Owner's facility in Old Ocean, Texas. Data for years prior to 2022 was not included due to amendments in CPChem's waste data collection to include onsite waste management, treatment and disposal, as well as recycled, recovered, universal and other wastes. Waste directed to disposal includes landfill, incineration, energy recovery and other treatment methods. Waste diverted from disposal includes materials recovery.

2 Hazardous waste data represents waste deemed hazardous by region specific definitions.

	2022	2023	2024	GRI
Waste[1] (cont.)				
Universal Waste (thousand metric tonnes)	0.05	0.13	0.20	306-3 306-4 306-5
Waste directed to disposal	0.05	0.11	0.12	
Onsite	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Offsite	0.05	0.11	0.12	
Waste diverted from disposal	0.01	0.02	0.09	
Onsite	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Offsite	0.01	0.02	0.09	

1 Waste totals are reported on an equity basis and represents wholly owned operations and the equity stake for facilities where CPChem has only partial equity ownership, with the exception of AmSty and CPChem owned Owner's operations in Pascagoula, Mississippi and Borger, Texas, as well as a 100% stake reported for a CPChem operated joint venture in Baytown, Texas, and CPChem operated Owner's facility in Old Ocean, Texas. Data for years prior to 2022 was not included due to amendments in CPChem's waste data collection to include onsite waste management, treatment and disposal, as well as recycled, recovered, universal and other wastes. Waste directed to disposal includes landfill, incineration, energy recovery and other treatment methods. Waste diverted from disposal includes materials recovery.

	2022	2023	2024	GRI
Waste Disposal Method				
Energy Recovery	3%	2%	4%	306-3 306-4 306-5
Hazardous	–	2.8	6.0	
Non-hazardous	–	0.0	0.1	
Universal Waste	–	0.0	0.0	
Other	–	0.0	0.0	
Incineration	30%	11%	12%	
Hazardous	–	16.1	17.6	
Non-hazardous	–	0.0	0.1	
Universal Waste	–	0.0	0.0	
Other	–	0.0	0.0	

	2022	2023	2024	GRI
Waste Disposal Method (cont.)				
Incineration with Energy Recovery	–	1%	2%	306-3 306-4 306-5
Hazardous	–	2.1	2.4	
Non-hazardous	–	0.0	0.0	
Universal Waste	–	0.0	0.0	
Other	–	0.0	0.0	
Landfill	44%	30%	20%	
Hazardous	–	1.1	1.4	
Non-hazardous	–	44.6	27.9	
Universal Waste	–	0.1	0.0	
Other	–	0.0	0.1	
Deepwell	–	18%	23%	
Hazardous	–	2.7	0.1	
Non-hazardous	–	25.1	33.8	
Universal Waste	–	0.0	0.0	
Other	–	0.0	0.0	
Other Treatment	4%	5%	2%	
Hazardous	–	6.2	0.9	
Non-hazardous	–	1.2	1.9	
Universal Waste	–	0.0	0.0	
Other	–	0.0	0.0	
Materials Recovery	19%	33%	37%	
Hazardous	–	1.8	0.9	
Non-hazardous	–	46.8	53.4	
Universal Waste	–	1.3	0.0	
Other	–	0.0	0.0	

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024[2]	GRI
Environmental Compliance[1]						
Total Fines	9	11	7	2	1	2-27
Total Amount	$210,829	$621,048	$3,572,093	$11,310	$10,000	

1 The information presented in the table reflects all environmental non-compliance for which a penalty was assessed in the reporting year. Dollars do not directly reflect prior years' performance due to the variability and timing in how penalties are processed. The total amount of fines paid in 2022 related to environmental compliance includes a $3.4MM penalty associated with a settlement between three CPChem facilities in Texas and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as part of EPA's flaring initiative.

2 Penalty paid to the U.S. Department of Transportation's Federal Railroad Administration.

Financial Performance Data Tables

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Financial Performance[1]						
Annual Sales and Other Operating Revenues	8,407	14,104	14,180	11,560	12,105	2-6
Total Liabilities[2]	4,774	5,014	5,087	5,026	5,021	
Total Members' Equity	12,252	12,763	13,569	14,683	15,638	
Net Income	1,260	3,684	1,662	1,173	1,726	
Current Assets	2,816	3,381	3,472	3,284	3,506	
Total Assets	17,026	17,777	18,656	19,709	20,659	
Current Liabilities[3]	1,394	1,854	2,146	1,757	2,270	
Debt-to-Capital Ratio	16%	16%	15%	14%	14%	201-1
Total Revenues & Other Income[4]	8,266	14,403	14,247	11,372	11,901	
Capital Spend	525	726	1,534	1,948	1,615	
Community Investment	7	6	6	6	7	

1 Reported in millions of dollars

2 2023 number is restated from 5,025 due to rounding adjustments.

3 2021 number is restated from 1,853 due to rounding adjustments. Some short-term debt was included in the 2022 value stated, descriptor of "Excluding Debt" has been removed from this metric.

4 2022 number is restated from 14,274 due to a transcription error.

Additional disclaimers:

Carbon Pricing Risks – A central theme in future climate scenarios is the institutionalization of a carbon price, varying by region. Under the IEA SDS and NZE scenarios, carbon pricing is expected to be implemented in CPChem operating regions. Carbon prices in the scenarios range from $120–$130 per metric ton in 2030, ramping up to $200–$250 per metric ton in 2050. Based on emissions from industry today, this would represent a significant increase in direct cost to companies, including CPChem. CPChem's operated Scope 1 emissions in 2021 were 4.7 million metric tons. Our MACC process is an institutionalized program that is one avenue used to limit the exposure of CPChem to carbon pricing risks by incorporating carbon pricing into emission-reduction project funding decisions. Other processes to proactively limit carbon price exposure risk are detailed throughout this report.

Energy Pricing Risks – The IEA's SDS and NZE scenarios model crude oil and natural gas prices significantly declining from now through 2050. CPChem's variable costs are reliant on ethane prices, which are dependent on natural gas prices. Global polyethylene prices are dependent on Asian naphtha cash costs, which trend with crude prices. Together, these moving prices affect the overall polyethylene chain margin. CPChem considers the impacts of these prices for the IEA scenarios as well as for internally generated scenarios on our overall margins to assess the risk to our business in various scenarios. Our strategy considers results from scenario analysis and aims to mitigate risks of plausible scenarios, including, but not limited to, our efforts to diversify feedstocks.

Exposure to Physical Risks – According to the analysis, most of CPChem's physical risk results from acute exposure to hurricanes and associated flooding at high-value assets in the U.S. Gulf Coast region, as they are associated with higher asset-damage levels and longer business interruption during extreme weather events. In the RCP 7 scenario[1], hurricanes are not expected to increase in frequency[2] but are expected to have higher wind speeds and longer interruption times due to heavier rainfall leading to an increase in potential annualized impact compared to our baseline risk. However, most sites with current flood risk actually see projections for lower inundation levels leading to a reduction in potential annualized impact in a high global warming scenario compared to our baseline risk. Additional chronic physical risks include extreme heat and water stress, which are both modeled to increase from baseline in a high-global warming scenario. Extreme heat conditions are modeled[3] to occur at several CPChem sites.

Materiality – This report contains references to materiality. Use of said term, and inclusion of any topic, information or data in this report, does not correspond to the concept of materiality used in securities laws and disclosures required by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

1 RCP 7 is aligned with TCFD's recommendation to "stress test" a portfolio of assets for "business as usual" temperature change conditions that represent little effort to mitigate against the physical impacts of climate change. Under RCP 7, chronic risks from extreme heat and water stress begin to take effect, and risks from coastal flooding and hurricanes increase in magnitude.

2 Projections from Knutson et all 2020 (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration).

3 Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 6 (World Climate Research Programme).

Global Reporting Initiative Index