

Western Midstream Partners, LP
Note on Methodology for Scope 1 and Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions and Workplace Safety and Health for
the year ended December 31, 2025

Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG Emissions and Workplace Safety and Health and accompanying notes for the year ended December 31, 2025

Statement of Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG Emissions for the Year Ended December 31, 2025

GHG Emissions	2025
Total Scope 1 GHG emissions (MmT CO ₂ e) ¹	5.52
Total Scope 2 GHG emissions (location-based) (MmT CO ₂ e) ¹	1.34
Total Scope 1 + Scope 2 GHG emissions (MmT CO ₂ e) ¹	6.86
GHG Emissions Intensities	2025
Total Scope 1 GHG emissions intensity (mT CO ₂ e/MMSCF) ^{1,2}	1.70
Total Scope 1 gathering and boosting GHG emissions intensity (mT CO ₂ e/MMSCF) ^{1,2}	2.11
Total Scope 1 natural gas processing GHG emissions intensity (mT CO ₂ e/MMSCF) ^{1,2}	1.13
Total Scope 1 + scope 2 GHG emissions intensity (mT CO ₂ e/thousand BOE) ^{1,3}	9.37

See notes 1, 2, and 3 below for basis of preparation, boundaries and calculation methodologies used.

Footnotes

1. MmT CO₂e is million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent and mT CO₂e is metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.
2. MMSCF is million standard cubic feet of natural gas throughput.
3. BOE is barrels of oil equivalent of oil and natural gas throughput.

Statement of Workplace Safety and Health for the Year Ended December 31, 2025

Workplace Safety and Health	2025
Total recordable incident rate (TRIR)—Employees	0.86
Total recordable incident rate (TRIR)—Contractors	0.26
Total recordable incident rate (TRIR) for major growth projects—Contractors	0.00
Days away, restricted or transferred (DART)—Employees	0.61
Days away, restricted or transferred (DART)—Contractors	0.09
Days away, restricted or transferred (DART) for major growth projects—Contractors	0.00
Lost time incident rate (LTIR)—Employees	0.43
Lost time incident rate (LTIR)—Contractors	0.04
Lost time incident rate (LTIR) for major growth projects—Contractors	0.00
Fatalities—employees	0
Fatalities—contractors	0

See notes 1 and 5-8 below for basis of preparation, boundaries and calculation methodologies used.

Notes on Methodology for Scope 1 and 2 GHG Emissions and Workplace Safety and Health for the year ended December 31, 2025

Note 1: Entity

The reporting entity for GHG emissions and workplace safety and health is Western Midstream Partners, LP (Western Midstream or WES or the Partnership). WES is a publicly traded, master limited partnership formed to develop, acquire, own, and operate midstream assets. We are engaged in the business of gathering, compressing, treating, processing, and transporting natural gas; gathering, stabilizing and transporting condensate, natural gas liquids (NGLs) and crude oil; and gathering, transporting, recycling, treating and disposing of produced water for our customers. WES' operations include gathering systems, processing and treating facilities, and pipelines located primarily with midstream assets located in Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming.

Note 2: Basis of Preparation

Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG Emissions and Workplace Safety and Health have been prepared for the year ended December 31, 2025. The Partnership's criteria for each data metric reported is listed below.

Data Metric	Management Determined Criteria
Total Scope 1 GHG emissions	Management has prepared this data metric following the guidance in GRI 305-1 a, b, e, f, g.
Total Scope 2 GHG emissions (location-based)	Management has prepared this data metric following the guidance in GRI 305-2 a, c, e, f.
Total Scope 1 GHG emissions intensity Total Scope 1 gathering and boosting GHG emissions intensity Total Scope 1 natural gas processing GHG emissions intensity	Management has prepared these data metrics following the guidance in GRI 305-4 a, b, c, d.
Total Scope 1 + Scope 2 GHG emissions intensity	Management has prepared this data metric following the guidance in GRI 305-4 a, b, c, d and GRI 305-2 a, c, e, f.
Total recordable incident rate	See notes 5, 6 and 7.
Days away, restricted or transferred	See notes 5, 6 and 7.
Lost Time incident rate	See notes 5, 6 and 7.
Fatalities	See notes 5 and 8.

Measurement Uncertainties

GHG emissions quantification is unavoidably subject to significant inherent limitations because of incomplete scientific knowledge used to determine emission factors and limitations inherent in the nature and methods used for determining emissions data. The selection by management of different but acceptable measurement techniques could have resulted in materially different GHG emissions being reported. Additionally, there are measurement uncertainties resulting from inherent limitations in the nature and methods used to determine data for purposes of calculating workplace safety and health metrics, such as the reliance on individuals to report incidents and the identification of new facts and circumstances during investigations of reported incidents. The methodologies are described within this document for workplace safety and health metrics.

GHG Emissions

Note 3: Organizational and Operational Boundaries

WES uses a financial control approach to set the organizational reporting boundary for GHG emissions inventory reporting.

WES's operational boundary for GHG emissions includes three of the seven greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O). The remaining four Kyoto Protocol gases — hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃) — are not material to WES's operations. Scope 1 emissions comprise emissions from sources that are owned and controlled by WES, including all leased compressors and engines and other material sources of emissions from leased equipment. Scope 2 emissions comprise emissions from the generation of electricity purchased from outside of our organizational boundary.

Sources included in the operational boundary are defined in the table below.

Emissions Type	Emissions Source
Scope 1	- Emissions estimated in alignment with methodologies under the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP), including from stationary combustion units, acid gas removal units, GHGRP-covered vented sources, flared sources, and fugitive sources - Non-GHGRP-covered venting including engine methane emissions - Fleet vehicle fuel combustion
Scope 2	Purchased electricity

Note 4: Data Calculation Methodology

All carbon dioxide equivalent emissions are calculated using the 100-year Global Warming Potentials from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fifth Assessment Report (AR-5).

Scope 1 GHG Emissions

Total scope 1 GHG emissions are calculated using activity data (e.g., fuel consumption and fuel flow data from meters, gas composition, operational data, run-time hours, and measured emissions from meters) and engineering estimates for venting. Emissions factors and calculation methodologies aligned with US EPA GHGRP 40 CFR Part 98 Subparts C and W, are used. Estimated methane emissions use stack test results, engine specifications from the manufacturer, and operational measurement data. Fleet vehicle emissions are calculated using emissions factors from the US EPA 2025 Emission Factors Hub.

Scope 2 GHG Emissions

WES quantifies and reports Scope 2 emissions from purchased electricity using the location-based method. Scope 2 emissions are calculated based on electricity usage from utility invoices and using EPA e-GRID emission factors based on electricity usage location from the EPA eGRID 2023 (rev 2) table 1 dated June 12, 2025. Scope 2 data includes electricity consumption only. WES does not purchase steam and purchased heat is used only in offices and is not a material source of emissions.

GHG Emissions Intensities

Total Scope 1 GHG emissions intensity metric is calculated as total Scope 1 GHG emissions in metric tons (mT) CO₂e divided by million standard cubic feet (MMSCF) of natural gas throughput received and reported to US EPA GHGRP. Total natural gas throughput received is the sum of gathering and boosting throughput received and gas processing throughput received as described below.

Total Scope 1 gathering and boosting GHG emissions intensity comprises only gathering and boosting emissions and throughput. Gathering and boosting is defined using the definition of onshore petroleum and natural gas gathering and boosting in US EPA GHGRP standard 40 CFR 98.230(a)(9) (see Chapter I, Subchapter C, Part 98, Subpart W).

Total Scope 1 natural gas processing GHG emissions intensity comprises only natural gas processing emissions and throughput. Natural gas processing is defined using the definition of onshore natural gas processing in US EPA GHGRP standard 40 CFR 98.230(a)(3) (see Chapter I, Subchapter C, Part 98, Subpart W).

Total Scope 1 + Scope 2 GHG emissions intensity is calculated as total Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions divided by throughput received of oil and natural gas in thousand barrels of oil equivalent (BOE). For liquid products, throughput is the volume of products received to an end point. All energy throughputs are converted to BOE as defined by the United States Internal Revenue Service (5.8×10^6) BTU of fuel is equal to a single BOE, using a heating value of 1,026 btu/scf, and reported in thousands of BOE.

Workplace Safety and Health

Note 5: Definitions

In our safety data “employees” is defined as full-time, part-time, and temporary employees. We define “contractors” for purposes of our workplace safety programs and associated framework as service providers. WES defines “major growth projects” as engineering and construction projects with spend over \$3.5 million.

Note 6: Calculation for TRIR, DART, and LTIR

TRIR, DART and LTIR for employees are calculated as the number of employee incidents, multiplied by 200,000, divided by the number of hours worked by employees during the year. The 200,000 multiplier represents the equivalent number of incidents per 100 full-time employees working 40 hours per week for 50 weeks a year (i.e., 2,000 hours per employee). TRIR, DART, and LTIR for contractors are calculated as the number of contractor incidents, multiplied by 200,000, divided by the number of hours worked by contractors during the year.

Note 7: Definitions of Recordable incidents, Lost Time incidents and Days away, restricted or transferred incidents

Recordable incidents, lost time and days away, restricted or transferred are defined following guidance from the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standard U.S. 29 CFR 1904.7 General Recording Criteria (OSHA standard). Recordable incidents are workplace incidents or injuries resulting in any of the following: death, days away from work, restricted work or transfer to another job, medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness. Lost Time incidents are workplace recordable incidents that resulted in one or more days away from work after the incident. Restricted or transferred incidents are workplace recordable incidents where there were one or more lost days or one or more restricted days, or that resulted in an employee transferring to a different job within the company.

Note 8: Definition of Fatalities

Fatalities are determined following the guidance in the OSHA Standard and are defined as a workplace injury or illness that results in death.