



EQT Corporation

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☒ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☒ USD

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

We are EQT Corporation (NYSE: EQT), America's premier natural gas company with operations focused in the Appalachian Basin, one of the lowest methane-intensive basins in the world. As the leading natural gas company in the United States, we are focused on unleashing American energy dominance. Our mission is to deliver affordable, reliable and cleaner energy to the world. We spend every day thinking about how to make that energy even better, optimizing our operations to maximize the value of every molecule we produce. We approach this responsibility the same way we run our business — by focusing on performance in the field, empowering our people who make everything possible and relentlessly innovating how we operate. Our dedication to the safety of our employees, contractors, and communities, as well as to the reduction of our overall environmental footprint, remains a priority for our operations. Our core values — Trust, Teamwork, Heart, and Evolution — guide our actions and shape the way we engage with our stakeholders each day. As one of the largest producers of natural gas in the United States, we are committed to evolving energy and strengthening the critical role that natural gas plays in the future energy mix, both domestically and abroad. We aim to maximize the value derived from our assets while we minimize the environmental impact of our operations through technological innovation. We strive to improve the way we perform, maintain a rewarding and collaborative workplace, and actively engage with landowners and the communities where we operate and where our employees live and work. Furthermore, we aim to push the boundaries of operational performance and leverage innovative technology and human capital to execute our combo-development strategy — leading to a step-change in operational efficiency. Our operational strategy focuses on the successful execution of combo-development projects, which involves the development of several multi-well pads in tandem. Combo-development generates value across all levels of the reserves

development process by maximizing operational and capital efficiencies; however, the benefits of combo-development extend beyond financial gains to include environmental and social interests. Combo-development, when compared to similar production from non-combo-development operations, translates into fewer trucks on the road, decreased fuel usage, shorter periods of noise pollution, more efficient utilization of resources, fewer areas impacted by midstream pipeline construction and shortened duration of site operations, all of which fosters a greater focus on safety, environmental protection and social responsibility. We have developed an integrated sustainability program that interplays with our combo-development-driven operational strategy. Core tenets of our sustainability program include investing in technology and human capital; improving data collection, analysis, and reporting; and engaging with stakeholders to understand, and align our actions with, their needs and expectations. We are dedicated to evolving energy and enhancing the critical role that natural gas plays in the future energy mix, both domestically and internationally, while simultaneously addressing energy security and affordability.

[Fixed row]

(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

12/31/2025

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select from:

☒ 1 year

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

Select from:

☒ 1 year

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

Select from:

☒ 1 year

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

8644211000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

(1.5.1) Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.5.2) How does your reporting boundary differ to that used in your financial statement?

This questionnaire provides a comprehensive overview of EQT's sustainability performance from January 1 through December 31, 2025. It reflects our enterprise-wide activities and provides transparent, data-driven insight into how we operate, where we are focused and the progress we are making. The data presented in this questionnaire is based on an operational control approach. Metrics include all assets operated by EQT during the reporting period, unless otherwise specified. This approach aligns with how we manage performance across our operations and supports consistent reporting. EQT operates certain joint venture for which we own only a portion of the assets. The financial reporting for these joint venture assets is based on our equity interest in these assets. While the reporting boundaries may slightly differ, we feel it is more transparent to report 100% of the emissions for the assets we operate even if we do not own 100% of the interest in such assets.

[Fixed row]

(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?

Select from:

☒ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

EQT

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(1.19) In which part of the oil and gas value chain does your organization operate?

Oil and gas value chain

☒ Midstream

☒ Upstream

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

We leverage our digital work environment to track and maintain our relationships with our Tier 1 suppliers. We utilize dashboards within our digital work environment to track various supply chain metrics, including supplier details, services provided to EQT and service area, our total spend with suppliers, our total spend with diverse service providers, supplier safety incidents, and supplier safety training and compliance with the EQT Corporation Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. We utilize these metrics to identify targeted supplier outreach opportunities and to better align our supply chain with our current and planned operations schedule. We also integrate supplier diversity goals within our standard procurement practices to inform a wide-reaching, competitive, and data-driven approach to awarding business.
[Fixed row]

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)

2

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

We publicly publish annual guidance, typically in February each year, with our expected capital expenditures, production volumes and resource counts for the upcoming year. We also maintain an annual cash incentive program for our employees (including our executive officers), which we refer to as our Short-Term Incentive Plan (STIP). Annual STIP awards are designed to link annual cash incentive opportunities to the achievement of certain financial, operational, and environmental, health and safety (EHS) performance measures set annually by the Management Development and Compensation Committee (the Compensation Committee) of our Board of Directors (the Board).

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

In addition to our STIP, executives and employees participate the Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP), which provides equity-based compensation in the form of restricted share units and, in the case of executives and other senior management, through our Incentive Performance Share Unit Program (IPSUP). The Compensation Committee incorporated our 2025 net-zero goal into the 2022 IPSUP by including a performance payout modifier that links a portion of participant payout opportunity to both (i) achieving our goal of net-zero GHG emissions by 2025 and (ii) how net-zero is achieved. This payout modifier was intended to reduce executive incentive compensation if our net-zero goal was either not achieved by 2025 or if it was achieved through purchasing carbon credits beyond a threshold set by the Compensation Committee. We successfully achieved our 2025 net-zero goal pursuant to the parameters set forth in the 2022 IPSUP, which resulted in award payouts made in March 2025. Additionally, the natural gas reserves reported in our public reports are classified into different categories depending on whether we believe we will develop them within five years. Accordingly, our drilling and operations schedule is typically mapped-out five years into the future.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

15

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

Natural gas development and production is heavily dependent on new and developing technologies, as well as being susceptible to the constantly evolving regulatory landscape. Because technologies and regulations applicable to our operations are frequently evolving, it is difficult for us to plan, with any degree of certainty, beyond a 15-year timespan. For this reason, we primarily focus our planning within five-year increments, with long-term planning in the range of six to fifteen years.

[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(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?
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ Both risks and opportunities	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific
- ☒ Local
- ☒ Sub-national
- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Other international methodologies and standards, please specify :Oil & Gas Methane Partnership 2.0 (OGMP 2.0)

Other

- ☑ External consultants
- ☑ Internal company methods
- ☑ Materiality assessment
- ☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☑ Heat wave
- ☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)
- ☑ Landslide
- ☑ Cold wave/frost
- ☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical

- ☑ Soil erosion
- ☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- ☑ Temperature variability
- ☑ Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability
- ☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
- ☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- ☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

Policy

- ☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
- ☑ Changes to national legislation
- ☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
- ☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies
- ☑ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes

Market

- ☑ Changing customer behavior

- ☒ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- ☒ Uncertainty in market signals
- ☒ Other market risk, please specify :Uncertain price of natural gas

Reputation

- ☒ Impact on human health
- ☒ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
- ☒ Stigmatization of sector
- ☒ Other reputation risk, please specify :Negative public perception

Technology

- ☒ Lack of access to data or monitoring systems
- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to sanctions and litigation
- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ NGOs | ☒ Regulators |
| ☒ Customers | ☒ Local communities |
| ☒ Employees | ☒ Water utilities at a local level |
| ☒ Investors | ☒ Other water users at the basin/catchment level |
| ☒ Suppliers | |

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Our Board of Directors provides oversight of climate and water-related risks throughout our value chain according to our Enterprise Risk Management process. Our Enterprise Risk Committee is chaired by our Chief Legal and Policy Officer and includes members of senior management. This group serves as the primary forum for risk management oversight. We use the COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework to identify, score and weight corporate-level risks. Annually, senior leadership participates in a comprehensive review process to identify our most significant enterprise risks which we classify as "Tier 1." This is a quantitative and qualitative assessment of a risk's likelihood and potential impact on our business. For every Tier 1 risk, we assign an Executive Risk Owner and develop a Risk Card outlining key risk drivers and specific risk mitigants identified to manage and mitigate the risk. These results are presented to our Board of Directors annually as part of the Board's oversight of our risk management. In addition, the Enterprise Risk Committee reviews a summary of key risk indicator metrics for Tier 1 risks at least quarterly to evaluate trends in overall risk exposure. Our Enterprise Risk Committee also conducts periodic follow-up assessments to evaluate the current state of risks and identify new or more effective mitigation measures. New and emerging risks are monitored and escalated to the level of a Tier 1 enterprise risk as needed. Management performs an annual review of our major (substantive) climate and water-related risks and presents the major risks to our Board. The outcomes of the risk assessment are discussed with management and delegated to appropriate Board committees to determine any additional actions to address the risks. The Audit Committee of the Board reviews our major risk exposures and key processes that have been implemented to monitor and control potential exposures. The Board also considers stakeholder feedback in its decision-making process. Our operations teams use financial models and commodity forecasting to assess the impact of our identified risks. For climate change specifically, we consider risk to our business, including water accessibility for our operations and shifting demand for natural gas, renewables, and other energy sources. We assess and manage sustainability risks at all levels of leadership - from the entire Board, to Board-level committees, to the Chief Executive Officer and other members of senior management. For example, the Board reviews potential transitional opportunities, such as opportunities to access new markets as a result of regulations that limit coal for electricity production, and physical risks, such as freezing rain and blizzards, which could impede our production of natural gas. Regarding corporate oversight, the primary responsibility for identification and management of climate-related risks has been delegated to our ESG Committee. Our current permit processes include all water withdrawals and discharges. For freshwater sources, terrain, wetlands, and streams are assessed. Through water withdrawal processes and permitting, we proactively work with regulatory agencies at both the federal and local levels, as well as utilities, to ensure water needs are met for all water customers. Additionally, most of our freshwater withdrawals are from large water sources, such as the Allegheny River.

[Add row]

(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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Our Management identifies, assesses, and responds to intersections of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities throughout our value chain with the assistance of Enterprise Risk Management. We consider risks, impacts, dependencies, and opportunities interchangeably within the business decisions we make. For example, we have identified that changing market forces and customer preferences have increased demand for low carbon fuels. This simultaneously

provides our organization risk and opportunity. To respond to this, we have entered into projects aimed at differentiating our produced gas from the broader market by obtaining independent certification that our production is aligned with rigorous environmental performance standards. Beginning in November 2021, we obtained certification for a significant portion of our natural gas upstream operations under Equitable Origin's EO100™ Standard for Responsible Energy Development which focuses on ESG performance, and the MiQ Standard which assesses the methane and carbon emissions intensity. In 2025, Responsible Energy Solutions, an approved independent assessor for both standards, evaluated our performance at more than 200 well pads in Greene and Washington counties, Pennsylvania. This operating area accounted for approximately 3.7 Bcf per day of our production in 2025. On November 30, 2025, we completed our re-verification of our upstream operations in Greene and Washington counties and improved our score to an "A" under the EO100™ Standard. As part of our annual recertification, MiQ calculated the methane intensity for our covered operations at 0.014% for the 2025 certification period. This intensity is calculated in accordance with the Natural Gas Sustainability Initiative Protocol, factoring in total methane emissions, gross gas production, natural gas composition and natural gas heating values. Based on this performance, we attained an "A" rating for both our methane intensity (for producers with a methane intensity of 0.05% and below) and our overall 2025 MiQ certification. In 2025, we also maintained our OGMP 2.0 membership, an initiative led by the United Nations Environment Programme that aims to monitor and mitigate methane emissions globally. OGMP 2.0 requires members to disclose reduction targets and submit comprehensive, measurement-based reports for both operated and non-operated assets. For the fourth consecutive year, EQT maintained an OGMP 2.0 "Gold Standard" rating, the highest reporting level under the initiative. To achieve this, we attained a Level 4 and Level 5 reporting status, which requires source-level quantification across our inventory. This recognition confirms our ambitious reduction targets and our advanced commitment to accurately measuring and reporting company-specific methane emissions.

[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified priority locations

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

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☒ Other sensitive location, please specify :Leased and owned acreage in legally protected areas

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☒ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

- ☒ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

We use U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Geological Survey data to identify, on an annual basis, protected wetlands and land areas of high biodiversity within our areas of operation. Source: <https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/State-Downloads.htm>; and <https://www.usgs.gov/>.

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

EQT_Priority_Sites_2025 Sustainability Report.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ Capital expenditures

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

100000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Frequency of effect occurring

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

For purposes of this report, we define substantive financial impact as an event which, if it occurred, would result in a capital expenditure increase to EQT of \$100 million dollars or more, and we define substantive strategic impact as an event which, if it occurred, would curtail, substantially delay or cancel our current and/or future strategic business plans and decision making. The following are quantifiable indicator(s) of risks that could pose a substantive financial impact and/or a strategic impact on our business: Weather conditions and seasonal trends; Domestic and foreign supply of and demand for natural gas (including liquefied natural gas (LNG), natural gas liquids (NGLs) and oil; Prevailing prices on local price indexes in the areas in which we operate and expectations about future commodity prices; National and worldwide economic and political conditions; New and competing exploratory finds of natural gas, NGLs and oil; Changes in U.S. exports of natural gas, NGLs and oil; The effect of energy conservation efforts; The price, availability and acceptance of alternative fuels; Increased consumer demand for alternatives to natural gas; The availability, proximity, capacity and cost of pipelines, other transportation facilities, and gathering, processing and storage facilities and other factors that result in differentials to benchmark prices; Technological advances affecting energy consumption and production; The actions of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries; The level and effect of trading in commodity futures markets, including commodity price speculators and others; The cost of exploring for, developing, producing and transporting natural gas, NGLs and oil; Risks associated with drilling, completion, production, transmission and storage hydrocarbon operations; Operational risks and hazards incidental to the gathering, transmission and storage of natural gas as well as unforeseen interruptions; Domestic, local, and foreign governmental regulations, tariffs, and taxes, including environmental and climate change regulation; and Access to and cost of capital.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Sales Volume

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Frequency of effect occurring

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We consider any opportunity which has the potential to increase our sales volume by at least 5%-10% to be substantive. This applies to opportunities within new and current markets.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

100000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Frequency of effect occurring

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

For purposes of this report, we define substantive financial impact as an event which, if it occurred, would result in EBITDA decreasing \$100 million dollars or more, and we define substantive strategic impact as an event which, if it occurred, would curtail, substantially delay or cancel our current and/or future strategic business plans and decision making. The following are quantifiable indicator(s) of risks that could pose a substantive financial impact and/or a strategic impact on our business: Weather conditions and seasonal trends; Domestic and foreign supply of and demand for natural gas (including LNG), NGLs and oil; Prevailing prices on local price indexes in the areas in which we operate and expectations about future commodity prices; National and worldwide economic and political conditions; New and competing exploratory finds of natural gas, NGLs and oil; Changes in U.S. exports of natural gas, NGLs and oil; The effect of energy conservation efforts; The price, availability and acceptance of alternative fuels; Increased consumer demand for alternatives to natural gas; The availability, proximity, capacity and cost of pipelines, other transportation facilities, and gathering, processing and storage facilities and other factors that result in differentials to benchmark prices; Technological advances affecting energy consumption and production; The actions of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries; The level and effect of trading in commodity futures markets, including commodity price speculators and others; The cost of exploring for, developing, producing and transporting natural gas, NGLs and oil; Risks associated with drilling, completion, production, transmission and storage hydrocarbon operations; Operational risks and hazards incidental to the

gathering, transmission and storage of natural gas as well as unforeseen interruptions; Domestic, local, and foreign governmental regulations, tariffs, and taxes, including environmental and climate change regulation; and Access to and cost of capital.

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☒ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) Details of policies and processes in place to identify and classify potential water pollutants

We have an established pre-drill sampling program which complies with all operating state regulations. The program includes pre-drill water sampling of private water supplies (including wells, springs, ponds, and streams) near our gas well vertical borehole locations that are analyzed for a targeted list of parameters. We also comply with guidance recommended by the Marcellus Shale Coalition “Recommended Practices - Pre-Drill Water Supply Surveys”. We collect at least one set of pre-drill water samples prior to earth disturbance at the proposed well pad location in order to document existing water quality conditions. A second set of samples may be also collected in certain situations. We comply with statewide health limits and the indicator we use to identify pollutants is an exceedance of any of the constituents within the statewide health standards. For example, in Pennsylvania, pre-drill water samples must not exceed 0.010 mg/l Arsenic. Please note that due to character limit constraints, we are unable to provide the sampling limits of all relevant constituents. These are publicly available in statewide health standards. We are a charter registrant of FracFocus.org and publicly disclose all the chemicals used in our hydraulically fractured wells and regularly update such disclosures.

[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- ☒ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

We publicly disclose, via FracFocus.org, all the chemicals used in our hydraulically fractured wells and regularly update such disclosures. Please refer to our well entries on FracFocus.org for a full list of chemicals used in our hydraulic fracturing fluid at each of our wells and a description of each chemical used. Through the production of natural gas, we generate produced water that has inorganic salts (inorganic pollutant). These salts are nonbiodegradable and persist in the surrounding environment. Potential impacts from salt can contaminate drinking water, endanger aquatic wildlife and their habitats, or increase soil erosion by limiting the growth of nearby plants.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- ☒ Resource recovery
- ☒ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ☒ Water recycling
- ☒ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

- ☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits
- ☒ % of wastewater reused or recycled, please specify :95%

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

i. Our procedures manage the risks of potential impacts as follows: a. Upgrading of process equipment/methods: We design our wells with multiple layers of steel casing and cement, a process known as triple casing, to isolate freshwater zones from the wellbore. These engineered barriers prevent chemical migration and maintain the integrity of regional groundwater. b. Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage: We perform pressure testing and cement evaluations, which we

submit to state regulators. c. Beyond compliance: We do not use diesel additives in our fracturing fluids and continuously explore alternative formulations where feasible to optimize and reduce the amount of chemicals used. d. Accidents: Our Emergency Response Plan contains our procedures for accident prevention, preparedness, and response of which all our employees are trained before they can perform work. e. Resource recovery and water recycling: By recovering and recycling produced water, we reduce the amount of chemicals that can pollute groundwater. ii. We measure the success of the above procedures through a reduction in the use of adverse chemicals, reduced leaks and integrity failures, and our ability to quickly and effectively mitigate the impact of any spills or leaks that may occur.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- ☒ Other synthetic organic compounds

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

We publicly disclose, via FracFocus.org, all the chemicals used in our hydraulically fractured wells and regularly update such disclosures. Please refer to our well entries on FracFocus.org for a full list of chemicals used in our hydraulic fracturing fluid at each of our wells and a description of each chemical used. We do not produce any synthetic compounds, but we may use small quantities of synthetic compounds to support the production of natural gas via our fracturing operations. The synthetic compounds we use have the potential to endanger aquatic wildlife and their habitats.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- ☒ Resource recovery
- ☒ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ☒ Water recycling
- ☒ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

- ☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits
- ☒ % of wastewater reused or recycled, please specify :95%

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

i. Our procedures manage the risks of potential impacts as follows: a. Upgrading of process equipment/methods: We design our wells with multiple layers of steel casing and cement, a process known as triple casing, to isolate freshwater zones from the wellbore. These engineered barriers prevent chemical migration and maintain the integrity of regional groundwater. b. Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage: We perform pressure testing and cement evaluations, which we submit to state regulators. c. Beyond compliance: We refuse to use diesel additives in our fracturing fluids and continuously explore alternative formulations where feasible to optimize and reduce the amount of chemicals used. d. Accidents: Our Emergency Response Plan contains our procedures for accident prevention, preparedness, and response of which all our employees are trained before they can perform work. e. Resource recovery and water recycling: By recovering and recycling produced water, we reduce the amount of chemicals that can pollute groundwater. ii. We measure the success of the above procedures through a reduction in the use of adverse chemicals, reduced leaks and integrity failures, and our ability to quickly and effectively mitigate the impact of any spills or leaks that may occur.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- ☒ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

We publicly disclose, via FracFocus.org, all the chemicals used in our hydraulically fractured wells and regularly update such disclosures. Please refer to our well entries on FracFocus.org for a full list of chemicals used in our hydraulic fracturing fluid at each of our wells and a description of each chemical used. Through the production of natural gas, we produce limited amounts of condensate. Condensate consists of very light oil derived from natural gas which has been separated from the condensate and sent to a pipeline for sale. Condensate has the potential to contaminate drinking water, endanger aquatic wildlife and their habitats, or increase soil erosion by limiting the growth of nearby plants.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- ☒ Resource recovery
- ☒ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ☒ Water recycling
- ☒ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

- ☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits
- ☒ % of wastewater reused or recycled, please specify :95%

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

i. Our procedures manage the risks of potential impacts as follows: a. Upgrading of process equipment/methods: We design our wells with multiple layers of steel casing and cement, a process known as triple casing, to isolate freshwater zones from the wellbore. These engineered barriers prevent chemical migration and maintain the integrity of regional groundwater. b. Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage: We perform pressure testing and cement evaluations, which we submit to state regulators. c. Beyond compliance: We refuse to use diesel additives in our fracturing fluids and continuously explore alternative formulations where feasible to optimize and reduce the amount of chemicals used. d. Accidents: Our Emergency Response Plan contains our procedures for accident prevention, preparedness, and response of which all our employees are trained before they can perform work. e. Resource recovery and water recycling: By recovering and recycling produced water, we reduce the amount of chemicals that can pollute groundwater. ii. We measure the success of the above procedures through a reduction in the use of adverse chemicals, reduced leaks and integrity failures, and our ability to quickly and effectively mitigate the impact of any spills or leaks that may occur. [Add row]

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?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

We recognize natural gas development activities are water intensive, and we are dedicated to protecting water resources by operating responsibly and striving to limit the amount of freshwater withdrawals by us and other oil and gas producers through the use of water sharing agreements, but we do not consider potential impacts in our value chain (beyond our direct operations) to be substantive (e.g., a financial impact equating to \$100 million dollars or a strategic impact that could curtail, delay or cancel current/future strategic business plans and decisions). We utilize best-in-class practices for evaluating water sources, permitting locations, operating withdrawal sites and discharging water. We identify potential risks at each stage of our operations and implement mitigation measures. We operate within the Appalachian Basin, which has a relatively abundant supply of water when compared to other U.S. basins. Based on assessment of our 2025 water withdrawal

sources using WRI Aqueduct, we determined that none of our water withdrawal sources are deemed high risk areas for water stress or depletion. Prior to initiating any water withdrawal, we evaluate the source to confirm that withdrawal rates align with local conditions and regulatory guidance. We track historical seasonal conditions to establish a baseline for water availability from permitted surface water sources. We minimize the quantity of freshwater used in operations and select sources close to our well pads to minimize transportation with adequate, sustainable capacity to support our withdrawal without impacting the watershed. We have procedures in place to ensure that we maintain compliance with our water permitting requirements. We monitor stream conditions in real time using U.S. Geological Survey data and track pump rates. If conditions fall outside allowable thresholds, we suspend withdrawals immediately. We adhere to state agency recommendations on flow rates and do not exceed the maximum daily allowance to protect each water source. Surface water withdrawals are made in accordance with a state-approved water management plans to prevent withdrawal during low-flow. This also helps ensure there is adequate water for aquatic species and downstream users. We also work to limit freshwater demand by using our own or third-party-produced water where practical. In 2025, our focus on gathering, reuse, and pipeline connectivity allowed us to reduce our total freshwater use by 10% compared to 2024.

[Fixed row]

(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

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Recently, U.S. federal and state climate policy has remained subject to significant change. The U.S. rejoined the Paris Agreement in February 2021 and, under the Biden Administration, submitted an economy-wide target to reduce net GHG emissions by 50-52% below 2005 levels by 2030. However, on January 20, 2025, the Trump Administration directed the U.S. to withdraw from the Paris Agreement for a second time, with the withdrawal becoming effective in January 2026. Despite this shift in federal policy, future federal, state, regional, or customer-driven requirements to limit or price GHG emissions could still affect EQT's operations, compliance obligations, capital expenditures, or demand for natural gas and NGLs. At the state and regional level, cap-and-trade and carbon-pricing programs continue to evolve. For example, Pennsylvania, where EQT is headquartered, previously pursued participation in the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI), but Pennsylvania's RGGI regulation was legislatively abrogated in connection with the FY2025-26 budget package, and related litigation was discontinued in 2026. This policy reversal underscores the uncertainty and volatility of state-level climate regulation. Any future laws or regulations imposing limitations on GHG emissions from EQT's equipment or operations could require EQT to incur costs to reduce emissions, expend capital to generate offsets or purchase credits, or could affect demand for the natural gas and NGLs EQT produces.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☒ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ 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

The effect has not been quantified financially. It is not possible at this time to predict how legislation or new regulations that may be adopted to address GHG emissions would financially impact our business. Any such future laws and regulations imposing limitations on the volume of emissions of GHGs from our equipment and operations could require us to incur costs to reduce emissions of GHGs associated with our operations, expend capital to generate offsets or purchase credits to offset our emissions, adversely affect demand for the natural gas and NGLs we produce and lower the value of our reserves.

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

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☒ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We do not anticipate additional costs to our normal operations to manage this risk as the cost is absorbed into our general operating budget and activities.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our primary response to mitigating this risk is to implement several initiatives to reduce GHG emissions in our direct operations. Our combo-development strategy allows us to operate highly efficient wells in contiguous areas, thereby reducing extraneous emissions. In 2020, we transitioned most of our fracturing (frac) fleets from diesel to electric power, which are fueled by a natural gas-fired turbine using EQT-produced natural gas, to conduct our drilling and completions operations. Each year, we assess our planned drilling and production schedule and determine the number of electric versus diesel powered frac fleets we can utilize. During 2025, we utilized 3 electric and 0 diesel frac fleets. This use of electric frac fleets eliminated ~20 million gallons of diesel fuel and avoided annual carbon emissions of ~59,000 metric tons (MT) of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e). Additionally, in 2021, we launched an initiative to eliminate natural gas-powered pneumatic devices (the source of ~47% of our 2021 company-wide production segment Scope 1 GHG emissions) from our production operations. Additionally, we are active participants

in organizations such as the ONE Future Coalition (ONE Future) and the Oil & Gas Methane Partnership (OGMP) 2.0 Initiative, both of which seek to improve the oil and gas industry's environmental performance. Historically, we have outperformed ONE Future's 2025 methane intensity target for the Production segment (set at 0.28%), with our 2025 production segment methane intensity being 0.017%.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☒ Changing customer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Market fluctuations in natural gas and NGLs prices may be accompanied by, or result in, an increase to our well drilling costs, production taxes, lease operating expenses, and volatility in seasonal gas price spreads for our storage assets, which could increase end-user conservation or conversion to alternative fuels. Fuel conservation measures, alternative fuel requirements, regulations imposing fees on customers' GHG and methane emissions, increasing consumer demand for alternatives to natural gas, technological advances in fuel economy and alternative energy generation devices could reduce demand for natural gas. The impact of the changing demand for natural gas could adversely impact our earnings, cash flows and financial position.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

- ☒ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium-high

(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

The effect has not been quantified financially but in the event that the risk materializes, it is anticipated to have a negative impact on the financial performance of our organization.

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

- ☒ Participation in environmental collaborative industry frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Our Commercial and Financial teams frequently use models to assess the impact of our identified risks. This includes financial modelling, as well as commodity forecasting. For climate change specifically, we consider risks to our business, including demand for natural gas, renewables and other energy sources. We do not anticipate additional costs to our normal operations to manage this risk as the cost is absorbed into our general operating budget and activities.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We have taken steps to differentiate our produced natural gas from the market by obtaining independent certification that our production is aligned with rigorous environmental performance standards. Beginning in November 2021, we obtained certification for a significant portion of our natural gas upstream operations under Equitable Origin's EO100™ Standard for Responsible Energy Development, which focuses on ESG performance, and the MiQ Standard, which assesses the methane and carbon emissions intensity. In 2025, Responsible Energy Solutions, an approved independent assessor for both standards, evaluated our performance at more than 200 well pads in Greene and Washington counties, Pennsylvania. This operating area accounted for approximately 3.7 Bcf per day of our production in 2025. On November 30, 2025, we completed our re-verification of our upstream operations in Greene and Washington counties, Pennsylvania, and improved our score to an "A" under the EO100™ Standard. As part of our annual recertification, MiQ calculated the methane intensity for our covered operations at 0.014% for the 2025 certification period. This intensity is calculated in accordance with the Natural Gas Sustainability Initiative Protocol, factoring in total methane emissions, gross gas production, natural gas composition and natural gas heating values. Based on this performance, we attained an "A" rating for both our methane intensity (for producers with a methane intensity of 0.05% and below) and our overall 2025 MiQ certification. We believe that our certifications, coupled with our participation in initiatives like OGMP 2.0, for which we received "Gold Standard" rating in 2025, will enable us to further differentiate ourselves as a leader in sustainable development and emissions.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

EQT is subject to federal rules regulating our operations that have recently been amended. For example, the final rule for emissions guidelines for GHG emissions from natural gas facilities (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOOOb/OOOOc) became effective in 2024 and the amendments to the GHG reporting rule (GHGRP) for the petroleum and natural gas systems (40 CFR 98, Subpart W) were published by the EPA in 2024. While the federal GHGRP deadline for 2025 was delayed to October 30, 2026, EQT voluntarily incorporated the changes into our calculation methodologies, which led to an increase in our 2025 company-wide GHG emissions. Regulations requiring the disclosure of GHG emissions and other climate-related information are also increasingly being adopted or proposed at the state level. For example, in 2023, California Senate Bill (SB) 253 and SB 261 enacted legislation that would mandate extensive disclosure of climate-related data, risks, and opportunities with costs for non-compliance reaching \$500,000 per year. Further, local governments may adopt ordinances regulating the time, place, and manner of drilling activities. If new or more stringent regulations are adopted increasing climate-related reporting disclosures or imposing restrictions on the hydraulic fracturing processes in our operating areas, we could incur potentially significant added costs to comply with such regulations, experience delays or curtailment of our operations and perhaps even be precluded from constructing wells.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased compliance costs

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

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☒ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ 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

The effect has not been quantified financially but in the event that the risk materializes, it is anticipated to have a negative impact on the financial performance of our organization.

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

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☒ Greater compliance with regulatory requirements

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We are not able to provide this figure, however, if new or more stringent federal, state or local regulations are adopted requiring increasing climate-related reporting disclosures or imposing restrictions on the hydraulic fracturing processes in areas where we operate, we could incur potentially significant added costs to comply with such regulations, experience delays or curtailment in the pursuit of exploration, development or production activities and perhaps even be precluded from constructing wells.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We continue to evaluate the risks associated with possible new regulations applicable to our industry and how such regulations, if adopted, would affect our operations and financial condition. Our ESG Committee, and its associated subcommittees, maintains primary responsibility for identifying new and potential climate-related regulatory risks, and such risks, including our proposed response for mitigating such risks, are assessed at least annually by our Enterprise Risk Committee and our Board of Directors.

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.3.2) Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties

Select all that apply

☒ Enforcement orders or other penalties but none that are considered as significant

(3.3.3) Comment

In 2025, we received 17 Notices of Violation ("NOV") for water-related regulatory violations; however, none of these exceeded the internal threshold we have set to be considered significant. Each NOV requested corrective actions which have been or will be implemented. We are working with the regulatory agency that issued the violation to resolve the NOVs.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

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

(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	Select from: ☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(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

Select from:
☒ 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

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

For much of the last decade, completions technology has relied on the use of large diesel engines, which use substantial amounts of diesel fuel, to generate the power needed to conduct hydraulic fracturing of wells. Hydraulic fracturing pumps generally require substantial amounts of horsepower which has historically been difficult to generate with electric power sources. There is an opportunity to reduce a significant amount of GHG emissions associated with our operations by utilizing electric in lieu of diesel fracturing (frac) fleets, and we are focusing on transitioning our hydraulic fracturing operations to electric-powered fleets, when feasible, to reduce site-level combustion.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:

☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

Using a natural gas turbine (powered by EQT-produced natural gas) to generate electricity to power our frac fleets as opposed to purchasing diesel fuel to power our frac fleets has reduced operating costs.

(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

Using a natural gas turbine (powered by EQT-produced natural gas) to generate electricity to power our frac fleets as opposed to purchasing diesel fuel to power our frac fleets will continue to reduce operating costs.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

48324000

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

90000000

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

120000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial impact is the cost savings associated with using electric frac fleets powered by natural gas that we produce instead of having to purchase diesel fuel to power our frac fleets. During 2025, we utilized 3 electric frac fleets in our operations, which we estimate to have resulted in over \$48 million in cost savings in avoided diesel fuel purchases. In 2024, cost savings from using electric frac fleets were approximately \$61 million, so we estimate the actual savings per year will be between

\$45 - \$60 million, based on the number of electric frac fleets that we utilize each year and the market rate of (avoided) diesel fuel. Therefore, we expect \$90 million - \$120 million in savings over the next 2 years, as our short-term time frame is 0-2 years.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

11770000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

We realized this opportunity as both a cost savings and an emissions reduction initiative. The cost is calculated as the cost of hiring an electric frac crew and the natural gas and compressed natural gas (CNG) utilized to generate the electricity. The return on investment covers the cost to realize this opportunity.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In 2020, we transitioned from using diesel powered to electric powered frac fleets, which are fueled by a natural gas-fired turbine using EQT-produced natural gas, to conduct certain of our drilling and completions operations. Each year, we assess our operational needs in light of our planned drilling and production schedule and make a decision on the number of electric versus diesel powered frac fleets that we utilize in our operations. During 2025, we utilized 3 electric frac fleets and zero diesel frac fleets in our operations. This use of electric frac fleets eliminated approximately 20 million gallons of diesel fuel from our operations during 2025. We expect to see annual avoided emissions of up to 59,000 MT CO₂e compared to our historical operations which utilized diesel-powered fracs. This was determined by calculating the approximate GHG emissions for the total annual fuel energy input for the electric frac fleets using diesel fuel and subtracting the GHG emissions for achieving the same energy input using natural gas. Further, the electrification of our frac fleets is anticipated to decrease our value chain emissions in the future due to the corresponding reduction in vehicle use which would otherwise be needed for third parties to deliver diesel fuel to our well pads.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Appalachian Basin

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Sustainable water management is critical for protecting ecosystems and building resilience in the face of climate change. We strive to reduce water use within our operations, select water sources with adequate and sustainable capacity, and prevent impacts on our local water supply. Our primary strategy for providing water for our operations is recycling. We collect flowback, drilling and produced water to reuse in our hydraulic fracturing operations. We have improved water management efficiency through the use of water infrastructure in our core operating areas of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. In 2021, the company began constructing and partially placed in service a new 45-mile mixed-use water pipeline system in WV and we have enhanced the system in subsequent years. EQT has further expanded our water infrastructure through additional capital investments and the acquisition of water assets. We expect to have ~245 miles of water pipelines and ~900,000 barrels of water storage capacity in 2026. The water infrastructure improvements resulted in recycling more than 95% of our produced water in 2025. Also, our 51 active wastewater sharing agreements with peer operators allow us to move water where it is needed most. Through these reciprocal arrangements, in 2025, we recycled more than 1 million barrels of our wastewater at other operators' locations while receiving 5 million barrels for our own use, effectively avoiding 6 million barrels of freshwater withdrawals.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

- ☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium-high

(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

The expected project costs for our West Virginia mixed-use water system included an initial \$50 million investment in 2021, \$15-\$25 million per year invested from 2022-2023, and approximately \$42 million invested in 2024 for a total project cost of approximately \$142 million through 2024. Given the expansion of our water system in 2024, we increased capital expenditures for our total water infrastructure in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio to \$79.5 million in 2025 for a total estimated water infrastructure investment of approximately \$221.5 million through 2025. Improved water management efficiency is expected to reduce operating costs.

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

71500000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

28500000

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

78500000

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

278500000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The expected project costs for our West Virginia mixed-use water system included an initial \$50 million investment in 2021, \$15-\$25 million per year invested from 2022-2023, and \$42 million invested in 2024 for a total project cost of approximately \$142 million through 2024. Given the expansion of our water system in 2024, we increased our capital expenditures for our total water infrastructure in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio to \$79.5 million in 2025, for a total estimated water infrastructure investment of approximately \$221.5 million through 2025. We anticipate that the West Virginia mixed-used water system will generate approximately \$30-\$50 million per year in cost savings over a period of ten or more years as a result of increased water and other operating efficiencies such as decreasing the number of water hauler trucks used in our operations and associated fuel usage and road developments. The minimum value for each time horizon is calculated as the minimum expected cost saving (\$30 million per year over 5 years for medium-term and 10 years for long-term) minus the costs invested in our water infrastructure (\$221.5 million). The maximum value is calculated as the maximum expected cost saving (\$50 million per year over 5 years for medium-term and 10 years for long-term) minus the expected cost (\$221.5 million). Note that minimum medium-term financial effect is negative representing expense rather than savings (-\$71.5M).

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

221500000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The expected project costs for our West Virginia mixed-use water system included an initial \$50 million investment in 2021, \$15-\$25 million per year investment from 2022-2023, and \$42 million invested in 2024 for a total project cost of approximately \$142 million through 2024. Given the expansion of our water system in 2024, we increased our capital expenditures for our total water infrastructure in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio to \$79.5 million invested in 2025, for a total estimated project cost of approximately \$221.5 million through 2025. These project costs do not include investments made in 2024 to construct an interstate water line to connect the Pennsylvania and West Virginia water systems.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

i) We have improved water management efficiency through the use of water infrastructure in our core operating areas of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. In 2025, our focus on gathering, reuse and pipeline connectivity allowed us to reduce our total freshwater use by 10% compared to 2024. ii) To realize this opportunity, we have made a significant investment in our water system infrastructure during 2025, and we plan to continue to add to this infrastructure through 2026 and beyond.

For 2026, we have allocated approximately \$105 million of our budgeted capital expenditures to strategic water infrastructure investments, including for both freshwater and mixed-used water infrastructure. iii) In prior years we realized a return on investments from our mixed-use water system and, in 2025, we see sustainability-related water benefits from maximizing water recycling and additional climate-related benefits from reducing water truck emissions.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☒ Expansion into new markets

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Since 2010, the U.S. reduced its CO2 emissions by nearly 950 million metric tons with a leading contributor of the reduction being a replacement of coal-fired electricity generation with lower carbon energy sources. During that same period, natural gas generation accounted for more than half of the energy input used to replace the coal-fired generation. However, while the U.S. was decreasing its emissions, other countries have been steadily increasing. International coal use is so high that even if the U.S. were to achieve net zero GHG emissions today, the world would still be on a trajectory to miss its climate goals. We believe the only way to realistically achieve global climate goals is to replicate the U.S.'s approach to achieving emissions reductions through increased coal-to-gas switching internationally, particularly in countries where energy demand is growing and there are limited alternative sources of clean, reliable energy. As 1 of 4 countries that make up between 1/2 and 2/3 of the world's economically-developable natural gas resources, the U.S. must accept its responsibility to provide natural gas to coal-reliant countries to

assist them in achieving their necessary carbon-reduction efforts. This approach enables the benefits of natural gas produced under rigorous domestic regulatory standards to be extended globally.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

- ☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ High

(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

While we are not able to provide a figure, we anticipate that increased demand for clean, reliable, low intensity energy sources – particularly driven by various global climate goals and other geopolitical factors resulting from countries seeking alternatives to coal-fired power generation and transitioning away from fossil fuels produced in Russia – could result in increased global demand for U.S.-produced liquefied natural gas (LNG). As one of the largest producers of natural gas in the U.S., increased global demand for U.S. LNG could potentially enable us to expand the sale of our produced natural gas into new markets, which could lead to an increase in our revenues. In 2025, we announced a portfolio of long-term LNG offtake agreements, which are geared toward expanding our sales to new international markets and buyers.

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

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

We do not anticipate additional costs to our normal operations to realize this opportunity as the cost is absorbed into our general operating budget and activities.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The strategic importance of American energy extends beyond our borders, where EQT serves as a contributor to the energy security of our global allies. The United States now accounts for a growing share of Europe's LNG supply, with exports to Europe reaching a record 10.3 Bcf/d in 2025 and comprising approximately 68% of U.S. LNG export volumes. This expanding role underscores the United States' importance as a key supplier supporting the European Union's efforts to stabilize its energy system. Our ability to export abundant, low-cost and low-emissions-intensity gas not only supports our allies but also provides a global alternative to higher-emitting fuels. In 2025, we announced a portfolio of long-term LNG offtake agreements, which are geared toward expanding our sales to new international markets and buyers. While these deals were announced in 2025, financial impacts associated with this LNG are expected to occur in the medium-term. Over the past year, we have also participated in the global conversation about the critical role natural gas plays in arresting climate change and supporting global energy equality. In 2025, we participated in CERAWEEK, Climate Week in New York, Gastech and the Abu Dhabi International Petroleum Exhibition & Conference (ADIPEC) to contribute technical expertise to discussions on energy security and lower-carbon solutions. We also continued our leadership role in the Partnership to Address Global Emissions (PAGE), advocating for the policies required to replace global coal consumption with American natural gas. Within PAGE and through our broader policy engagement, we advocate for the infrastructure buildout needed to increase U.S. LNG production and export. We are focused on solving complex global energy problems with practical, field-proven solutions.

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

35200000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

During 2025, we spent \$35 million, approximately 2% of our 2025 capital expenditures—to develop, invest in, partner with, and acquire new ventures or otherwise pursue initiatives aligned with our sustainability strategy. Our guiding principles in allocating capital to new ventures center on (i) promoting natural gas demand and participating in the low carbon transition, (ii) leveraging our assets, skillsets, and relationships to capture opportunities, (iii) targeting opportunities for meaningful scale and growth, (iv) deploying proven technology, and (v) improving our sustainability reputation. Since its inception in 2021, our Corporate Ventures team has been exploring opportunities around land-based carbon credits and carbon capture technologies, among other initiatives, to help us achieve our emissions targets. We are advancing carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS) projects to enhance natural gas production and permanently sequester carbon dioxide. In 2025, we continued advancing these efforts through targeted investments and initiatives, including the development of a pilot project for enhanced natural gas recovery using carbon dioxide to stimulate an existing well and continuing technical evaluation of potential Class VI well storage opportunities across the Appalachian Basin. These efforts included detailed desktop analysis, subsurface characterization and geologic modeling, alongside engagement with landowners, communities and regulators to assess the suitability of deep geologic formations for long-term carbon storage.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

79500000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

In 2025, we had \$79.5 million in capital expenditures (approximately 3% of our total 2025 capital expenditures) devoted to strategic water infrastructure projects, including further development of our mixed-use water system. We have improved water management efficiency through the development and use of water infrastructure in our core operating areas of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

☒ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Consistent with our core values, our Board values diversity and believes it contributes to a variety of viewpoints that improve the quality of dialogue and effectiveness of the Board's decision-making process. As our Board evolves, racial and ethnic diversity will continue to be a factor in assessing the Board's overall mix of skills, experience, background, and characteristics. The number of directors who self-identify as women or racially-ethnically diverse is included in our Annual Proxy Statement.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

2026_EQT_Proxy_Statement (1).pdf

[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Director on board
- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

- ☒ Board-level committee
- ☒ General Counsel

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Committee Charter

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

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets | ☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities |
| ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives |
| ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures |
| ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments | ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement | ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes |
| ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures | |
| ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan | |
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities | |

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Public Policy and Corporate Responsibility (PPCR) Committee of our Board of Directors is primarily responsible for routinely evaluating, and providing oversight, guidance and perspective with respect to, our sustainability strategy and related initiatives, including reviewing our climate strategy, emissions targets and related disclosures. Our PPCR Committee Charter provides oversight of sustainability issues. As part of its mandate to provide oversight of our sustainability strategy, the PPCR Committee specifically considers climate change issues when reviewing and assessing our sustainability strategy and initiatives in coordination with our management-led ESG Committee. Our Vice President, Environmental, Health and Safety, and Chief Legal and Policy Officer provide updates on our climate strategy to the PPCR Committee at least quarterly and to the Corporate Governance Committee of our Board of Directors at least annually. In response to such updates, these Committees provide comments and feedback on our emissions reduction and similar initiatives, which are relayed to our management-level ESG Committee which helps guide the execution of our sustainability strategy. As part of our continued evolution toward strong, sustainable corporate governance, in 2025, we refreshed the ESG Committee to include a broader group of senior leaders and established cross-functional subcommittees to recommend, implement and monitor initiatives to advance sustainability execution at EQT. These subcommittees report quarterly to the ESG Committee and are composed of organizational leaders and subject matter experts (SMEs) aligned to the material topics identified through our 2025 double materiality assessment, strengthening accountability and driving ownership of initiatives across the organization. The ESG Committee provides regular updates to the Corporate Governance and PPCR Committees, while the full Board discusses critical sustainability topics including safety, climate change, emissions management and other environmental matters during its regular meetings.

Water

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Director on board
- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)
- ☒ Board-level committee
- ☒ General Counsel

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Committee Charter

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

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets | ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives |
| ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures |
| ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement | ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes |
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities | ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy |
| ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments | |
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities | |

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The PPCR Committee of our Board of Directors is primarily responsible for routinely evaluating, and providing oversight, guidance, and perspective with respect to, our sustainability strategy and related initiatives, including reviewing our water use strategy and spill prevention and monitoring programs. As part of its mandate to provide oversight of our sustainability strategy, the PPCR Committee specifically considers water use and spill matters when reviewing and assessing our sustainability strategy and initiatives in coordination with our management-led ESG Committee. For example, the PPCR Committee reviewed and supported management's decision to make a significant investment in our new mixed-use water system. In 2025, we commissioned a third-party pipeline interconnect that allowed water movement between EQT's Greene County network and the Tug-XcL network, which materially increased reuse flexibility across operating areas. This focus on gathering, reuse and pipeline connectivity allowed us to reduce our total freshwater use by 10% compared to 2024. The PPCR Committee also conducts an annual review of our spills and water withdrawals/consumption as part of its review of our annual Sustainability Report. Additionally, the Management Development and Compensation Committee (the Compensation Committee) of our Board of Directors is responsible for establishing appropriate performance metrics under our short-term incentive compensation plan, including performance targets with respect to water and spills as part of our EHS intensity target. The Compensation Committee annually reviews and certifies the company's performance against such metrics to determine payouts to employees under such compensation programs, helping ensure accountability for achieving our goals.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Director on board
- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Board-level committee
- ☒ General Counsel

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Committee Charter

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

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The PPCR Committee of our Board of Directors is primarily responsible for routinely evaluating, and providing oversight, guidance, and perspective with respect to, our sustainability strategy and related initiatives, including reviewing our biodiversity monitoring programs. As part of its mandate to provide oversight of our sustainability strategy, the PPCR Committee specifically considers biodiversity when reviewing and assessing our sustainability strategy and initiatives in coordination with our management-led ESG Committee. For example, we owned or leased approximately 2.3 million gross acres in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio in 2025. The potential impacts of natural gas operations on biodiversity, habitats, and land are highly regulated and a primary focus for local communities, landowners, and many industry associations. We acknowledge that preventing negative impacts on the surrounding landscape and local biodiversity from each step of our operations — including site design, development, operation, and decommissioning — is critical to building trust with our valued stakeholders and maintaining our commitment to environmental stewardship. As such, we do not conduct surface operations on legally protected lands such as federally designated wetlands, federal lands, and national parks.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

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

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

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

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(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

☒ General Counsel

(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

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

In 2020, we formed a management-level Environmental, Social, and Governance Steering Committee (ESG Committee) to support our commitment to environmental, health and safety, corporate social responsibility, corporate governance, sustainability and other public policy matters relevant to EQT. As part of our continued evolution toward strong, sustainable corporate governance, in 2025, we refreshed the ESG Committee to include a broader group of senior leaders and established

cross-functional subcommittees to recommend, implement and monitor initiatives to advance sustainability execution at EQT. These subcommittees report quarterly to the ESG Committee, which continues to be chaired by the Chief Legal and Policy Officer, and are composed of organizational leaders and subject matter experts (SMEs) aligned to the material topics identified through our 2025 Double Materiality Assessment (DMA), strengthening accountability and driving ownership of initiatives across the organization. The ESG Committee provides regular updates to the Corporate Governance and PPCR Committees, while the full Board discusses critical sustainability topics including safety, climate change, emissions management and other environmental matters during its regular meetings. The ESG Committee is responsible for reporting and making recommendations on emerging ESG matters, including climate change and related risks and opportunities, to the CEO and Corporate Governance Committee, the PPCR Committee, and the Management Development and Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors. Additionally, senior leaders on the ESG Committee are responsible for managing climate risks and opportunities in their business functions. Our full Board also discusses critical ESG topics, such as climate-related issues, as applicable.

Water

(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

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☒ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Executive VP Operations is responsible for the oversight and management of our environmental footprint, including complying with applicable permit requirements. This position oversees our EHS, Surface Permitting & Civil (SP&C), Operations Planning, Production, and Midstream teams. These teams along with our Completions teams are responsible for overseeing the management of operations, including associated water use, and assessing all of our operating sites for biodiversity risks, including those related to wetlands, ground stability, drainage systems and endangered species prior to any development. The ESG Committee, of which the Executive VP Operations is a member, is responsible for reporting and making recommendations on emerging ESG matters, including water use and withdrawals, permitting, spill prevention and mitigation and water-related infrastructure projects, to the CEO and the Corporate Governance Committee and PPCR Committee of our Board of Directors. Additionally, senior leaders on the ESG Committee are responsible for managing water-related risks and opportunities in their business functions. Our full Board also discusses critical ESG topics, such as water-related issues, as applicable.

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

☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☒ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

- ☒ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Executive VP Operations oversees our environmental footprint, including complying with permit requirements. This position oversees our EHS, SP&C, Operations Planning, and Midstream teams, which work with our Production and Completions teams to manage operations and assess sites for biodiversity risks, including wetlands, ground stability, drainage systems and endangered species, before development. We focus on avoiding and reducing impacts early, restoring land during development and maintaining stable sites over time, supporting regulatory compliance, protecting natural resources and strengthening relationships with landowners and communities, especially near protected or sensitive landscapes. We engage local stakeholders, including municipalities and first responders, through community outreach, permitting notifications and coordination on road use and maintenance to align development with local needs. Our EHS team develops procedures for responding to and mitigating environmental incidents, while our operations teams develop land use and restoration procedures. We use third-party surveying and mapping providers to assess sites and prepare wetland delineation reports. We conduct geotechnical surveys to develop construction plans that minimize the risk of slope failure and use soil investigation surveys to minimize stormwater impacts. These surveys ensure that we can safely begin construction without significantly impacting the land and surrounding species living in the area. After completion, our teams work with property owners to restore their land as closely as possible to its original condition, revegetating with state-approved seed mixes, native seed mixes and/or landowner-requested vegetation. These techniques support local flora and fauna by allowing wildlife movement, restoring habitat and preventing invasive species. Environmental progress, including any material environmental violations, is reported to the PPCR Committee as important matters arise.

[Add row]

(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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

50

(4.5.3) Please explain

Our LTIP included payout modifiers tied to achieving net zero GHG emissions, giving management a direct financial interest in achieving our emissions reduction goals. Executive LTIP awards are 40% Restricted Share Units (RSUs) and 60% Incentive Performance Share Units under our Incentive Performance Share Unit Program (IPSUP). The Compensation Committee incorporated the 2025 net-zero goal into the 2022 IPSUP, which had a 3-year performance period and 2025 payout, by including a performance payout modifier that links a meaningful portion of participant payout opportunity to achieving our net-zero goal by or before 2025 and how net-zero is achieved. LTIP awards vary but tend to be ~5x the value of an individual's STIP target. Therefore, ~50% of total C-suite monetary incentives were linked to climate issue management in 2025. This reflects 100% of IPSUP and 0% of RSUs being linked to climate requirements, respectively (or 60% of the total LTIP), and no climate targets in the STIP.

Water

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

3.33

(4.5.3) Please explain

During 2025, 20% of the STIP payout was tied to the achievement of EHS intensity performance goals. Each year, specific EHS incident types are assigned a “hazard points” value, as set forth in the hazard points matrix in the STIP metric design. EHS intensity for a given year is calculated as the sum of the total hazard points accrued during the year based on EHS incidents and their corresponding hazard points value, as set forth in the STIP hazard points matrix. The 2025 STIP matrix included incident types such as spills and erosion and sedimentation events, which directly impacted EHS intensity performance and corresponding payout. We recognize that natural gas development activities are water intensive, and we are dedicated to protecting water resources by operating responsibly and striving to limit potential spills and impacts to water resources. For the 2025 STIP, the maximum performance target was achieved for the EHS Intensity metric in the STIP.
[Fixed row]

(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

Select all that apply

☒ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

☒ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Emission reduction

☒ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

We maintain a long-term equity incentive compensation program in which our executives and senior management employees participate, which we refer to as our Incentive Performance Share Unit Program (IPSUP). The incentive compensation opportunities available under these compensation programs are based on our successful achievement of specific performance measures established by the Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors. The Compensation Committee of our Board defines the performance metrics for the IPSUP annually and reviews our performance against these metrics before certifying compensation payouts for the applicable year.

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

The Compensation Committee prioritizes environmentally responsible operations and carbon offset generation in achieving our net-zero goal by attributing a portion of our executive and senior management compensation opportunity to our environmental performance — maintaining accountability for achieving our emissions targets. The Compensation Committee incorporated achieving our net-zero goal by 2025 into the 2022 IPSUP by including a performance payout modifier that links a meaningful portion of participant payout opportunity to both (i) achieving our goal of becoming net-zero by or before 2025 and (ii) how net-zero is achieved. This payout modifier was intended to reduce incentive compensation if our net-zero goal was either not achieved by 2025 or if it was achieved through purchasing carbon credits beyond a threshold set by the Compensation Committee. We successfully achieved our 2025 net-zero goal pursuant to the parameters set forth in the 2022 IPSUP, which resulted in award payouts made in March 2025.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Pollution

☒ Reduction of water pollution incidents

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

We maintain an annual cash incentive plan in which all employees, including our executive team, participate, which we refer to as our Short-Term Incentive Plan (STIP). In designing the 2025 STIP, the Compensation Committee evaluated the continued appropriateness of the performance measures used under the prior year's short-term incentive plan and considered potential enhancements to the plan design. The Compensation Committee's objective was to ensure that the 2025 STIP performance measures were optimally aligned with the priorities of the Company's shareholders and the key objectives and expected outcomes of the Company's 2025 business plan. In selecting performance measures for the 2025 STIP, the Committee focused on metrics that are directly tied to the Company's core business plan objectives and that investors often use when assessing Company performance. STIP metrics are designed to ensure performance is impacted by employee actions during the annual performance period.

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

During 2025, 20% of the payout in the STIP was tied to the achievement of EHS intensity performance goals. When the STIP is created each year, specific EHS incident types are assigned a "hazard points" value, as set forth in the hazard points matrix in the STIP metric design. EHS intensity for a given year is calculated as the sum of the total hazard points accrued during the year based on the EHS incidents that occur, and their corresponding hazard points value, as set forth in the STIP hazard points matrix. The STIP matrix for 2025 included incident types such as spills and erosion and sedimentation events, and the occurrence of these incident types had a direct impact on the calculation of our EHS intensity performance and corresponding payout under the 2025 STIP. We recognize that natural gas development activities are water intensive, and we are dedicated to protecting water resources by operating responsibly and striving to limit potential spills and impacts to water resources. For the 2025 STIP, the maximum performance target was achieved for the EHS Intensity metric in the STIP.

[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

We do not conduct surface operations on legally protected lands such as federally designated wetlands, federal lands, and national parks. We follow applicable federal, state, and local regulations regarding species and habitat protection during operational activity near protected lands and areas of high biodiversity.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

EQT_2025 Sustainability Report.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

US-produced natural gas is subject to some of the most rigorous regulatory standards for gas production globally. As such, we strive to meet or exceed regulatory standards in our operations in areas such as leak detection and repair, biodiversity and land management, spills and leaks management, and air quality.

(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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

EQT_2025 Sustainability Report.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☒ Selected facilities, businesses or geographies only

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

EQT has a goal of achieving net-zero GHG emissions from our upstream production segment operations on a Scope 1 and Scope 2 basis by or before 2025. After achieving our net-zero goal in 2024, we again achieved our net-zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions goal for our upstream operations in 2025.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Climate-specific commitments

☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions

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

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

EQT_2025 Sustainability Report.pdf

Row 4

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

We have a quantitative target aimed at maximizing our recycling/reuse of produced water each year. In 2025, we recycled more than 95% of our produced water. We collaborate to promote sharing wastewater for reuse and have 51 active sharing agreements with other Appalachian Basin natural gas producers. We cooperate with state agencies to obtain permits for each of our water withdrawal sites, which include a full evaluation of each applicable watershed. As we operate exclusively in the US all our water used for sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services meets certain federally regulated standards, pursuant to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). In addition to adhering to applicable federal, state, and local regulations regarding water consumption and wastewater removals during all operational activity, we follow best practices for safe disposal (including sending non-recyclable water to permitted commercial facilities) to control water pollution.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- ☒ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities
- ☒ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action
- ☒ Other water-related commitment, please specify :Increase in water use met through recycling/reuse

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

EQT_2025 Sustainability Report.pdf

[Add row]

(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?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- ☒ Oil and Gas Decarbonization Charter (OGDC)
- ☒ Oil and Gas Methane Partnership (OGMP)

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

We are proud members of several organizations devoted to addressing climate change and providing reliable, clean energy needed to power the world and ensure prosperity for all. We are members of the Oil and Gas Methane Partnership (OGMP) 2.0. — a Climate and Clean Air Coalition initiative led by the United Nations Environment Programme in partnership with the European Commission, the United Kingdom Government, the Environmental Defense Fund, and other leading oil and natural gas companies. For the fourth consecutive year, EQT maintained an OGMP 2.0 "Gold Standard" rating, the highest reporting level under the initiative. We also engage with the Oil and Gas Decarbonization Charter to help shape how our industry approaches climate action.
[Fixed row]

(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

☒ 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

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to have one in the next two years

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, my organization is registered

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

Select all that apply

☒ Mandatory government register

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

EQT is registered on a lobbying register Federally as well as in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. Federally, EQT is registered with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives. In Ohio, EQT is registered with the Office of Legislative Inspector General. In Pennsylvania, EQT is registered with the Department of State. In West Virginia, EQT is registered to the state. All such registrations are mandatory government registries.

(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

Our Stakeholder Affairs team, which is overseen by our Chief Legal and Policy Officer, guide and oversee our public policy activities while ensuring compliance with all applicable local, county, state and federal laws. Our Chief Legal and Policy Officer provides periodic reports regarding our approach to public policy matters at each meeting of the PPCR Committee of our Board of Directors. The PPCR Committee reviews and receives reports about our approach to public policy matters, including corporate political spending. Our Political Contributions and Political Activity Policy and our Lobbying Disclosure and Compliance Policy establish clear boundaries for our work. Corporate treasury dollars cannot be used for political activities without prior approval from our Chief Legal and Policy Officer. The PPCR Committee annually reviews our contributions made to political candidates and discusses public policy issues that affect us to help ensure compliance with our policies and applicable law. Every new, proposed corporate membership is submitted for approval to our ESG Committee or Governance Subcommittee, depending on the annual fee. Renewing corporate memberships are also reviewed each year. The ESG Committee and Governance Subcommittee use a scoring rubric when evaluating new and renewing memberships. Scores are based on the organization's influence, historical success in achieving its stated goals, whether the organization's mission is aligned with our corporate mission and strategy, and the company's potential influence on the organization.

[Fixed row]

(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

The policy issues EQT engaged with legislators and regulators on are listed below. In PA, WV, OH, & at Federal-level: Grid reliability; CCUS; Tax issues; Permitting reform; Methane mitigation; and Energy infrastructure. In PA, WV, OH only: Well Plugging. In PA & at Federal Government-level only: LNG exports. In 2025, an example of federal policies that we engaged on were federal energy permitting reform such as H.R. 1. and SPEED Act.

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Environmental protection and management procedures

☒ Other environmental protection and management procedures, please specify :Operations Permits

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

Select from:

☒ National

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

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

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

Select from:

☒ 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

While we generally support legislative issues pertaining to construction and operating permits and associated environmental protection and management procedures, we review these issues on a case-by-case basis and from time to time we may oppose certain aspects of the legislation based on the circumstances and/or jurisdiction.

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Ad-hoc meetings
- ☒ Regular meetings
- ☒ Discussion in public forums
- ☒ Provided funding or in-kind support
- ☒ Submitting written proposals/inquiries
- ☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

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

580000

(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

The driving principle of our climate transition plan is to minimize our negative environmental impacts to mitigate climate change while remaining relevant in a low-carbon economy. Our climate transition plan is largely fueled by direct actions we have taken to reduce the emissions associated with our operations. In order to drive innovation, expand opportunity and secure our future, we need to build the infrastructure that will power it. We supply and connect low-cost Appalachian natural gas to the fastest-growing demand sources. In 2025, we expanded our reach by announcing a portfolio of long-term LNG agreements. This represents a strategic shift that we have been planning for several years, enabling us to supply LNG export markets and connect our gas to global demand. This approach provides greater flexibility to alleviate regional bottlenecks, diversify demand exposure and strengthen the energy security of U.S. allies. Unleashing LNG will also help displace higher-carbon fuels like coal, a charge we have long championed as the most effective way to lower global emissions. Please note that the funding figure we have provided is our total 2025 political contributions and does not represent funding towards any one particular policy, law, or regulation.

(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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is not aligned

Row 2

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

The policy issues EQT engaged with legislators and regulators on are listed below. In PA, WV, OH, & at Federal-level: Grid reliability; CCUS; Tax issues; Permitting reform; Methane mitigation; and Energy infrastructure. In PA, WV, OH only: Well Plugging. In PA & at Federal Government-level only: LNG exports. In 2025, an example of state policies that we engaged on is state-level CCUS legislation including Ohio HB 170, Ohio SB 135, and WV SB 627.

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Low-impact production and innovation

☒ Low environmental impact innovation and R&D

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

Select from:

☒ Regional

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

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

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

Select from:

☒ 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

While we generally support legislative issues pertaining to advancement of CCUS, we review these issues on a case-by-case basis and from time to time we may oppose certain aspects of the legislation based on the circumstances and/or jurisdiction.

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Ad-hoc meetings
- ☒ Regular meetings
- ☒ Discussion in public forums
- ☒ Responding to consultations
- ☒ Provided funding or in-kind support
- ☒ Submitting written proposals/inquiries
- ☒ Participation in voluntary government programs
- ☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

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

580000

(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

The driving principle of our climate transition plan is to minimize our negative environmental impacts to mitigate climate change while remaining relevant in a low-carbon economy. Our climate transition plan is largely fueled by direct actions we have taken to reduce the emissions associated with our operations. CCUS is a proven process that captures, transports and securely stores CO₂ — turning emissions into opportunity by supporting decarbonization and enhancing asset performance. Please note that the funding figure we have provided is our total 2025 political contributions and does not represent funding towards any one particular policy, law, or regulation.

(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

Select from:

- ☒ 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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(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

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☒ Other trade association in North America, please specify :ONE Future

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current 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

We actively participate in ONE Future, which seeks to improve the natural gas industry's environmental performance. With a science-based approach, ONE Future has set a target for methane emissions intensity for the industry at or below 1%. We engage with other member companies from these organizations to promote and work towards the goal of reducing methane emissions in the natural gas industry beyond the ONE Future goals.

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

8472811

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

We paid over \$8.4 million in corporate membership dues in 2025, of which approximately \$991,000 of that total was allocated to lobbying by the applicable organizations. These figures are representative of all associations in which we were a member during 2025, not only the associations listed in this response.

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

Select from:

☒ 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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☒ Other global trade association, please specify :OGDC and OGMP 2.0

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

☒ 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

We are signatories to the Oil and Gas Decarbonization Charter (OGDC) and support its mission to motivate oil and gas companies to join the decarbonization effort. We are also members of the Oil and Gas Methane Partnership 2.0 (OGMP 2.0), which is a comprehensive, measurement-based reporting framework for the oil and gas industry that improves the accuracy and transparency of methane emissions reporting.

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

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

We paid over \$8.4 million in corporate membership dues in 2025, of which approximately \$991,000 of that total was allocated to lobbying by the applicable organizations. These figures are representative of all associations in which we were a member during 2025, not only the associations listed in this response.

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

Select from:

☒ 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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☒ Other trade association in North America, please specify :AXPC, API, INGAA, National Association of Manufacturers

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

☒ 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 trade associations of which we are members support the development and transportation of natural gas resources in each state and/or basin that we operate in. Each trade association typically reviews and/or comments on upcoming regulatory changes and initiatives applicable to the natural gas industry in the United States. EQT encourages decarbonization and strives to meet our Scope 1 and 2 emissions targets. We also recognize the importance of providing access and availability of energy. We are simultaneously dedicated to energy security for the world and lowering global emissions.

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

8472811

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

We paid over \$8.4 million in corporate membership dues in 2025, of which approximately \$991,000 of that total was allocated to lobbying by the applicable organizations. These figures are representative of all associations in which we were a member during 2025, not only the associations listed in this response.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is not aligned

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☒ Other trade association in North America, please specify :Appalachian Methane Initiative (AMI)

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current 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

In January 2023, we partnered with other leading U.S. natural gas companies to launch the Appalachian Methane Initiative (AMI), a coalition committed to further enhancing methane monitoring throughout the Appalachian Basin and facilitating additional methane emissions reductions in the region. AMI's efforts are intended to promote greater efficiency in the identification and remedy of potential fugitive methane emissions from operations in the Appalachian Basin through coordinated aerial surveys on a geographic-basis, as opposed to an operator-specific basis, and advanced methane monitoring and reporting frameworks. In 2025, the program expanded to cover approximately 32,000 square miles, representing 50% broader geographic reach than 2024 and encompassing 98% of the Appalachian Basin's total daily production. Results announced in March 2026 reaffirmed that the Appalachian Basin maintains the lowest methane emissions intensity of any major oil and gas producing basin in the United States. The data revealed that conventional wells are responsible for over 60% of oil and gas sector emissions, while coal mines continue to represent the highest average emissions per site. EQT uses this monitoring data to cross-reference calculated emissions values, allowing our teams to identify the most effective reduction initiatives. By examining the gap between theoretical factors and real-world measurement, we verify the most accurate methods for our annual emissions inventories. EQT continues to influence the expansion of AMI to support the reduction of methane emissions while also providing access to affordable energy. We are simultaneously dedicated to energy security for the world and lowering global emissions.

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

8472811

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

We paid over \$8.4 million in corporate membership dues in 2025, of which approximately \$991,000 of that total was allocated to lobbying by the applicable organizations. These figures are representative of all associations in which we were a member during 2025, not only the associations listed in this response.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is not aligned

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(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

Select from:

☒ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☒ No

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Strategy

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

2025 Form 10-K, pages 35-60, 81-83

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

EQT-10K-2025.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

No Comment

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☒ GRI

☒ TCFD

☒ Other, please specify :SASB

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Strategy

☒ Governance

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Public policy engagement

☒ Climate-related targets

☒ Water accounting figures

☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

☒ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

2025 Sustainability Report, full document

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

EQT_2025 Sustainability Report.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

No Comment

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Our management-led ESG Committee is tasked with monitoring and addressing ESG matters that are relevant to our operations, including climate-related issues. Under the guidance of our ESG Committee, we published emissions targets directed at achieving net zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions in our upstream production segment operations by or before 2025. We also implemented climate-related disclosures pursuant to the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) in our annual Sustainability Report. In 2025, we maintained net-zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions across a larger upstream asset base as our business expanded. While we have not conducted a formal scenario analysis to determine potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities, we have layered our bottoms-up analysis of natural gas supply over different demand forecasts and pricing scenarios to better understand our climate-related risks and opportunities. We plan to expand upon this work by completing a physical and transition risk scenario analysis in 2026.

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

While we have not conducted a formal scenario analysis to determine potential impacts of climate and water-related risks and opportunities, we routinely consider risks to our business including accessibility of water for our operations, different carbon-pricing scenarios, and demand for natural gas, renewables, and other energy sources. We plan to complete a physical and transition risk scenario analysis in 2026.

[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes, but we have a climate transition plan with a different temperature alignment

(5.2.2) Temperature alignment of transition plan

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Not assessed

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

The fastest way to reduce global emissions is to replace coal with natural gas. Global coal consumption hit an all-time high in 2024 and remained near the record in 2025, which is a reality that clearly demands action at scale. In the United States, the shale revolution has already demonstrated the impact of fuel switching, helping to drive the country's reduction of nearly 950 million metric tons (MT) of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions since 2010. A transition from coal-fired power generation to natural gas, alongside improvements in efficiency, has driven a substantial share of these emissions reductions according to the IEA's World Energy Outlook. This proven model is now our pathway to global decarbonization. Not all natural gas is created equal. EQT's operations are concentrated in the Appalachian Basin, which features some of the lowest emissions intensities in the United States. Our operational control and commitment to emissions reduction allowed us to achieve net zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions across EQT's legacy assets in 2024 and maintain this goal for our upstream assets in 2025. We manage methane with the same discipline we use to manage costs, utilizing advanced monitoring and proprietary digital tools to ensure our gas is the responsibly sourced fuel the world demands. Credibility is earned through this kind of rigorous execution. Our operations are concentrated in mostly rural areas of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia — areas historically characterized as lower socioeconomic regions. Responsible development of natural gas has led to an infusion of a significant amount of capital in our operating areas, both to landowners and the broader communities, and has served as an engine for improving the quality of life in these regions. Our operations can positively affect disadvantaged socioeconomic groups in the United States by providing low-cost clean energy, job opportunities, tax revenue generation, and royalty payments to landowners.

(5.2.10) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.11) Description of feedback mechanism

We periodically conduct materiality assessments to ensure our disclosures, initiatives and strategy align with stakeholder expectations. In 2025, we conducted a Double Materiality Assessment (DMA) to pressure-test our sustainability strategy and disclosures against the rapid evolution of our integrated platform, rising stakeholder expectations and a shifting regulatory landscape. As we scale our infrastructure and expand our business, we continuously refine our focus to ensure proper alignment between our operations and the expectations of our stakeholders. The results of the 2025 DMA are hardwired into our governance, strategy development and performance tracking. Additionally, we host annual shareholder meetings during which any shareholder can submit feedback on our transition plan and overall ESG strategy.

(5.2.12) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☒ Annually

(5.2.13) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

The 2025 DMA confirmed that our most significant risks and opportunities are directly tied to our ability to deliver affordable, reliable and clean energy. Across all stakeholder groups, the mandate was clear: EQT creates the most value when we focus on advancing sustainability across five priority areas. • Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions: Managing, reducing and transparently disclosing our emissions is central to our sustainability strategy, reflecting our commitment to being a responsible operator while guiding our approach to long-term value creation and impact reduction. • Energy Access and Affordability: Expanding access to reliable, low-cost energy is the core of our value proposition and a critical global necessity. • Safety and Asset Integrity • Human Capital • Trust and Transparency
Not all natural gas is created equal. EQT's operations are concentrated in the Appalachian Basin, which features some of the lowest emissions intensities in the United States. Natural gas is the essential partner to a growing grid because it provides dispatchable scale that weather-dependent sources cannot consistently match.

(5.2.14) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

In 2025, we maintained net-zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions across a larger upstream asset base as our business expanded and reduced our Scope 1 production segment methane emissions intensity to below 0.02%. These milestones covered the entirety of our upstream operations, including assets which were not part of the original target set in 2021. We reached our net-zero goal primarily through emissions abatement projects completed over multiple years beginning in 2021 and used company generated offsets to counteract the remainder of our non-abatable emissions. Our production segment Scope 1 emissions and total Scope 2 emissions for 2025 were 650,010 MT CO₂e. EQT generated more than 650,010 offsets to reach net zero, confirming our ability to neutralize the footprint of our production segment operations through internal offset projects. In 2025, our total Scope 1 emissions across all segments increased. The increase in our Scope 1 emissions was driven by four primary factors: methodology updates, reporting scope expansion, the Olympus asset acquisition, and inclusion of a full-year of MVP operations. We did not recalculate prior-year emissions to reflect these changes. Therefore, year-over-year emissions are not directly comparable.

(5.2.15) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

EQT_2025 Sustainability Report.pdf

(5.2.16) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☒ Water

☒ Biodiversity

(5.2.17) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

We have a quantitative target directed at maximizing our recycling/reuse of produced water each year. In 2025, we recycled/reused more than 95% of our produced water. Over the last three years, we have annually recycled over 95% of the water that is produced from our drilling and completions operations. We consistently invest large amounts of capital in developing and improving our water infrastructure to continue to improve our water use efficiency and recycling. We also follow applicable federal, state, and local regulations regarding species and habitat protection during operational activity near protected lands and areas of high biodiversity. We do not conduct surface operations on legally protected lands such as federally designated wetlands, federal lands, and national parks.

(5.2.18) Adaptation-specific objectives included within your climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

While EQT does not have a company-wide climate transition plan, we do have targets for our upstream assets that serve as a transition plan for the segment. In 2025, we continued to strengthen our resilience through execution across our operations and engagement with stakeholders. We maintained net-zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions across a larger upstream asset base as our business expanded. These actions reflect a clear priority to build a system that performs under pressure and continues delivering energy when it matters most. We align identified risks with operational and strategic priorities. Climate considerations also inform capital allocation and operational decision-making. Investments in infrastructure design reflect anticipated physical risks, while playbooks in our DWE and preparedness planning are embedded into daily processes. Our long-term strategy also considers market demand, regulatory expectations and energy security dynamics, ensuring climate risk is integrated into how we run the business rather than treated as a standalone issue. EQT focuses on implementing technical and operational improvements to meet our GHG emissions targets. Our primary activities include: • Pneumatic Device Replacement: executing a comprehensive program to eliminate natural gas-powered devices across our operations; • Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR): using advanced monitoring to identify and remediate fugitive emissions with industry-leading speed; • Venting Mitigation: optimizing processes to capture gas and minimize operational releases; • Well Unloading Optimization: preventing releases during well unloading through advanced techniques such as plunger optimization; • Glycol Pump Utilization: modernizing dehydration units to reduce the carbon footprint of midstream processes; • Fracking Fleet Electrification: transitioning our hydraulic fracturing operations to electric-powered fleets to reduce site-level combustion; and • Transportation Efficiency: optimizing our logistics and vehicle fleets to reduce the intensity of our transportation operations.

[Fixed row]

(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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

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

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
☒ Transition risks
☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

We consider risks, impacts, dependencies, and opportunities interchangeably within the business decisions we make, and evaluate our products and services in the short-, medium-, and long-term. For example, we have identified that changing market forces and customer preferences have increased demand for low carbon fuels, which results in potential risks and opportunities. Fuel conservation measures, alternative fuel requirements, regulatory fees on GHG and methane emissions, increasing consumer demand for natural gas alternatives, and technological advances in alternative energy generation devices could reduce demand for fossil fuels such as natural gas. The impact of the changing demand for natural gas could adversely impact our earnings, cash flows and financial position. We have implemented initiatives over recent years aiming to reduce our emissions. Further, we have obtained independent certification that our production is aligned with rigorous environmental performance standards to differentiate it in the market. Since 2021, we have annually obtained certification for our natural gas upstream operations in Greene and Washington counties, Pennsylvania under Equitable Origin's EO100™ Standard for Responsible Energy Development, which focuses on ESG performance, and the MiQ Standard, which assesses the methane and carbon emissions intensity. In addition, we also maintained our OGMP 2.0 membership, an initiative led by the United Nations Environment Programme that aims to monitor and mitigate methane emissions globally. OGMP 2.0 requires members to disclose reduction targets and submit comprehensive, measurement-based reports for both operated and non-operated assets. Since 2022, EQT has achieved an OGMP 2.0 "Gold Standard" rating, the highest reporting level under the initiative. To achieve this, we attained a Level 4 and Level 5 reporting status, which requires source-level quantification across our inventory. This recognition confirms our ambitious reduction targets and our advanced commitment to accurately measuring and reporting company-specific methane emissions.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Physical risks

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

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

We evaluate value chain risks in the short- and medium-term. Natural gas production requires water to operate sophisticated processes and procedures. Water management is a necessary, and often critical, component of many of our core operating functions and is used to safeguard both human and ecological health. In addition, the efficient use and transport of water improves the overall efficiency of our operations. The most significant impact that water has on our success is tied to its direct effect on our ability to complete wells and produce natural gas. EQT reduces water-related risk by prioritizing pipeline-based fresh and produced water distribution over trucking. With the largest integrated water network in the Appalachian Basin, we increased the span of our water distribution pipelines from approximately 45 miles in 2022 to 245 miles in 2026. By sourcing produced water from other operations, we reduced our freshwater withdrawals and created a

revenue-generating water services opportunity. Developments and improvements in our water infrastructure improve our water use efficiency and ability to recycle produced water while also reducing emissions from otherwise having to distribute water to our sites via trucks. In addition, our strategy to build out of our water infrastructure can also provide an opportunity for other companies in the upstream natural gas industry to reduce their water and climate impacts through further sharing and reuse of water as outlined in our water sharing agreements.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

As a part of our corporate climate change strategy, we pursue new ventures that have the potential to accelerate the path to a lower-carbon future. We focus on implementing innovative technologies, best management practices, and aligned policies, which, over the past several years, have directly resulted in decreasing our GHG and methane emissions intensities. In 2025, we continued advancing our carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS) efforts through targeted investments and initiatives, including the development of a pilot project for enhanced natural gas recovery using carbon dioxide to stimulate an existing well and continuing technical evaluation of potential Class VI well storage opportunities across the Appalachian Basin. These efforts included detailed desktop analysis, subsurface characterization and geologic modeling, alongside engagement with landowners, communities and regulators to assess the suitability of deep geologic formations for long-term carbon storage. Through our partnership with the West Virginia Division of Forestry and the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources, we generated nature-based carbon offsets in the Appalachian region from conservation management projects funded and managed by EQT. These projects included invasive species removal and prevention, wildlife habitat enhancement and the planting of native trees and shrubs. We applied at least one practice to every wooded parcel under management within the scope of this project, comprising approximately 420,000 acres in West Virginia. Since the project's inception in October 2023, these efforts included more than 252,000 cumulative hours of invasive species control, including approximately 58,000 hours in 2025 alone, spanning 58 state forests. These projects generated offsets for our 2025 GHG emissions, which led to the achievement of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG net-zero goal for our upstream operations in 2025. We calculate offsets generated through these projects using a methodology based on historical forest growth, the type of conservation practice implemented and other relevant factors to determine carbon mitigation per wooded acre managed. Each offset represents 1 MT of CO₂e sequestered. Using conservation practice standards established by the USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and informed by certain Verra guidelines, West Virginia

University validates these projects and the associated offset calculations. Taken together, these strategies influence our long-term trajectory to support the acceleration of the transition to a lower-carbon future.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

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

We evaluate operational risks in the short- and medium-term. For example, in 2020, we transitioned from using diesel powered to electric powered fracturing (frac) fleets fueled by a natural gas-fired turbine using EQT-produced natural gas to conduct certain of our drilling and completions operations. Each year, we assess our operational needs in light of our planned drilling and production schedule and make a decision on the number of electric versus diesel powered frac fleets that we utilize in our operations. During 2025, we utilized 3.0 electric frac fleets and no diesel frac fleets in our operations. We project that the implementation of these next-generation electric frac fleets eliminated over 20 million gallons of diesel fuel consumption from our operations during 2025. Also, we expect to see annual avoided emissions of nearly 59,000 MT CO₂e compared to using diesel-powered fracs. Further, the electrification of our frac fleets also avoids value chain emissions due to the corresponding reduction in vehicle use that would otherwise be needed for third parties to deliver diesel fuel to our well pads. Additionally, in the second half of 2021, we launched a project directed at eliminating natural gas-powered pneumatic devices (the source of 47% of our 2021 production segment Scope 1 GHG emissions) from our upstream operations. We completed this initiative by the end of 2022, a full year ahead of schedule, further driving down our already peer-leading emissions and intensity levels and we intend to pursue this initiative in subsequent years for any assets we acquire. As of December 31, 2025, we do not operate any permanent or temporary high-bleed pneumatic controllers at our upstream locations. We integrate water issues such as water consumption, produced water, water reuse and recycling, and spills into our operations. We evaluate and implement new and emerging technologies into our operations which can improve the rate at which we consume water, set and obtain goals/targets for recycling and reusing water, continue to expand our water sharing arrangements with other operators, and continue to expand our water pipeline infrastructure, whether directly, such as through our mixed-use water system, or indirectly, through water pipeline contracts with third parties. We work to recycle most of our wastewater by collecting flowback, drilling, and produced water to reuse when fracturing new wells. We also leverage the

scale of the Appalachian Basin through 51 active wastewater sharing agreements with peer operators. This collaborative network allows us to move water where it is needed most, generating approximately \$59 million in cost savings in 2025. In 2025, we recycled more than 95% of our produced water.
[Add row]

(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

- Select all that apply
- ☒ Capital expenditures
 - ☒ Capital allocation
 - ☒ Acquisitions and divestments
 - ☒ Assets

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

- Select all that apply
- ☒ Physical risks
 - ☒ Transition risks
 - ☒ Opportunities

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

- Select all that apply
- ☒ Climate change
 - ☒ Water

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

Climate and water-related risks and opportunities have influenced our financial planning. For example, we have transitioned to using electric frac fleets in our completions operations, where feasible, which has influenced our financial planning because we have decreased the cost of these operations by utilizing alternatives to diesel fuel. Additionally, we have allocated capital for the replacement of our natural gas-powered pneumatic equipment in our upstream operations, which we completed for our historical assets in 2022. We also benefit from this strategy by reducing our emissions. Furthermore, our Board of Directors has authorized the integration of a New Ventures budget within our corporate budget, which we have used to develop, invest in, partner with, and acquire new ventures or otherwise pursue initiatives aligned with our sustainability strategy. During 2025, we spent \$35.2 million, approximately 1.5% of our total capital expenditures, on new venture investments. Our guiding principles in allocating capital to new ventures center on (i) promoting natural gas demand and participating in the low carbon transition, (ii) leveraging our assets, skillsets, and relationships to capture opportunities, (iii) targeting opportunities for meaningful scale and growth, (iv) deploying proven technology, and (v) improving our sustainability reputation. In 2025, we continued laying the groundwork and building partnerships to support our new ventures. This includes the development of a CCUS pilot project for enhanced natural gas recovery using carbon dioxide to stimulate an existing well and continuing technical evaluation of potential Class VI well storage opportunities across the Appalachian Basin. Additionally, in 2025, we allocated approximately \$79.5 million of our budgeted capital expenditures to strategic water infrastructure investments, including the substantial completion of our West Virginia mixed-use water network. Moving forward, we anticipate our robust portfolio of EQT-owned and operated water infrastructure will serve as the backbone for optimal development of our wells. Our water network aims to reduce environmental impacts and improve long-term operating expenses.

[Add row]

(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
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(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

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Evaluation of spend allocated to low carbon R&D (New Ventures) and water infrastructure improvement

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

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

114700000

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

5

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

5

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2035 (%)

5

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

During 2025, we spent \$35.2 million on New Ventures, approximately 1.5% of our 2025 capital expenditures—to develop, invest in, partner with, and acquire new ventures or otherwise pursue initiatives aligned with our sustainability strategy. Our guiding principles in allocating capital to new ventures center on (i) promoting natural gas demand and participating in the low carbon transition, (ii) leveraging our assets, skillsets, and relationships to capture opportunities, (iii) targeting opportunities for meaningful scale and growth, (iv) deploying proven technology, and (v) improving our sustainability reputation. In 2025, we continued laying the groundwork and building partnerships to support our new ventures. This includes the development of a CCUS pilot project for enhanced natural gas recovery using carbon dioxide to stimulate an existing well and continuing technical evaluation of potential Class VI well storage opportunities across the Appalachian Basin. Since its inception in 2021, our New Ventures team has been exploring opportunities around land-based carbon credits and carbon capture technologies, among other initiatives, to help us achieve our emissions targets. Additionally, during 2025 we invested \$79.5 million in strategic water infrastructure projects, including the further

development of our mixed-used water system. The development of our water pipeline infrastructure has resulted in increased water and other operating efficiencies such as decreasing the number of water hauler trucks used in our operations and associated fuel usage and GHG emissions. We do not publicly disclose CAPEX projections beyond the next succeeding year. However, to provide figures for 2030 and 2035, we have assumed that our level of investment and CAPEX will remain consistent with that of 2025. Our CAPEX, and level of investment in new venture/climate-related projects and technologies, may ultimately be higher or lower in future years as compared to 2025, depending on various circumstances that we cannot predict (including, but not limited to, market uncertainties, commodity prices, consumer demands, changes to regulations, and technological advancements).

[Add row]

(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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

As a part of our corporate climate change strategy, we pursue new ventures that have the potential to accelerate the path to a lower-carbon future. We focus on implementing innovative technologies, best management practices, and aligned policies, which, over the past several years, has directly resulted in decreasing our GHG and methane emissions intensities. In 2025, our New Ventures spend was \$35.2 million.

[Fixed row]

(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

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Carbon offset generation/forest management

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Small scale commercial deployment

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

10

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

11

(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

Through our partnership with the West Virginia Division of Forestry and the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources, we generated nature-based carbon offsets in the Appalachian region from conservation management projects funded and managed by EQT. These projects included invasive species removal and prevention, wildlife habitat enhancement and the planting of native trees and shrubs. We applied at least one practice to every wooded parcel under management within the scope of this project, comprising approximately 420,000 acres in West Virginia. Since the project's inception in October 2023, these efforts included more than 252,000 cumulative hours of invasive species control, including approximately 58,000 hours in 2025 alone, spanned 58 state forests and generated offsets for our 2025 GHG emissions, which led to the achievement of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG net-zero goal for our upstream operations in 2025. We calculate offsets generated through these projects using a methodology based on historical forest growth, the type of conservation practice implemented and other relevant factors to determine carbon mitigation per wooded acre managed. Each offset represents 1MT of CO₂e sequestered. Using conservation practice standards established by the USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and informed by certain Verra guidelines, West Virginia University validates these projects and the associated offset calculations. We go beyond Verra requirements associated with conservation practices by additionally adhering to USDA conservation practice standards, which provide an additional level of supporting data and research underlying the impacts of the implemented practices. While project's contract term is less than 25 years and does not meet the 100-year post-contract permanence requirement established through Verra's AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, provisions in the West Virginia state constitution provide long-term protection for the land conservation activities that were implemented. Offset estimates were reviewed by the West Virginia University Forestry Department, an academic institution with relevant technical expertise, though it is not a registered verifier. The goal of our investments in carbon offset generation and forest management is to reduce our environmental impact and generate offsets to meet our net-zero Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions target for our upstream operations.

Row 2

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS)

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Pilot demonstration

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

5

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

6

(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

We are advancing CCUS projects to enhance natural gas production and permanently sequester carbon dioxide. In 2025, we continued advancing these efforts through targeted investments and initiatives, including the development of a pilot project for enhanced natural gas recovery using carbon dioxide to stimulate an existing well and continuing technical evaluation of potential Class VI well storage opportunities across the Appalachian Basin. These efforts included detailed desktop analysis, subsurface characterization and geologic modeling, alongside engagement with landowners, communities and regulators to assess the suitability of deep geologic formations for long-term carbon storage.

Row 3

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Methane detection and reduction

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Large scale commercial deployment

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

3

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

3

(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

Includes our investment in technologies directed at improving our measurement and detection of field emissions, including our work with, and investment in, the Appalachian Methane Initiative, a world-class sector and technology-agnostic methane monitoring network designed to assess and further mitigate methane emissions across the entire Appalachian Basin. The goal of our investments in methane detection and monitoring R&D is to promote greater accuracy and efficiency in the identification and remedy of potential fugitive methane emissions from our operations, including through the use of onsite detection tools and satellite and aerial surveys, ultimately reducing our methane emissions and environmental impact.

Row 4

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Infrastructure

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Large scale commercial deployment

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

49

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

52

(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

Includes our combo development processes, mixed-use water infrastructure development, and electric frac fleets. The goal of these initiatives is to improve the efficiency of our operations, increase our use of recycled water and decrease our Scope 1 emissions, thereby reducing our environmental impact.

Row 5

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Hydrogen

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Pilot demonstration

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

0.5

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

0.5

(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

Includes research and development of hydrogen fuel cell technology and support of the development of a hydrogen hub located in Appalachia.

Row 6

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Liquified natural gas (LNG)

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Basic academic/theoretical research

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

2

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

2

(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

Includes analysis of the feasibility of creating new facilities or expanding existing facilities to produce LNG to transport outside of the United States. In 2025, we announced a portfolio of long-term LNG agreements. We believe that the replacement of international coal with U.S. natural gas, such as by using LNG produced in the U.S., should be our primary focus in global emissions reduction.

Row 7

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Gas to liquids

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Basic academic/theoretical research

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

0.5

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

0.5

(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

Includes analysis of projects to convert natural gas into liquid hydrocarbons, such as gasoline or diesel. This research is being conducted to determine the feasibility of using domestic natural gas to replace liquid fuels that emit more carbon dioxide than natural gas.

[Add row]

(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

We do not publicly disclose CAPEX projections beyond the next succeeding year.

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

We do not publicly disclose CAPEX projections beyond the next succeeding year. However, we currently operate exclusively in the Marcellus and Utica Shales of the Appalachian Basin, and do not currently have capital devoted to expanding our operations outside of the Appalachian Basin.

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

We do not publicly disclose CAPEX projections beyond the next succeeding year.

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)

1760000000

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

77

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

70

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

*We do not publicly disclose CAPEX projections beyond the next succeeding year. However, we currently operate exclusively in the Marcellus and Utica Shales of the Appalachian Basin, and do not currently have capital devoted to expanding our operations outside of the Appalachian Basin. The dollar amount listed as "CAPEX in the reporting year..." is the amount of our capital expenditures during the reporting year that were spent on developing our reserves in the Marcellus and Utica Shales, land and lease acquisitions, and other upstream infrastructure. The amount listed in CAPEX planned over the next five years column reflects the high end of our 2026 capital expenditure guidance allotted to upstream/production maintenance plus strategic growth capital expenditures, divided by the high end of our total 2026 capital expenditure guidance. This value does not include capital expenditures associated with transmission (\$30M) and gathering infrastructure (\$580M). These values are obtained from EQT's 10K report (https://s205.q4cdn.com/630272887/files/doc_financials/2025/q4/273ad5ec-4ff8-4729-ac1c-e31fd276ae60.pdf).
[Fixed row]*

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

6.74

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization’s water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

-0.4

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

32

(5.9.5) Please explain

Our water CAPEX for the reporting year remained about the same as the prior year due to continued development of our mixed-use water network. To improve and expand our pipeline infrastructure, including from recent acquisitions, we are investing more in water projects in 2026. Water-related CAPEX will increase approximately 32% from 2025, which is calculated based on the high end of the total planned 2026 capital expenditure range for water infrastructure in the 2025 Form 10-K. We do not provide an OPEX breakdown by spend category.
[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality	Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality	Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality
Carbon	Select from: ☒ Yes		
Water	Select from:	Select from:	We are currently meeting our greenhouse gas emissions goals/targets and water efficiency goals without having an internal price on carbon or water.

	Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality	Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality	Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality
	☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	☒ Not an immediate strategic priority	
Other	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years		

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☒ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☒ Influence strategy and/or financial planning

☒ Stress test investments

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☒ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

☒ Other, please specify :The carbon price is calculated based on the average carbon price for regulatory programs, such as the EU ETS and RGGI, which are sourced from various indices.

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

The carbon price is calculated based on the average carbon price for regulatory programs, such as the EU ETS and RGGI, which are sourced from various indices.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☒ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☒ Evolutionary

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

The regulatory carbon price is tracked on multiple indices biweekly. This biweekly data is used to update the carbon price on a quarterly basis.

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

72.63

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

72.63

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

Select all that apply

☒ Product and R&D

☒ Opportunity management

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

15.5

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

The carbon price is a statistic in our digital work environment and it must be reviewed and updated on a quarterly basis.

[Add row]

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

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Water

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

EQT does not disclose environmental engagement with investors and shareholders for the purpose of this disclosure. We have a shareholder engagement program and we maintain active dialogue with our investors and shareholders year-round. Through our investor relations program, senior executives hold meetings with our investors or potential investors to discuss operations, strategy, and other critical items as outlined in our annual Proxy Statement.

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

[Fixed row]

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

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Water	Select from: ☒ No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within two years

[Fixed row]

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

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ 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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Business risk mitigation
- ☒ Material sourcing
- ☒ Procurement spend
- ☒ Regulatory compliance
- ☒ Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

The use and transport of water impacts the efficiency of our operations. Most importantly, water is tied to our ability to complete wells and produce natural gas. We use best-in-class management practices to evaluate water sources, permit locations, operation of withdrawal sites, and water discharges. In addition to surface water withdrawal, we obtain water from municipalities with supplier contracts. We oversee contractor compliance with withdrawal requirements with a daily review/approval process prior to withdrawal. We also leverage the scale of the Appalachian Basin through wastewater sharing agreements with peer operators. This collaborative network allows us to move water where it is needed most. Due to remote well locations, water transport via truck is necessary. We use digital dashboards and remote water applications to access real time data from water suppliers. We have installed positioning and camera systems on trucks to provide live locations. We use a rubric to evaluate water hauler performance to balance safety, service, and cost. We provide a digitally-enabled scorecard to identify rankings across hauler-specific areas. We regularly report these to business partners and aim to identify improvements.

[Fixed row]

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

Water

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

All of our freshwater suppliers are required to provide evidence that they have obtained applicable water permits before we purchase water from them. Additionally, due the remote location of certain of our wells, it is necessary for us to transport water via truck to certain of our sites. We use digital dashboards and remote water applications to access real time data from multiple service providers and contractors supplying water to our sites. We use a scoring rubric to evaluate our water haulers' performance with a goal to balance safety, service, and cost performance. We provide our water haulers with a digitally-enabled scorecard to identify real-time scores and rankings across hauler-specific performance focus areas, including speeding events and low and high tank issues. We work to prevent low volume loads to reduce the number of trips, which maximizes efficiency and minimizes GHG emissions. We regularly report scores and rankings to business partners and host open performance discussions to identify improvement opportunities. If a supplier does not meet our safety standards, then we work with the supplier, applicable operations departments, and Supplier Relations Management to seek improvement. If the supplier does not improve, then safer service providers are engaged. Suppliers who fail to meet our standards are not permitted to continue to work on our sites.

[Fixed row]

(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.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :Complying with water-related regulatory requirements

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Certification
- ☒ Community-based monitoring
- ☒ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline
- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☒ Exclude

(5.11.6.12) Comment

All of our freshwater suppliers are required to provide evidence that they have obtained applicable water permits before we purchase water from them. Additionally, if a supplier does not meet our safety standards, then we work with the supplier, applicable operations departments, and Supplier Relations Management to seek improvement. If the supplier does not improve, then safer service providers are engaged. Suppliers who fail to meet our standards are not permitted to continue to work on our sites.

[Add row]

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

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

Information collection

- ☒ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)
- ☒ Other information collection activity, please specify :Collect water management information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Other innovation and collaboration activity, please specify :Water Sharing Agreements with peers to recycle produced water and minimize freshwater withdrawals

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Less than 1%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We collect water quantity information from our freshwater suppliers to ensure compliance with our water permits as well as to promote water conservation by monitoring the water-related impacts of our operations. i) An example of the beneficial water-related outcomes from collecting water quantity information from freshwater suppliers is the reduction in freshwater withdrawals. We work to increase the ratio of recycled water used in our operations. Tracking quantity information from our freshwater suppliers helps us track our progress. ii) We measure success of this engagement through the continued collaboration with our suppliers, as well as continued progress towards our water recycling target. In addition to freshwater sources, we use our own or third party-produced water for our operations to minimize freshwater withdrawals. We also leverage the scale of the Appalachian Basin through wastewater sharing agreements with peer operators. This collaborative network allows us to move water where it is needed most.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Compliance with water permits

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(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

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

During 2025, we met with customers to better educate them on the environmental impacts of natural gas, and in particular, the low methane intensity attributes of EQT-produced natural gas. During these discussions, we explained our certifications from Equitable Origin and MiQ - two of the global leaders for certifying natural gas pursuant to ESG performance indicators – including the scope of our certification program, the components of our scores for our certificated gas and how such certificated gas can be purchased.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

As of December 31, 2025, we were one of the largest producers of certified responsibly sourced gas (RSG) in North America, based on the number of North American RSG certificates issued during 2025 under MiQ's digital registry. We believe that our certifications from Equitable Origin and MiQ, coupled with our other environmental initiatives, will enable us to further differentiate ourselves and our natural gas as a leader in sustainable development and emissions reduction. We measure our success in this initiative based on our annual sales of RSG to our customers.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Other oil and gas producers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Other education/information sharing, please specify :voluntary participation in fracfocus.org which is a public chemical disclosure registry

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Incentivize collaborative sustainable water management in river basins

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

We utilize water sharing agreements with our value chain partners in order to efficiently use water. We have entered into water sharing agreements with numerous oil and gas producers to provide us and them with recycled water for our and their operations. We utilize these water sharing agreements as part of our strategy to reduce the amount of water withdrawn by us, as well as by our value chain partners.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our engagement success is measured by observing year-over-year increases in our water sharing program and the resulting benefits that both we and our value chain partners obtain through the continued reuse of water, such as eliminating additional withdrawals of freshwater and minimizing the amount of water sent to disposal.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :ONE Future Coalition

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ None

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

We are members of the ONE Future Coalition, pursuant to which we engage with other partners within our natural gas value chain. ONE Future has established climate related strategies and targets for all value chain partners. We provide data to ONE Future and track our emissions against their methane intensity target for the Production, Gathering and Boosting, and Transmission and Storage Segments.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We have reduced our methane intensity to below the ONE Future segment methane intensity targets. We use our contribution to ONE Future's industry-wide 2025 target for methane emissions intensity for the industry at or below 1% to measure of success for our company.

[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

EQT has implemented several environmental initiatives to improve the efficiency of our operations. While our emissions intensity reductions and other environmental goals positively impact our supply chain, these were not developed or implemented due to engagement with requesting CDP Supply chain members.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

The data presented in this disclosure is based on an operational control approach. Metrics include all assets operated by EQT during the reporting period, unless otherwise specified. We are subject to the methodologies for reporting GHG emissions under Subpart W (Petroleum and Natural Gas Systems) of the EPA's GHGRP. We calculate our Scope 1 GHG emissions using EPA calculation guidelines under 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 98. Notably, there are certain sources of emissions that are not reported to the EPA because the EPA does not require emissions from the particular source to be reported. Beginning in 2025, the GHG emissions reported in this disclosure include all facilities potentially subject to Subpart W regardless if the facilities meet the GHGRP reporting threshold. As such, the 2023 and 2024 emissions included herein are not directly comparable to the 2025 emissions. Please note that the Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions disclosed in the CDP Questionnaire are gross values, unless otherwise noted, that do not account for carbon offsets applied.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

The data presented in this disclosure is based on an operational control approach. Metrics include all assets operated by EQT during the reporting period, unless otherwise specified. We also have financial interests in certain other wells which we do not operate (referred to as "working interest wells"). Because we are not the operator of working interest wells, we do not have the ability to control the operations on such sites, and therefore we do not have the ability to implement our water practices at working interest well sites.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

The data presented in this disclosure is based on an operational control approach. Metrics include all assets operated by EQT during the reporting period, unless otherwise specified. We also have financial interests in certain other wells which we do not operate (referred to as “working interest wells”). Because we are not the operator of working interest wells, we do not have the ability to control the operations on such sites, and therefore we do not have the ability to implement our biodiversity practices at working interest well sites.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☒ No

(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?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, an acquisition

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

Olympus Energy, Equitrans Midstream Corporation

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

On July 1, 2025, EQT completed the acquisition of Olympus Energy (Olympus Energy LLC, Hyperion Midstream LLC and Bow & Arrow Land Company LLC). Integrating these upstream and midstream assets into our portfolio immediately expanded our operational footprint and is a driver of the absolute increase in reported emissions. Although EQT acquired Equitrans Midstream Corporation (Equitrans) in July 2024, this is the first year the emissions for these acquired assets are being included in the CDP Questionnaire. The 2024 GHG emissions have been restated to include the acquired Equitrans assets.

[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, a change in methodology
- ☒ Yes, a change in boundary

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

We are subject to the methodologies for reporting GHG emissions under Subpart W (Petroleum and Natural Gas Systems) of the EPA's GHGRP. We calculate our Scope 1 GHG emissions using EPA calculation guidelines under 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 98. Notably, there are certain sources of emissions that are not reported to the EPA because the EPA does not require emissions from the particular source to be reported. Beginning in 2025, the GHG emissions reported in this disclosure include all facilities potentially subject to Subpart W regardless if the facilities meet the reporting threshold. We have transitioned our reporting to include all emissions sources potentially subject to Subpart W, even if a particular facility is below the EPA's reporting threshold. As such, the 2024 emissions included in this disclosure are not directly comparable to the 2025 emissions. The EPA revised GHGRP Subparts C and W, including updating emissions factors and adding new sources, such as drilling mud degassing, crankcase venting, blowdowns (production segment), produced water tanks (production segment) and other large release events. While the 2025 GHGRP submission was not due until after this questionnaire was submitted, we have voluntarily included these methodology updates so that our data is grounded in the most rigorous standards available. We did not restate prior-year emissions to reflect the reporting scope expansion or methodology changes. Therefore, year-over-year emissions are not directly comparable. When we chose to voluntarily incorporate these updates, we recognized it would result in a significant increase in our reported 2025 Scope 1 emissions. The driving force behind this decision was a commitment to continued transparency and our belief in doing what's right for our business, even amidst regulatory uncertainty.

[Fixed row]

(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?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

- ☒ No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold

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

When we published our emissions targets in June 2021, we specified that our net zero and intensity targets were based on assets owned by EQT on June 30, 2021. Further, the emissions targets were set for our upstream production operations. We set aggressive emissions targets, with the intention of driving down our legacy emissions over a short, 4-year period. Given this timeline, we believe it is counterproductive to recalculate baseline emissions and corresponding targets with each acquisition. While we haven't recalculated the baseline, we have added the emissions from acquired upstream production segment assets into our annual emissions calculations to show progress against our targets. In July 2025, we acquired Olympus Energy. We do not think it is accurate to include these assets within prior inventories, as we did not own/operate them prior to 2025 and could not control asset emissions prior to acquisition. As such, the baseline was not modified to include these assets.

(7.1.3.5) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☒ US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule

☒ US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)

☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

☒ IPIECA's Petroleum Industry Guidelines for reporting GHG emissions, 2nd edition, 2011

☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	<i>No comment</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Scope 3 emissions

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

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Scope 3: Investments | ☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services |
| ☒ Scope 3: Capital goods | ☒ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations |
| ☒ Scope 3: Business travel | ☒ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution |
| ☒ Scope 3: Employee commuting | ☒ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution |
| ☒ Scope 3: Processing of sold products | ☒ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) |

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☒ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

5

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

In 2025, we finalized an updated Scope 3 materiality assessment to determine which value chain GHG emissions were relevant to EQT as a fully integrated natural gas company. In this assessment, we calculated our indirect emissions for each of the 15 Scope 3 categories that were relevant and then determined which of the categories were material to our stakeholders' understanding of our Scope 3 emissions impact. The findings showed that Category 11, Use of Sold Products, represented approximately 95% of our total Scope 3 GHG emissions. We determined that the remaining 14 categories were not relevant or not material for disclosure since they cumulatively represented less than 5% of our total Scope 3 emissions. Therefore, we report only Category 11 Scope 3 emissions.

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

During the materiality assessment of 2023 operations finalized in 2025, scope 3 categories 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, and 15 were assessed as these were the categories that were potentially applicable for EQT. The combined total of categories 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, and 15 was calculated to be around 5 million MT CO₂e of emissions using a variety of GHG Protocol calculation methodologies such as the spend-based method, the fuel/distance-based methods, and the average data method. The total scope 3 emissions, including category 11, totaled 109 million MT CO₂e, indicating that about 95% of our total scope 3 inventory are attributable to category 11 (the use of sold products), while the remaining 5% is dispersed across the other categories.

[Add row]

(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)

938997.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Includes legacy EQT production and gathering and boosting emissions. Excludes emissions from the Alta Assets, the Tug Hill-XcL Assets, the Equitrans Assets, and the Olympus Assets, which we did not control until our acquisition of such assets in 2021, 2023, 2024, and 2025, respectively.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

2814.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We did not calculate our Scope 2 emissions prior to 2020. Excludes emissions from the Alta Assets, the Tug Hill-XcL Assets, the Equitrans Assets, and the Olympus Assets, which we did not control until our acquisition of such assets in 2021, 2023, 2024, and 2025 respectively.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

2468.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We did not calculate our Scope 2 emissions prior to 2020. Excludes emissions from the Alta Assets, the Tug Hill-XcL Assets, the Equitrans Assets, and the Olympus Assets, which we did not control until our acquisition of such assets in 2021, 2023, 2024, and 2025 respectively.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

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

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

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)

87465365

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We did not calculate our Scope 3 emissions prior to 2020. The 2020 Scope 3 emissions disclosed herein include only indirect emissions from EQT's operations and exclude possible indirect emissions associated with the Alta Assets, the Tug Hill-XcL Assets, the Equitrans Assets, and the Olympus Assets, which we did not control until our acquisition of such assets in 2021, 2023, 2024, and 2025 respectively. In 2025, we finalized an updated Scope 3 materiality assessment to determine which value chain GHG emissions were relevant to EQT as a fully integrated natural gas company. In this assessment, we calculated our indirect emissions for each of the 15 Scope 3 categories that were relevant and then determined which of the categories were material to our stakeholders' understanding of our Scope 3 emissions impact. The findings showed that Category 11, Use of Sold Products, represented approximately 95% of our total Scope 3 GHG emissions. We determined that the remaining 14 categories were not material for disclosure since they cumulatively represented less than 5% of our total Scope 3 emissions. Therefore, we report only Category 11 Scope 3 emissions.

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

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

[Fixed row]

(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)

3474788

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Please note that the Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions disclosed in the CDP Questionnaire are gross values, unless otherwise noted, that do not account for carbon offsets applied. Our production segment Scope 1 emissions and total Scope 2 emissions for 2025 were 650,010 MT CO₂e. EQT generated more than 650,010 offsets to reach net zero Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions. We are subject to the methodologies for reporting GHG emissions under Subpart W (Petroleum and Natural Gas Systems) of the EPA's GHGRP. We calculate our Scope 1 GHG emissions using EPA calculation guidelines under 40 CFR Part 98. Notably, there are certain sources of emissions that are not reported to the EPA because the EPA does not require emissions from the particular source to be reported. Beginning in 2025, the GHG emissions reported in this disclosure include all facilities potentially subject to Subpart W regardless if the facilities meet the reporting threshold. We have transitioned our reporting to include all emissions sources potentially subject to Subpart W, even if a particular facility is below the EPA's reporting threshold. As such, the 2024 emissions included in this disclosure are not directly comparable to the 2025 emissions. The EPA revised GHGRP Subparts C and W, including updating emissions factors and adding new sources, such as drilling mud degassing, crankcase venting, blowdowns (production segment), produced water tanks (production segment) and other large release events. While the 2025 GHGRP submission was not due until after this questionnaire was submitted, we have voluntarily included these methodology updates so that our data is grounded in the most rigorous standards available. We did not restate prior-year emissions to reflect the reporting scope expansion or methodology changes. Therefore, year-over-year emissions are not directly comparable. When we chose to voluntarily incorporate these updates, we recognized it would result in a significant increase in our reported 2025 Scope 1 emissions. The driving force behind this decision was a commitment to continued transparency and our belief in doing what's right for our business, even amidst regulatory uncertainty.

Past year 1

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

2194596

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2024

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Please note that the Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions disclosed in the CDP Questionnaire are gross values, unless otherwise noted, that do not account for carbon offsets applied. The 2024 Scope 1 emissions were restated to include the calendar year emissions for the Equitrans assets acquired in July 2024. The 2024 emissions were not revised to account for the methodology changes described in the reporting year row above.

[Fixed row]

(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)

107141

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

108634

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Please note that the Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions disclosed in the CDP Questionnaire are gross values, unless otherwise noted, that do not account for carbon offsets applied. Our production segment Scope 1 emissions and total Scope 2 emissions for 2025 were 650,010 MT CO₂e. EQT generated more than 650,010 offsets to reach net zero Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions.

Past year 1

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

100425

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

107067

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2024

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Please note that the Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions disclosed in the CDP Questionnaire are gross values, unless otherwise noted, that do not account for carbon offsets applied. The 2024 Scope 2 emissions were restated to include the calendar year emissions for the Equitrans assets acquired in July 2024.

[Fixed row]

(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

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

In 2025, we finalized an updated Scope 3 materiality assessment to determine which value chain GHG emissions were relevant to EQT as a fully integrated natural gas company. In this assessment, we calculated our indirect emissions for each of the 15 Scope 3 categories that were relevant and then determined which of the categories were material to our stakeholders' understanding of our Scope 3 emissions impact. Based on this assessment, it was determined that the substantial majority (~95%) of our Scope 3 GHG emissions are generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we report only Scope 3 GHG emissions from category 11. Therefore, due to its small size compared to category 11, we report purchased goods and services as "not relevant, explanation provided".

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

In 2025, we finalized an updated Scope 3 materiality assessment to determine which value chain GHG emissions were relevant to EQT as a fully integrated natural gas company. In this assessment, we calculated our indirect emissions for each of the 15 Scope 3 categories that were relevant and then determined which of the categories were material to our stakeholders' understanding of our Scope 3 emissions impact. Based on this assessment, it was determined that the substantial majority (~95%) of our Scope 3 GHG emissions are generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we report only Scope 3 GHG emissions from category 11. Therefore, due to its small size compared to category 11, we report capital goods as "not relevant, explanation provided".

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

In 2025, we finalized an updated Scope 3 materiality assessment to determine which value chain GHG emissions were relevant to EQT as a fully integrated natural gas company. In this assessment, we calculated our indirect emissions for each of the 15 Scope 3 categories that were relevant and then determined which of the categories were material to our stakeholders' understanding of our Scope 3 emissions impact. Based on this assessment, it was determined that the substantial majority (~95%) of our Scope 3 GHG emissions are generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we report only Scope 3 GHG emissions from category 11. Therefore, due to its small size compared to category 11, we report Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) as "not relevant, explanation provided".

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

In 2025, we finalized an updated Scope 3 materiality assessment to determine which value chain GHG emissions were relevant to EQT as a fully integrated natural gas company. In this assessment, we calculated our indirect emissions for each of the 15 Scope 3 categories that were relevant and then determined which of the categories were material to our stakeholders' understanding of our Scope 3 emissions impact. Based on this assessment, it was determined that the substantial majority (~95%) of our Scope 3 GHG emissions are generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we report only Scope 3 GHG emissions from category 11. Therefore, due to its small size compared to category 11, we report Upstream transportation and distribution as "not relevant, explanation provided".

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

In 2025, we finalized an updated Scope 3 materiality assessment to determine which value chain GHG emissions were relevant to EQT as a fully integrated natural gas company. In this assessment, we calculated our indirect emissions for each of the 15 Scope 3 categories that were relevant and then determined which of the categories were material to our stakeholders' understanding of our Scope 3 emissions impact. Based on this assessment, it was determined that the substantial majority (~95%) of our Scope 3 GHG emissions are generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we report only Scope 3 GHG emissions from category 11. Therefore, due to its small size compared to category 11, we report Waste generated in operations as "not relevant, explanation provided".

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

In 2025, we finalized an updated Scope 3 materiality assessment to determine which value chain GHG emissions were relevant to EQT as a fully integrated natural gas company. In this assessment, we calculated our indirect emissions for each of the 15 Scope 3 categories that were relevant and then determined which of the categories were material to our stakeholders' understanding of our Scope 3 emissions impact. Based on this assessment, it was determined that the substantial majority (~95%) of our Scope 3 GHG emissions are generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we report only Scope 3 GHG emissions from category 11. Therefore, due to its small size compared to category 11, we report Business travel as "not relevant, explanation provided".

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

In 2025, we finalized an updated Scope 3 materiality assessment to determine which value chain GHG emissions were relevant to EQT as a fully integrated natural gas company. In this assessment, we calculated our indirect emissions for each of the 15 Scope 3 categories that were relevant and then determined which of the categories were material to our stakeholders' understanding of our Scope 3 emissions impact. Based on this assessment, it was determined that the substantial majority (~95%) of our Scope 3 GHG emissions are generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we report only Scope 3 GHG emissions from category 11. Therefore, due to its small size compared to category 11, we report Employee commuting as "not relevant, explanation provided".

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions covered under scope 1 or 2

(7.8.6) Please explain

Leased assets are accounted for in our scope 1 and 2 emissions. To avoid double counting these emissions, scope 3 emissions of leased assets are not calculated and are therefore not relevant.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

In 2025, we finalized an updated Scope 3 materiality assessment to determine which value chain GHG emissions were relevant to EQT as a fully integrated natural gas company. In this assessment, we calculated our indirect emissions for each of the 15 Scope 3 categories that were relevant and then determined which of the categories were material to our stakeholders' understanding of our Scope 3 emissions impact. Based on this assessment, it was determined that the substantial majority (~95%) of our Scope 3 GHG emissions are generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we report only Scope 3 GHG emissions from category 11. Therefore, due to its small size compared to category 11, we report Downstream transportation and distribution as "not relevant, explanation provided".

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

In 2025, we finalized an updated Scope 3 materiality assessment to determine which value chain GHG emissions were relevant to EQT as a fully integrated natural gas company. In this assessment, we calculated our indirect emissions for each of the 15 Scope 3 categories that were relevant and then determined which of the categories were material to our stakeholders' understanding of our Scope 3 emissions impact. Based on this assessment, it was determined that the substantial majority (~95%) of our Scope 3 GHG emissions are generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we report only Scope 3 GHG emissions from category 11. Therefore, due to its small size compared to category 11, we report Processing of sold products as "not relevant, explanation provided".

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

121996409

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

We are not able to track the downstream processes occurring after intermediate sold products leave our possession. As such, additional assumptions were made to assign a downstream process to each customer type. The emissions from use of sold products were determined based on these process assumptions. Our category 11 Scope 3 emissions are based on our natural gas sales volumes reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the applicable reporting year. For purposes of this calculation, we assume that all the natural gas we sell is combusted as a source of energy. It should be acknowledged that this is a very conservative assumption. We assume that the volume of NGLs and oil we produce and sell is processed, and thus, our NGLs and oil sales are included in category 10 (processing of sold products), rather than category 11.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

The products EQT sells are consumed as fuels/feedstocks and are not disposed of, therefore end of life treatment of sold products is not relevant to our operations.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Downstream leased assets are not relevant as EQT does not act as a lessee.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

EQT does not have franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

In 2025, we finalized an updated Scope 3 materiality assessment to determine which value chain GHG emissions were relevant to EQT as a fully integrated natural gas company. In this assessment, we calculated our indirect emissions for each of the 15 Scope 3 categories that were relevant and then determined which of the categories were material to our stakeholders' understanding of our Scope 3 emissions impact. Based on this assessment, it was determined that the substantial majority (~95%) of our Scope 3 GHG emissions are generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we report only Scope 3 GHG emissions from category 11. Therefore, due to its small size compared to category 11, we report Investments as "not relevant, explanation provided". In 2025, we finalized an updated Scope 3 materiality assessment to determine which value chain GHG emissions were relevant to EQT as a fully integrated natural gas company. In this assessment, we calculated our indirect emissions for each of the 15 Scope 3 categories that were relevant and then determined which of the categories were material to our stakeholders' understanding of our Scope 3 emissions impact. Based on this assessment, it was determined that the substantial majority (~95%) of our Scope 3 GHG emissions are generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we report only Scope 3 GHG emissions from category 11. Therefore, due to its small size compared to category 11, we report Investments as "not relevant, explanation provided".

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

In 2025, we finalized an updated Scope 3 materiality assessment to determine which value chain GHG emissions were relevant to EQT as a fully integrated natural gas company. In this assessment, we calculated our indirect emissions for each of the 15 Scope 3 categories that were relevant and then determined which of the categories were material to our stakeholders' understanding of our Scope 3 emissions impact. Based on this assessment, it was determined that the substantial majority (~95%) of our Scope 3 GHG emissions are generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we report only Scope 3 GHG emissions from category 11.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

In 2025, we finalized an updated Scope 3 materiality assessment to determine which value chain GHG emissions were relevant to EQT as a fully integrated natural gas company. In this assessment, we calculated our indirect emissions for each of the 15 Scope 3 categories that were relevant and then determined which of the categories were material to our stakeholders' understanding of our Scope 3 emissions impact. Based on this assessment, it was determined that the substantial majority (~95%) of our Scope 3 GHG emissions are generated from category 11 (use of sold products). As such, we report only Scope 3 GHG emissions from category 11.

[Fixed row]

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

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2024

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

113701598

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Note there was no change in the Scope 3 emissions reported in the 2025 CDP Questionnaire. We are not able to track the downstream processes occurring after intermediate sold products leave our possession. As such, additional assumptions were made to assign a downstream process to each customer type. The emissions from use of sold products were determined based on these process assumptions. Our category 11 Scope 3 emissions are based on our natural gas sales volumes reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the applicable reporting year. For purposes of this calculation, we assume that all the natural gas we sell is combusted as a source of energy. It should be acknowledged that this is a very conservative assumption. We assume that the volume of NGLs and oil we produce and sell is processed, and thus, our NGLs and oil sales are included in category 10 (processing of sold products), rather than category 11.

[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No third-party verification or assurance

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ Increased

(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)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We did not have a change in renewable energy consumption.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

136093

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.8

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

This decrease is the impact of replacing natural gas-powered pneumatic equipment in our production operations with compressed air, nitrogen, and electric drive-powered devices. As of December 31, 2025, we do not operate any permanent or temporary high-bleed pneumatic controllers at our upstream locations. This program enabled us to achieve our initial emissions targets ahead of schedule. At a total initial project cost of approximately \$28 million, equivalent to about \$6 per ton of carbon abated, this initiative demonstrates that significant methane reductions can be achieved efficiently and at scale.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We did not have any divestments in 2025.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

290000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

8.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

On July 1, 2025, EQT completed the acquisition of Olympus Energy (Olympus Energy LLC, Hyperion Midstream LLC and Bow & Arrow Land Company LLC). Additionally, 2025 emissions represent the first full calendar year of MVP operations following its in service in June 2024 immediately prior to EQT's acquisition of Equitrans and MVP in 2024. Integrating these upstream and midstream assets into our portfolio immediately expanded our operational footprint and is a driver of the absolute increase in reported emissions.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We did not have any mergers in 2025.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

247000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

6.9

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

This figure reflects the increase in emissions that is attributable to our ~7% increase in sales volumes in 2025, as reported in EQT's 2025 Form 10-K.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

832000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

23.2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The EPA revised GHGRP Subparts C and W, including updating emissions factors and adding new sources, such as drilling mud degassing, crankcase venting, blowdowns (production segment), produced water tanks (production segment) and other large release events. While the 2025 GHGRP submission was not due until after this questionnaire was submitted, we have voluntarily included these methodology updates so that our data is grounded in the most rigorous standards available.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We calculate our Scope 1 GHG emissions using EPA calculation guidelines under 40 CFR Part 98. Notably, there are certain sources of emissions that are not reported to the EPA because the EPA does not require emissions from the particular source to be reported. Beginning in 2025, the GHG emissions reported in this report include all facilities potentially subject to Subpart W regardless if the facilities meet the reporting threshold. We have transitioned our reporting to include all emissions sources potentially subject to Subpart W, even if a particular facility is below the EPA's reporting threshold. The change of emissions value reflects the total of all compressor stations <25,000 MT CO₂e that previously did not qualify for the Subpart W threshold.

Change in physical operating conditions**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)**

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change**(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)**

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We did not have changes in physical operating conditions in 2025.

Unidentified**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)**

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We did not have unidentified emissions changes in 2025.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We did not have other emissions changes in 2025.

[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities	Specify the reason for no significant activities
	Select from: ☒ No, explanation provided	Select from: ☒ No relevant activities identified

[Fixed row]

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Specify the reason for no technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geological storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	Select from: ☒ No, explanation provided	Select from: ☒ No relevant activities identified	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

☒ Yes, both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

2401415

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

2401415

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

106599

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

106599

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

108091

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

108091

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

38286

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

1072009

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

8.1

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

227

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

8.1

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

227

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

5.1

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

1363

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

1.19

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

316

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

1.19

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

316

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

[Add row]

(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

Select from:

☒ Combustion (excluding flaring)

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream

☒ Midstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☒ Gas

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

2238583

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

10793

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

2542005

(7.15.4.7) Comment

This includes CO2, CH4, and N2O emissions at all of EQT's assets.

Row 2

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☒ Flaring

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream

☒ Midstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☒ Gas

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

141777

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

1377

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

180471

(7.15.4.7) Comment

This includes CO2, CH4, and N2O emissions at all of EQT's assets.

Row 3

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☒ Venting

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream

☒ Midstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☒ Gas

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

911

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

22393

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

627902

(7.15.4.7) Comment

This includes CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O emissions at all of EQT's assets.

Row 4

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☒ Fugitives

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream

☒ Midstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☒ Gas

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

40

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

1798

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

50380

(7.15.4.7) Comment

This includes CO2, CH4, and N2O emissions at all of EQT's assets.

Row 5

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☒ Process (feedstock) emissions

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream

☒ Midstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☒ Gas

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

9654

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

1926

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

63579

(7.15.4.7) Comment

This includes CO2, CH4, and N2O emissions at all of EQT's assets.

Row 6

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:
☒ Other (please specify) :Corporate - Mobile Fleet

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply
☒ Upstream
☒ Midstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:
☒ Gas

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

10407

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

0.345

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

10450

(7.15.4.7) Comment

This includes CO2, CH4, and N2O emissions at all of EQT's assets.
[Add row]

(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	3474788	107141	108634

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By activity

(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	542869
Row 2	Gathering and boosting	2079312
Row 3	Transmission and Storage	540296
Row 4	Transmission MVP	301862
Row 5	Corporate	10450

[Add row]

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

Oil and gas production activities (upstream)

(7.19.1) Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e

542869

(7.19.3) Comment

Includes our Production segment emissions from all EQT assets. Given the potential complexity of production sectors, CDP encourages the exclusion of specific activities from the organizational boundary that are not necessarily a part of the sector, including non-industrial buildings (e.g., offices, accommodation, and other property) and transport (e.g., distribution, business travel, shipping, freight, and logistics). As such EQT's corporate fleet emissions have been excluded from the sector specific total in this response.

Oil and gas production activities (midstream)

(7.19.1) Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e

2921469

(7.19.3) Comment

Includes our Gathering & Boosting, Transmission and Storage, and Transmission MVP segment emissions from all EQT assets. Given the potential complexity of production sectors, CDP encourages the exclusion of specific activities from the organizational boundary that are not necessarily a part of the sector, including non-industrial buildings (e.g., offices, accommodation, and other property) and transport (e.g. distribution, business travel, shipping, freight, and logistics). As such EQT's corporate fleet emissions have been excluded from the sector specific total in this response.

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By activity

(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	Indirect emissions from EQT's operations	107141	108634

[Add row]

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

Oil and gas production activities (upstream)

(7.21.1) Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e

13052

(7.21.2) Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e

13447

(7.21.3) Comment

Includes our Production segment emissions from all EQT assets. Given the potential complexity of production sectors, CDP encourages the exclusion of specific activities from the organizational boundary that are not necessarily a part of the sector, including non-industrial buildings (e.g., offices, accommodation, and other property) and transport (e.g., distribution, business travel, shipping, freight, and logistics). As such EQT's corporate office emissions have been excluded from the sector specific total in this response.

Oil and gas production activities (midstream)

(7.21.1) Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e

90164

(7.21.2) Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e

91428

(7.21.3) Comment

Includes our Gathering & Boosting, Transmission & Storage, and Transmission MVP segment emissions from all EQT assets. Given the potential complexity of production sectors, CDP encourages the exclusion of specific activities from the organizational boundary that are not necessarily a part of the sector, including non-industrial buildings (e.g., offices, accommodation, and other property) and transport (e.g., distribution, business travel, shipping, freight, and logistics). As such EQT's corporate office emissions have been excluded from the sector specific total in this response.

Oil and gas production activities (downstream)

(7.21.3) Comment

N/A

[Fixed row]

(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)

3474788

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

107141

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

108634

(7.22.4) Please explain

EQT accounts for all of its owned assets within the EQT Corporation consolidating accounting group.

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

There are no additional entities for which emissions require disclosure.

[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ No

(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

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream

☒ Midstream

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

0.072

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

0.071

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

Select from:

☒ Estimated or modelled data only

(7.24.5) Details of methodology

The value as a percentage of natural gas production is calculated as EQT's total 2025 Scope 1 methane emissions, converted to cubic feet, divided by EQT's combined 2025 gross annual production of natural gas. The value as a percentage of total hydrocarbon production is calculated as EQT's total 2025 Scope 1 methane emissions, converted to cubic feet, divided by EQT's combined 2025 gross annual production of hydrocarbons.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ NRG Energy Inc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the energy content of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :MMBtu

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

65143095

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

92606

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Combustion (excluding flaring) Flaring Venting Fugitives Process (feedstock) Corporate emissions

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have allocated our company-wide scope 1 emissions to NRG based on the following: Direct Energy (owned by NRG) purchased 65,143,095 MMBtu of natural gas from us during 2025. Using the EPA-provided HHV for natural gas of 0.001026 MMBtu/scf, we estimate that our total sales to Direct Energy were 63,492 MMcf. Based on our total hydrocarbon sales of 2,382,367MMcfe during 2025, sales to Direct Energy made up 2.67% of our 2025 sales volume. We have thus allocated 2.67% of our total Scope 1 emissions to NRG.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Source of HHV: EPA Emission Factors Hub, Available at: <https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2025-01/ghg-emission-factors-hub-2025.pdf> Source of EQT total 2025 sales volume: EQT Corporation Form 10-K, Available at: https://s205.q4cdn.com/630272887/files/doc_financials/2025/q4/273ad5ec-4ff8-4729-ac1c-e31fd276ae60.pdf

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ NRG Energy Inc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the energy content of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :MMBtu

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

65143095

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

2855

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity Purchased heating

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have allocated our company-wide location-based scope 2 emissions to NRG based on the following: Direct Energy (owned by NRG) purchased 65,143,095 MMBtu of natural gas from us during 2025. Using the EPA provided HHV for natural gas of 0.001026 MMBtu/scf, we estimate that our total sales to Direct Energy were 63,492 MMcf. Based on our total hydrocarbon sales of 2,382,367MMcf during 2025, sales to Direct Energy made up 2.67% of our 2025 sales volume. We have thus allocated 2.67% of our total Scope 1 emissions to NRG.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Source of HHV: EPA Emission Factors Hub, Available at: <https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2025-01/ghg-emission-factors-hub-2025.pdf> Source of EQT total 2025 sales volume: EQT Corporation Form 10-K, Available at: https://s205.q4cdn.com/630272887/files/doc_financials/2025/q4/273ad5ec-4ff8-4729-ac1c-e31fd276ae60.pdf

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ NRG Energy Inc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the energy content of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :MMBtu

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

65143095

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

2895

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity Purchased heating

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have allocated our company-wide market-based scope 2 emissions to NRG based on the following: Direct Energy (owned by NRG) purchased 65,143,095 MMBtu of natural gas from us during 2025. Using the EPA-provided HHV for natural gas of 0.001026 MMBtu/scf, we estimate that our total sales to Direct Energy were 63,492 MMcf. Based on our total hydrocarbon sales of 2,382,367MMcf during 2025, sales to Direct Energy made up 2.67% of our 2025 sales volume. We have thus allocated 2.67% of our total Scope 1 emissions to NRG.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Source of HHV: EPA Emission Factors Hub, Available at: <https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2025-01/ghg-emission-factors-hub-2025.pdf> Source of EQT total 2025 sales volume: EQT Corporation Form 10-K, Available at: https://s205.q4cdn.com/630272887/files/doc_financials/2025/q4/273ad5ec-4ff8-4729-ac1c-e31fd276ae60.pdf

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ NRG Energy Inc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the energy content of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :MMBtu

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

65143095

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

3251318

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Combustion of natural gas

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have allocated our company-wide scope 3 category 11 emissions to NRG based on the following: Direct Energy (owned by NRG) purchased 65,143,095 MMBtu of natural gas from us during 2025. Using the EPA-provided HHV for natural gas of 0.001026 MMBtu/scf, we estimate that our total sales to Direct Energy were 63,492 MMcf. Based on our total hydrocarbon sales of 2,382,367MMcf during 2025, sales to Direct Energy made up 2.67% of our 2025 sales volume. We have thus allocated 2.67% of our total Scope 1 emissions to NRG.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Source of HHV: EPA Emission Factors Hub, Available at: <https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2025-01/ghg-emission-factors-hub-2025.pdf> Source of EQT total 2025 sales volume: EQT Corporation Form 10-K, Available at: https://s205.q4cdn.com/630272887/files/doc_financials/2025/q4/273ad5ec-4ff8-4729-ac1c-e31fd276ae60.pdf

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☒ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

We are currently in the process of evaluating and establishing strategic partnerships to automate our emissions calculations. There is the potential to expand the functionality of our systems in the future to include allocating emissions to our customers.

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.28.3) Primary reason for no plans to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(7.28.4) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

We are currently in the process of evaluating and establishing strategic partnerships to automate our emissions calculations. There is the potential to expand the functionality of our systems in the future to include allocating emissions to our customers.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(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)	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: ☒ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(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

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

23.8

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

12696858

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

12696881.80

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

22817

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

240385

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

74895

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

263202.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

3420

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

3420.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

0.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

22841

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

12940663

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

74895

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

12963504.00

[Fixed row]

(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	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

23.8

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

0

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

23.8

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Ethanol and biodiesel are consumed in EQT's vehicle fleet.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

298081

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

0

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

298081

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Distillate fuel oil #2 is consumed in the production process.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

12398777

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

0

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

12398777

(7.30.7.7) Comment

This value includes fuel used in EQT's operations inclusive of all assets.

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

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

12696882

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

0

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

12696882

(7.30.7.7) Comment

This value includes fuel used in EQT's operations inclusive of all assets.

[Fixed row]

(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)

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

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

12696882

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

12696882

(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

[Fixed row]

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

United States of America

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

263201

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

0

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

3420

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

12696882

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

12963503.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☒ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity)

(7.30.15.14) Comment

N/A

[Add row]

(7.38) Disclose your net liquid and gas hydrocarbon production (total of subsidiaries and equity-accounted entities).

Crude oil and condensate, million barrels

(7.38.1) In-year net production

1.78

(7.38.2) Comment

No Comment

Natural gas liquids, million barrels

(7.38.1) In-year net production

22.17

(7.38.2) Comment

Includes ethane

Oil sands, million barrels (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)

(7.38.1) In-year net production

0

(7.38.2) Comment

We do not operate in oil sands

Natural gas, billion cubic feet

(7.38.1) In-year net production

2239

(7.38.2) Comment

This is our net sales volume (as opposed to gross annual production, which is also used throughout our responses). This is equal to EQT's interest in volumes of natural gas from a well or property after giving effect to all third-party interests (i.e., 100% of the volumes from a well minus the percentage of volumes from the well associated with a third party's contractual rights to volumes from the well (known as a "working interest"), if any). Net sales volume differs from gross production because net sales volume includes EQT's working interest in wells that are not operated by EQT and also excludes volumes from EQT-operated wells that are attributable to a third party's working interest in the well. All net sales volume information related to natural gas is reported net of the effect of any reduction in natural gas volume resulting from the processing of NGLs.

[Fixed row]

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

Reserve engineering is a process of estimating underground accumulations of natural gas, NGLs, and oil that cannot be measured in an exact way. The accuracy of any reserve estimate depends on the quality of available data, the interpretation of such data, and price and cost assumptions made by reserve engineers. In addition, the results of drilling, testing and production activities may justify revisions of estimates that were made previously. If significant, such revisions would change the schedule of any further production and our development program. Accordingly, reserve estimates may differ significantly from the quantities of natural gas, NGLs, and oil that are ultimately recovered. Proved developed reserves refers to proved reserves that can be expected to be recovered through existing wells and support equipment. Proved undeveloped reserves refers to proved reserves that can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be recovered from new wells on undrilled proved acreage or from existing wells where a relatively major expenditure is required for completion. Our estimate of proved natural gas, NGLs, and crude oil reserves was prepared by EQT engineers. The engineer primarily responsible for overseeing the preparation of the reserves estimate has 23 years of experience in the oil and gas industry and holds a bachelor's degree in petroleum engineering from the University of Oklahoma, a master's degree in business administration

from Oklahoma City University and a Juris Doctor from the Oklahoma City University School of Law. To support the accurate and timely preparation and disclosure of our reserve estimates, we have established internal controls over our reserve estimation processes and procedures, including the following: the price, heat content conversion rate, and cost assumptions used in the economic model to determine the reserves are reviewed by management; division of interest and production volume are reconciled between the system used to calculate the reserves and other accounting/measurement systems; the reserves reconciliation between prior year reserves and current year reserves is reviewed by senior management; and the estimates of proved natural gas, NGLs and crude oil reserves are audited by an independent consulting firm hired by management. In the course of its audit, the independent firm conducted a detailed review of 100% of the total net natural gas, NGLs and oil proved reserves attributable to our interests as of December 31, 2025. The firm conducted a detailed, well-by-well audit of all of our properties. The estimates prepared by us and audited by the independent firm were within the recommended 10% tolerance threshold set forth in the Standards Pertaining to the Estimating and Auditing of Oil and Gas Reserves Information promulgated by the Society of Petroleum Engineers. Standard engineering and geoscience methods, or a combination of methods, including performance analysis, volumetric analysis, analogy, and material balance were utilized in the evaluation of our reserves. All of our proved reserves are located in the United States. We utilize reliable technologies in the calculation of our proved undeveloped reserves. The technologies used in the estimation of our proved undeveloped reserves include, but are not limited to, empirical evidence through drilling results and well performance, production data, decline curve analysis, well logs, geologic maps, core data, seismic data, demonstrated relationship between geologic parameters and performance, and the implementation and application of statistical analysis. Our reserves have been calculated in alignment with the methodologies set forth in U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Regulation S-X Rule 4-10, the FASB Accounting Standards Codification Topic 932, Extractive Activities—Oil and Gas, and the Standards Pertaining to the Estimating and Auditing of Oil and Gas Reserves Information promulgated by the Society of Petroleum Engineers.

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

(7.38.2.1) Estimated total net proved + probable reserves (2P) (million BOE)

4674

(7.38.2.2) Estimated total net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (million BOE)

4674

(7.38.2.3) Estimated net total resource base (million BOE)

4674

(7.38.2.4) Comment

The change in reserves during the year ended December 31, 2025 was an increase of 1,782 Bcfe when compared to 2024 and resulted from the following: • Extensions, discoveries and other additions of 2,445 Bcfe • Olympus Energy Acquisition of 1,768 Bcfe • Production of 2,382 Bcfe • Negative revisions of previous estimates of 27 Bcf • Decreases from the Non-Core Asset of 22 Bcfe
[Fixed row]

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

Crude oil/ condensate/ natural gas liquids

(7.38.3.1) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)

6

(7.38.3.2) Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)

6

(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)

6

(7.38.3.4) Comment

No comment

Natural gas

(7.38.3.1) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)

94

(7.38.3.2) Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)

94

(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)

94

(7.38.3.4) Comment

No comment

Oil sands (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)

(7.38.3.1) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)

0

(7.38.3.2) Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)

0

(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)

0

(7.38.3.4) Comment

We do not operate in oil sands.

[Fixed row]

(7.38.4) Provide an indicative percentage split for production, 1P, 2P, 3P reserves, and total resource base by development types.

Row 1

(7.38.4.1) Development type

Select from:

☒ Tight/shale

(7.38.4.2) In-year net production (%)

8

(7.38.4.3) Net proved reserves (1P) (%)

100

(7.38.4.4) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)

100

(7.38.4.5) Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)

100

(7.38.4.6) Net total resource base (%)

100

(7.38.4.7) Comment

In 2020, we prioritized retooling our business and shifting our development strategy towards large scale combo-development projects. As such, only our proved reserves are reported in our responses. Tight/shale is 99.999% reserves, while the remaining 0.001% is onshore conventional. Due to rounding limitations of this question, only tight/shale has been disclosed as it makes a majority of our proved reserves.

[Add row]

(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

0.00041

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

3581929

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

8644211000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

5

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Acquisitions

- ☒ Change in revenue
- ☒ Change in methodology
- ☒ Change in boundary

(7.45.9) Please explain

Emissions increased from 2024 to 2025, reflecting calculation methodology updates, expansion of EQT's reporting boundary to include all facilities potentially subject to Subpart W regardless of facility's qualification of the reporting threshold, and the addition of acquired Olympus assets. The EPA revised GHGRP Subparts C and W, including updating emissions factors and adding new sources, such as drilling mud degassing, crankcase venting, blowdowns (production segment), produced water tanks (production segment) and other large release events. While the 2025 GHGRP submission was not due until after this questionnaire was submitted, we have voluntarily included these methodology updates so that our data is grounded in the most rigorous standards available. We did not restate prior-year emissions to reflect the reporting scope expansion or methodology changes. Therefore, year-over-year emissions are not directly comparable. When we chose to voluntarily incorporate these updates, we recognized it would result in a significant increase in our reported 2025 Scope 1 emissions. The driving force behind this decision was a commitment to continued transparency and our belief in doing what's right for our business, even amidst regulatory uncertainty. Our revenue increased 64% between 2024 and 2025. The 2025 intensity figure is calculated as 0.000414373 MT CO2e/\$ prior to rounding. The intensity figure for 2024 including the restated 2024 emissions to include all assets was 0.000435215 MT CO2e/\$ prior to rounding. Therefore, the % decrease between 2024 and 2025 is 5%, as the large increase in revenue was offset by the increase in GHG emissions.

[Add row]

(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)

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :Gross Annual Production of Hydrocarbons (Bcfe)

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

1276

(7.48.3) % change from previous year

37

(7.48.4) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.48.5) Reason for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in boundary

☒ Change in methodology

☒ Mergers and acquisitions

(7.48.6) Please explain

Emissions increased from 2024 to 2025, reflecting calculation methodology updates, expansion of EQT's reporting boundary to include all facilities potentially subject to Subpart W regardless of facility's qualification of the reporting threshold, and the addition of the acquired Olympus assets. The EPA revised GHGRP Subparts C and W, including updating emissions factors and adding new sources, such as drilling mud degassing, crankcase venting, blowdowns (production segment), produced water tanks (production segment) and other large release events. While the 2025 GHGRP submission was not due until after this questionnaire was submitted, we have voluntarily included these methodology updates so that our data is grounded in the most rigorous standards available. We did not restate prior-year emissions to reflect the reporting scope expansion or methodology changes. Therefore, year-over-year emissions are not directly comparable. When we chose to voluntarily incorporate these updates, we recognized it would result in a significant increase in our reported 2025 Scope 1 emissions. The driving force behind this decision was a commitment to continued transparency and our belief in doing what's right for our business, even amidst regulatory uncertainty. In addition, please note that while we report emissions per gross annual production to satisfy this question requirement, it is not fully indicative of our efficiency. The Scope 1 emissions in the numerator account for both upstream and midstream operations, but the throughput in the denominator only accounts for upstream operations, which could inflate our intensity value.

[Add row]

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

	Description
Row 1	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Other, please specify :None

[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Absolute target

(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

Select from:

☒ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/22/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Business activity

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☒ Methane (CH4)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

865313

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(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)

865313.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

92

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

0

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

92

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

24.88

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

650023.126

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

542869

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

107141

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

650010.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.01

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved and maintained

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In June 2021, we publicly announced our target to achieve net zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions in our upstream production segment operations by or before 2025. This target covers emissions from our historical (i.e., assets owned by EQT on June 30, 2021 – the timing of the announcement of our target) production segment assets only. The boundary of this target originally excluded emissions from the Alta assets and Tug Hill assets, which were acquired after the target was established. However, as part of our 2024 announcement that EQT had achieved net zero Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, we noted that we had expanded the original target boundary to now include all upstream production segment emissions. After achieving this target in 2024, EQT maintained net zero for upstream assets in 2025, including for the Olympus assets acquired during the year. References to EQT being "net zero" are based on (i) EQT's 2025 Scope 1 GHG emissions, as reported to the U.S. EPA under the EPA's Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (Subpart W) for the onshore petroleum and natural gas production segment, plus (ii) EQT's total 2025 Scope 2 GHG emissions using the location-based method and the EPA's Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database's state emission factors for EQT's operating areas, minus (iii) carbon offsets generated by EQT during calendar year 2025. EQT being "net zero" does not include non-upstream Scope 1 emissions, such as gathering and boosting and transmissions and storage, or Scope 3 GHG emissions. Targeted reduction from base year (%) is calculated by comparing the portion of EQT's emission reduction from the base year to the reporting year that is attributable to reduction and decarbonization efforts in alignment with CDP's guidance on reporting offsets for this question.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

We strive to operate safely, protect the environment, and continuously improve our practices in support of responsible natural gas production. The objective of this target is to reduce our operational emissions in line with our climate transition plan along with contributing towards other environmental initiatives outside of our organization. For example, in 2023, as part of our engagement in the 28th United Nations Climate Change Conference (“COP28”) in Dubai, EQT became the first independent, domestic operator to sign onto the Oil and Gas Decarbonization Charter (“OGDC”). The OGDC supports the aims of the Paris Agreement and calls for the industry to align around net-zero by or before 2050, reach near-zero methane emissions, and eliminate routine flaring by 2030. In accordance with these aims, we have developed the NetZero Now+ strategy to decrease our upstream Scope 1 and total Scope 2 GHG emissions to net-zero across the entirety of our upstream operations, inclusive of acquired upstream assets. These acquired assets were not initially included in our target — which EQT originally set in June 2021 (before such assets were acquired).

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

In 2025, EQT utilized Pneumatic Device Replacement, Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR), Venting Mitigation, Well Unloading Optimization, Glycol Pump Utilization, Fracking Fleet Electrification, and Transportation Efficiency to achieve our emissions reductions reported in the 24.88% of this goal. We utilized company-generated offsets to counteract the remainder of the upstream Scope 1 and total Scope 2 GHG emissions to achieve net-zero emissions rather than utilizing purchased credits. We reduced our Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the original in-scope legacy EQT Production segment boundary from 865,513 MT CO₂e in the 2018 base year to 289,399 MT CO₂e in 2024. EQT generated more than 650,010 offsets to reach net zero in 2025, including from assets added to the target boundary. Our Corporate Ventures team has explored opportunities to generate land-based carbon offsets given our acreage position and operating area’s size. Through our partnership with the West Virginia Division of Forestry and the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources, we generated nature-based carbon offsets in the Appalachian region from conservation management projects funded and managed by EQT. These projects included invasive species removal and prevention, wildlife habitat enhancement and the planting of native trees and shrubs. We applied at least one practice to every wooded parcel under management within the scope of this project, comprising approximately 420,000 acres in West Virginia. Since the project’s inception in October 2023, these efforts included more than 252,000 cumulative hours of invasive species control, including approximately 58,000 hours in 2025 alone, and spanned 58 state forests. We calculate offsets generated through these projects using a methodology based on historical forest growth, the type of conservation practice implemented and other relevant factors to determine carbon mitigation per wooded acre managed. We used the offsets generated by these conservation projects to offset our 2025 GHG emissions that could not be mitigated, which led us to achieve net-zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions for the production segment again in 2025.

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Targets to reduce methane emissions

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

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

06/22/2021

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Business activity

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ 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)

Select from:

☒ unit of production

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0.0006

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2025

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

0.0002

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

0.00017

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

107.5000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved and maintained

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

No

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

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :ONE Future Coalition

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In June 2021, we publicly announced our target to reduce our company-wide production segment Scope 1 methane emissions intensity to below 0.02% (representing an approximately 67% reduction compared to 2018 levels) by or before 2025. This target is calculated based on the ONE Future Coalition's calculation of Scope 1 methane emissions intensity. We are active participants in the ONE Future Coalition, a collaborative group of natural gas companies aimed at bringing the methane emissions leakage rate for the overall industry below 1% and below 0.283% for the upstream production sector. Historically, we have significantly outperformed both the industry and production segment methane intensity targets set by ONE Future, with our Scope 1 production segment methane intensity for 2025 being 0.017%. This is an approximately 72% reduction from our 2018 baseline intensity of 0.06%. Please note, because this target is based on ONE Future's calculation of methane emissions intensity, this target includes emissions from EQT's historical assets as well as the Alta assets, Tug Hill assets, and Olympus assets acquired after the target was established. This does not include emissions from non-production assets, such as gathering and boosting segment and transmission and storage segment assets. Please note that the Scope 1 Production segment methane emissions value used in the numerator of the intensity calculation was a gross emissions value before offsets were applied.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

We actively participate in ONE Future, which seeks to improve the industry's environmental performance. Using a science-based approach, ONE Future has set a 2025 target for methane emissions intensity for the industry at or below 1% and a target of 0.283% for the production segment. We significantly outperform the ONE Future methane intensity target for the production segment.

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

We have implemented several initiatives over the course of the prior five years which have enabled us to execute on our aggressive emissions targets by or before 2025. We achieved and surpassed our Scope 1 upstream production segment methane intensity target earlier than planned primarily due to the successful completion of our pneumatic device replacement program at the end of 2022, as well as other equipment improvements we made on the acquired Alta assets, such as installing emissions controls on dehydrators. In the second half of 2021, we launched a project directed at eliminating natural gas-powered pneumatic devices (the source of 47% of our 2021 Production segment Scope 1 GHG emissions) from our upstream operations. We completed this initiative by the end of 2022, a full year ahead of schedule, further driving down our already peer-leading emissions and intensity levels. As of December 31, 2025, we do not operate any permanent or temporary high-bleed pneumatic controllers at our upstream locations.

[Add row]

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

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(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
Under investigation	0	
To be implemented	0	0
Implementation commenced	0	0
Implemented	2	359000
Not to be implemented	0	

[Fixed row]

(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

Non-energy industrial process emissions reductions

☒ Process equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

136093

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

28000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In the second half of 2021, we launched an initiative to replace or retrofit all natural gas-powered pneumatic equipment in our operations (approximately 9,000 devices in total) using a combination of compressed air, nitrogen, and electric drive-powered pneumatic devices. This project represents a substantial step forward in achieving our emissions goals, as approximately 47% of our 2021 company-wide upstream production segment Scope 1 GHG emissions came from pneumatic devices. We completed this project with respect to our historical assets in 2022, a full year ahead of schedule.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Fuel switch

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

59000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

48324000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

11770000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2020, we transitioned from using diesel powered to electric powered fracturing (“frac”) fleets fueled by a natural gas-fired turbine using EQT-produced natural gas to conduct certain of our drilling and completions operations. Each year, we assess our operational needs in light of our planned drilling and production schedule and make a decision on the number of electric versus diesel powered frac fleets that we utilize in our operations. During 2025, we utilized 3 electric frac fleets and 0 diesel frac fleets in our operations. We found that the implementation of these next-generation electric frac fleets eliminated over 20 million gallons of diesel fuel consumption from our operations and saved approximately \$48,324,000 during 2025. The electrification of our frac fleets also avoids emissions due to the corresponding reduction in vehicle use that would otherwise be needed to deliver diesel fuel to our well pads (note, we have not estimated Scope 3 emissions savings from our electric frac fleets). We expect to see annual avoided emissions of up to 59,000 MT CO2e compared to our historical operations which utilized diesel-powered fracs. Costs to implement these electric frac fleets are also expected to decrease over time with new infrastructure to transport natural gas.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Marginal abatement cost curve

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We evaluate individual projects against company efficiency goals and return on investment. We leverage tools within our digital work environment to assess emissions from our operations down to the site and equipment level, thereby enabling us to develop an internal marginal abatement cost curve and focus our resources on the emission reduction opportunities that present the greatest return on investment – with our recent pneumatic device program being an example.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Internal finance mechanisms

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In 2022, the Management Development and Compensation Committee (the Compensation Committee) of our Board of Directors incorporated achieving our net zero goal into our executive-level long-term equity incentive compensation program. The newly added metric links a meaningful portion of participant payout opportunity to both (i) achieving our goal of becoming net zero on a Scope 1 and 2 basis by or before 2025 and (ii) the manner by which net zero is achieved. This payout modifier will result in reduced incentive compensation opportunity if our net zero goal is either not achieved or if it is achieved through the purchase of carbon credits in excess of the benchmark threshold established by the Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee intended to prioritize environmentally responsible operations and carbon offset generation in achieving net zero. In this regard, a further portion of our executive and senior management compensation opportunity is directly tied to our emissions and climate performance, helping ensure accountability for achieving our emissions targets. We successfully achieved our 2025 net-zero goal pursuant to the parameters set forth in the 2022 IPSUP, which resulted in award payouts made in March 2025.

[Add row]

(7.57) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

i) Our operational GHG emissions depend greatly on the type and amount of our field activity being conducted at any given time and vary on an annual basis. We review our Scope 1 GHG emissions inventory annually on a source-by-source basis to determine areas of opportunity and monitor our overall impact. Our primary methane emissions reduction activities include strategic site design; our leak detection and repair program; mitigating venting and flaring during completions operations; preventing releases during well unloading operations; natural gas pneumatic device replacement; and utilizing glycol pumps on dehydration units. Further, prior to a scheduled blowdown of midstream assets, we first safely recycle the excess gas that would have been vented at our compressor stations using suction pressure when possible. The pressure of suction is less than pipeline pressure and ensures the excess gas moves into compressors, rather than being vented to the atmosphere. When blowdowns are required, we practice “work stacking” as a method to reduce emissions. This process involves the “stacking” of maintenance and outage activities that would typically require multiple blowdowns but are planned and executed concurrently to reduce unnecessary venting. Another method used to reduce emissions is hot tapping. This is the process of connecting new pipelines to pressurized pipelines while allowing gas to continue to flow during the procedure. Hot tapping allows gas to remain with the pipe, eliminating the need for the pipeline to be blown down and vent emissions to the atmosphere. ii) Beginning in the second half of 2021, we began an initiative to replace all the natural gas-powered pneumatic equipment in our upstream operations, which was the source of 47% of our 2021 company-wide production segment Scope 1 GHG emissions. We completed this project in 2022 with respect to our historical assets, a full year ahead of

schedule. In subsequent years, we have continued with this initiative on our newly acquired assets, where feasible. iii) In 2025, EQT expanded the Appalachian Methane Initiative (AMI) program, a coalition committed to further enhancing methane monitoring throughout the Appalachia Basin and facilitating additional methane emissions reductions in the region. AMI's efforts are intended to promote greater efficiency in the identification and remedy of potential fugitive methane emissions from operations in the Appalachian Basin through coordinated satellite and aerial surveys on a geographic-basis, as opposed to an operator-specific basis, and taking into account advanced methane monitoring and reporting frameworks. In 2025, the program expanded to cover approximately 32,000 square miles, representing 50% broader geographic reach than 2024 and encompassing 98% of the Appalachian Basin's total daily production. Results announced in March 2026 reaffirmed that the Appalachian Basin maintains the lowest methane emissions intensity of any major oil and gas producing basin in the United States. The data revealed that conventional wells are responsible for over 60% of oil and gas sector emissions, while coal mines continue to represent the highest average emissions per site. EQT uses this monitoring data to cross-reference calculated emissions values, allowing our teams to identify the most effective reduction initiatives. By examining the gap between theoretical factors and real-world measurement, we verify the most accurate methods for our annual emissions inventories.

(7.61) Does your organization conduct leak detection and repair (LDAR) or use other methods to find and fix fugitive methane emissions from oil and gas production activities?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.61.1) Describe the protocol through which methane leak detection and repair or other leak detection methods, are conducted for oil and gas production activities, including predominant frequency of inspections, estimates of assets covered, and methodologies employed.

i) Our Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR) program is conducted under the following protocols: deploying optical gas imaging (OGI) technology across all compressor stations, dehydration facilities and well sites to conduct LDAR surveys and mechanical integrity inspections of conventional wells; operating infrared gas detection cameras that meet regulatory requirements by a certified team of EQT technicians who have taken an approved training course; using remote gas detection monitors at our unconventional well sites to identify leaks in real time and automatically alert our gas control center so that a specialist can respond quickly; and installing fixed gas monitors in each separator housing to detect leaks in real time and trigger follow-up inspections.

(7.62) If flaring is relevant to your oil and gas production and processing activities, describe your organization's efforts to reduce flaring, including any flaring reduction targets.

(7.62.1) Occurrence of flaring in production and/or processing activities

Select from:

☒ Yes, only emergency flaring

(7.62.6) Please explain

EQT does not complete routine flaring. As the majority of our upstream activities are natural gas production, and not oil production, we do not flare associated gas derived from oil extraction. We do operate flares, if needed, for emergency activities. In alignment with our commitment under the Oil and Gas Decarbonization Charter (OGDC), EQT does not conduct routine flaring in its upstream operations, consistent with the World Bank's definition. We also do not conduct routine flaring across our midstream operations. Our processing facility in West Virginia utilizes a pilot flame as part of a safety-critical relief and disposal system supporting cryogenic operations; this is not considered routine flaring. In addition, we operate combustion devices to destruct VOCs or other air pollutants to comply with regulatory requirements, but this is also not considered routine flaring. Maintaining this approach is a key component of our emissions management strategy and reflects our commitment to minimizing operational emissions. Our efforts to reduce flaring are tied to our voluntary targets to reduce our Production segment Scope 1 methane emissions intensity to below 0.02% by or before 2025.

[Fixed row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☒ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(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

Select from:

☒ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences entitled, “Greater focus needed on methane leakage from natural gas infrastructure” (Alvarez et al.). This study informed ONE Future's methane intensity target for the production sector.

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Natural gas and liquid natural gas

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Natural gas and liquid natural gas

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

98.9

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☒ Forest ecosystem restoration

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☒ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Through our partnership with the West Virginia Division of Forestry and the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources, we generated nature-based carbon offsets in the Appalachian region from conservation management projects funded and managed by EQT. These projects included invasive species removal and prevention, wildlife habitat enhancement and the planting of native trees and shrubs. We applied at least one practice to every wooded parcel under management within the scope of this project, comprising approximately 420,000 acres in West Virginia. Since the project's inception in October 2023, these efforts included more than 252,000 cumulative hours of invasive species control, including approximately 58,000 hours in 2025 alone, spanned 58 state forests and generated offsets for our 2025 GHG emissions. We calculate offsets generated through these projects using a methodology based on historical forest growth, the type of conservation practice implemented and other relevant factors to determine carbon mitigation per wooded acre managed. Each offset represents 1 MT of CO₂e sequestered and is applied. Using conservation practice standards established by the USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and informed by certain Verra guidelines, West Virginia University validates these projects and the associated offset calculations. We go beyond Verra requirements associated with conservation practices by additionally adhering to USDA conservation practice standards, which provide an additional level of supporting data and research underlying the impacts of the implemented practices. While this project is not registered with Verra under the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), elements of Verra's VM0012 and VM0045 methodologies were used as a reference during project design and implementation. The project's contract term is less than 25 years and does not meet the 100-year post-contract permanence requirement established through Verra's AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool. However, provisions in the West Virginia State Constitution provide long-term protection for the land where conservation activities were implemented. The project also adhered to USDA NRCS standards and includes ongoing monitoring. Offset estimates were reviewed by the West Virginia University Forestry Department, an academic institution with relevant technical expertise, though it is not a registered verifier.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

650010

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2025

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☒ Issued

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☒ Not issued by a program

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

While this project is not registered with Verra under the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), elements of Verra's VM0012 and VM0045 methodologies were used as a reference during project design and implementation. The project's contract term is less than 25 years and does not meet the 100-year post-contract permanence requirement established through Verra's AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool. However, provisions in the West Virginia State Constitution provide long-term protection for the land where conservation activities were implemented. The project also adhered to USDA NRCS standards and includes ongoing monitoring. Offset estimates were reviewed by the West Virginia University Forestry Department, an academic institution with relevant technical expertise, though it is not a registered verifier.

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☒ HFCs

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☒ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

In 2021, the MVP joint venture announced a landmark commitment to make the approximately 300-mile interstate natural gas transmission pipeline carbon neutral for its first 10 years of service. This strategy focuses on neutralizing Scope 1 operational emissions through high-standard carbon offsets verified by independent auditors. In 2025, the joint venture team executed this promise by fully netting out the 301,862 MT CO₂e of emissions attributable to MVP during the year through the retirement of carbon offsets on the American Carbon Registry (ACR). These offsets were generated in 2024 primarily through the recovery, reclamation, re-sale and use of Air-Conditioning, Heating and Refrigeration Institute 700 certified hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) refrigerants to service/re-charge existing and newly manufactured refrigeration and air conditioning equipment in the United States. Using reclaimed HFCs avoids future production of virgin high global warming potential (GWP) HFCs and subsequent GHG emissions. By neutralizing the footprint of this critical process, EQT and its partners prove that large-scale energy reliability and environmental protection can be balanced through technical innovation. This achievement confirms our ability to deliver on long-term climate promises while meeting the growing energy needs of the mid-Atlantic and Southeast regions.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

301862

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2024

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☒ Issued

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

- ☒ ACR (American Carbon Registry)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consideration of legal requirements
☒ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- ☒ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other, please specify :Methodology specifies that leakage does not need to be considered as it is unlikely that any emissions would occur outside the project boundary

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The ACR-approved Methodology used for this project is Certified Reclaimed HFC Refrigerants, Propellants, and Fire Suppressants, V2.0 (April 2022). The emissions reductions from the use of certified reclaimed HFC refrigerants can be deemed as permanent because they displace the production and use of virgin HFCs. In the absence of the project, virgin HFCs would have been produced and used in HVAC or refrigeration equipment. The Project generates emissions reductions that are permanent and have no risk of reversal.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The ACR serial number is ACR-US-1066-2024-2809-1 to 1785534.
[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☒ Business activities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

The values in this questionnaire do not include water usage from our midstream operations.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Negligible volume

(9.1.1.4) Primary reason why data is not collected and/or reported

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(9.1.1.7) Country/area and river basin of exclusion

United States of America

☒ Other, please specify :Appalachian Basin

(9.1.1.9) Estimated % of total water

1

(9.1.1.10) Please explain

The values in this questionnaire do not include water usage from our midstream operations, as the amounts are not material compared to water withdrawal and consumption for our upstream activities. This determination was made based on the 2023 midstream water withdrawals from the acquired Equitrans Assets being less than approximately 1% of the EQT total production water withdrawals in 2023. The water used for midstream activities may include, but is not limited to, water used to clean gas coolers at compressor stations, flush dehydrators for cleaning, conduct hydrostatic testing of pipelines, and conduct maintenance at gas storage wells. As with our production activities, water withdrawals and discharges for our midstream activities occur within the Appalachian Basin. Water discharge activities are completed in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements.

[Add row]

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring through water meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

We utilize water meters in order to monitor, on a continuous basis, the total volume of water we withdraw by source. We report our total water withdrawal volumes on an annual basis in our Sustainability Report.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring through water meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

We utilize water meters in order to monitor, on a continuous basis, our water withdrawals by source.

Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring through water meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

We utilize water meters in order to monitor, on a continuous basis, the total volume of water we produce and consume in our operations. We report our total produced water volumes (including consumption of produced water) on an annual basis in our Sustainability Report.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :As needed

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Field chemistry and lab analysis, as needed.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our water sources meet the quality standards required for our operations. We test for water quality when investigating atypical sources of water.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring through water meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

We utilize water meters in order to calculate, on a continuous basis, the total volume of water discharged by destination.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring through water meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We utilize water meters in order to calculate, on a continuous basis, the total volume of water discharged by destination.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharges by treatment method are not relevant since we do not treat any of our water. We do not anticipate this to be relevant in the future.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring through pH and conductivity tests

(9.2.4) Please explain

Any water collected via pad drains is periodically tested using pH and conductivity tests to ensure it meets applicable water quality standards before it is released back into the environment.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or similar priority substances are not relevant to our operations.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

We do not monitor water discharges by temperature.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring through water meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We utilize water meters in order to monitor, on a continuous basis, our total volume of water that we consume. We report our total water consumption on an annual basis in our Sustainability Report.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring through water meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We utilize water meters in order to monitor, on a continuous basis, the volume of our produced water we recycle and reuse, including produced water reused at our own sites, delivered directly to other oil and gas operators, and delivered indirectly to other oil and gas operators via recycling facilities. We report our total recycled produced water volumes on an annual basis in our Sustainability Report.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

- ☒ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Analytical testing

(9.2.4) Please explain

We operate exclusively in the United States where all owners or operators of public water systems are required, pursuant to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act ("SDWA"), to ensure water used for sanitation, and hygiene ("WASH") services meets certain federally regulated standards. While we do not directly monitor the water quality of water used for WASH services, in order to comply with the SDWA, the municipal sources from which we source water for WASH services must adhere to regular analytic testing requirements. These test results are available to us upon request.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

12501

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our water withdrawals include our total water consumed plus our total water discharged. Our withdrawal volumes have changed from the previous year (in 2024, our total water withdrawn was 14,043 megaliters (ML)) due to the further connectivity and expansion of our water network. We work to limit freshwater demand by using our own or third-party-produced water where practical. We strive to minimize the quantity of freshwater used, mindfully select water sources close to our well pads to minimize transportation, and choose sources with adequate and sustainable capacity to support our withdrawal without impact to the watershed. In 2025, our focus on gathering, reuse and pipeline connectivity and expansion allowed us to reduce our total freshwater use by 10% compared to 2024. Future volumes are expected to remain relatively stable due to constant activity and synergies gained from the additional acquisitions.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

610

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our discharges include produced water sent directly (193 ML) and indirectly (189 ML) to third-party fracs, plus 228 ML of produced water sent to third-party injection wells. Our discharge volumes decreased from the previous year (in 2024, our total discharges were 877 ML) due to an overall reduction in water consumption. In 2025, we recycled approximately 95% of the volume of produced water reused at our own sites. This was largely driven by improved infrastructure developments, including our expanded mixed-use water network. Additionally, we recycled over 1 million barrels of our wastewater through use in other operators' frac locations. In turn, we received over 5 million barrels of water produced by other operators for use in our operations. Overall, this resulted in over 6 million fewer barrels of freshwater withdrawn from the environment. Importantly, these water sources consisted of water which otherwise would have been sent to treatment plants or injection wells. Future volumes are expected to remain the same as there will be normal fluctuations in business activities, including increased activity from newly acquired assets. We do not intentionally discharge any produced water to surface water. During 2025, we did not hold any permits to discharge wastewater and we had no discharges into groundwater or surface water.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

11891

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our consumption includes freshwater and non-freshwater consumed. Our consumption volumes have decreased from the previous year (in 2024, we consumed 13,166 ML) due to the further connectivity and expansion of our water network. We work to limit freshwater demand by using our own or third-party-produced water where practical. We strive to minimize the quantity of freshwater used, mindfully select water sources close to our well pads to minimize transportation, and choose sources with adequate and sustainable capacity to support our withdrawal without impact to the watershed. In 2025, our focus on gathering, reuse and pipeline connectivity and expansion allowed us to reduce our total freshwater use by 10% compared to 2024. Future volumes are expected to remain relatively stable due to constant activity and synergies gained from the additional acquisitions.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.3) In your oil & gas sector operations, what are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed (by business division), how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters)

12501

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

Our water withdrawals include our total water consumed plus our total water discharged. Our withdrawal volumes have changed from the previous year (in 2024, our total water withdrawn was 14,043 ML) due to the further connectivity and expansion of our water network. We work to limit freshwater demand by using our own or third-party-produced water where practical. We strive to minimize the quantity of freshwater used, mindfully select water sources close to our well pads to minimize transportation, and choose sources with adequate and sustainable capacity to support our withdrawal without impact to the watershed. In 2025, our focus on gathering, reuse and pipeline connectivity and expansion allowed us to reduce our total fresh water use by 10% compared to 2024. Future volumes are expected to remain relatively stable due to constant activity and synergies gained from the additional acquisitions.

Total discharges – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters)

610

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

Our discharges include produced water sent directly (193 ML) and indirectly (189 ML) to third-party fracs, plus 228 ML of produced water sent to third-party injection wells. Our discharge volumes decreased from the previous year (in 2024, our total discharges were 877 ML) due to an overall reduction in water consumption. In 2025, we recycled approximately 95% of the volume of produced water reused at our own sites. This was largely driven by improved infrastructure developments, including our expanded mixed-use water network. Additionally, we recycled over 1 million barrels of our wastewater through use in other operators' frac locations. In turn, we received over 5 million barrels of water produced by other operators for use in our operations. Overall, this resulted in over 6 million fewer barrels of freshwater withdrawn from the environment. Importantly, these water sources consisted of water which otherwise would have been sent to treatment plants or injection wells. Future volumes are expected to remain the same as there will be normal fluctuations in business activities, including increased activity from newly acquired assets. We do not intentionally discharge any produced water to surface water. During 2025, we did not hold any permits to discharge wastewater and we had no discharges into groundwater or surface water.

Total consumption – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters)

11891

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much Lower

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

Our consumption includes freshwater and non-freshwater consumed. Our consumption volumes have decreased from the previous year (in 2024, we consumed 13,166 ML) due to the further connectivity and expansion of our water network. We work to limit freshwater demand by using our own or third-party-produced water where practical. We strive to minimize the quantity of freshwater used, mindfully select water sources close to our well pads to minimize transportation, and choose sources with adequate and sustainable capacity to support our withdrawal without impact to the watershed. In 2025, our focus on gathering, reuse and pipeline connectivity and expansion allowed us to reduce our total freshwater use by 10% compared to 2024. Future volumes are expected to remain relatively stable due to constant activity and synergies gained from the additional acquisitions.

Total withdrawals – midstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Non-material water use in midstream operations

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Non-material water use in midstream operations

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

The values in this questionnaire do not include water usage from our midstream operations, as the amounts are not material compared to water throughputs for our upstream activities. While the midstream water throughputs are not material, there is water usage in this business activity. A value of 0 megaliters/year was reported since the non-material midstream water usage values are not included in this questionnaire. The comparison from the prior year and the five year forecast are both listed as about the same as we expect midstream water throughputs to be non-material compared to upstream throughputs in future years.

Total discharges – midstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Non-material water use in midstream operations

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Non-material water use in midstream operations

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

The values in this questionnaire do not include water usage from our midstream operations, as the amounts are not material compared to water throughputs for our production activities. While the midstream water throughputs are not material, there is water usage in this business activity. A value of 0 megaliters/year was reported since the non-material midstream water usage values are not included in this questionnaire. The comparison from the prior year and the five year forecast are both listed as about the same as we expect midstream water throughputs to be non-material compared to production throughputs in future years.

Total consumption – midstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Non-material water use in midstream operations

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Non-material water use in midstream operations

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

The values in this questionnaire do not include water usage from our midstream operations, as the amounts are not material compared to water throughputs for our upstream activities. While the midstream water throughputs are not material, there is water usage in this business activity. A value of 0 megaliters/year was reported since the non-material midstream water usage values are not included in this questionnaire. The comparison from the prior year and the five year forecast are both listed as about the same as we expect midstream water throughputs to be non-material compared to upstream throughputs in future years.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☒ No

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Identification tool used

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

We use WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Oil & Gas Weighting to evaluate whether the water we withdraw is from stressed areas. Coordinates from our water withdrawal points are entered into the tool to evaluate if the withdrawal poses a potential for high risk due to physical quantity (e.g., stress, depletion, seasonal variability, interannual variability, groundwater table decline, flood, or drought risk), quality (e.g., untreated connected wastewater), or regulatory and reputational risk (e.g., lack of drinking water and sanitation or overall country risk). Based on our assessment of our 2025 water withdrawal sources using WRI Aqueduct, it was determined that none of our water withdrawal sources are deemed high risk areas for water stress or water depletion.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

2169

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Water withdrawn from this source was slightly lower than 2024 (2,216 ML). We work to limit freshwater demand by using our own or third-party-produced water where practical. We strive to minimize the quantity of freshwater used, mindfully select water sources close to our well pads to minimize transportation, and choose sources

with adequate and sustainable capacity to support our withdrawal without impact to the watershed. In 2025, our focus on gathering, reuse and pipeline connectivity allowed us to reduce our total freshwater use by 10% compared to 2024 primarily due to a decrease in third-party freshwater sources.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Brackish surface water/seawater is not relevant due to the location of our operations (Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia).

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

27

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We use only very minor volumes (27 ML) of renewable groundwater (primarily from water wells) in our operations. While the percent change between 2024 and 2025 is much higher, groundwater represents the smallest amount of fresh water withdrawn for our operations.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Groundwater-non-renewable is not relevant as it is not used in our operations.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

6023

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

i) Produced water is relevant as a by-product of our operations. We utilize produced water in our operations and share it with other operators, which helps limit the amount of freshwater that we and other operators withdraw. As total water use decreased in 2025, there was less produced water generated. ii) Our reported volume equals the sum of produced water obtained at our sites including produced, flowback, drilling, and impoundment water (4,433 ML), wastewater from other operators and recycling centers consumed in our operations (980 ML), produced water sent to 3rd-party injection wells (228 ML), produced water sent directly to 3rd-party fracs (193 ML), and produced water sent indirectly to 3rd-party fracs via recycling facilities (189 ML). iii) This volume has decreased from 2024 (6,810 ML). We collect flowback, drilling and produced water to reuse in our hydraulic fracturing operations. This circular model is why we recycled more than 95% of our produced water in 2025.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

4282

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

i) Water withdrawn from this source includes fresh water obtained from municipal and other third party sources. ii) The volume of water withdrawn from third-party sources has decreased over 14% from the previous year (5,011 ML). We were able to utilize more produced water due to the proximity of wells that were being developed this year to our water infrastructure.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We do not intentionally discharge any produced water to fresh surface water. During 2025, we did not hold any permits to discharge wastewater and we did not discharge to surface water.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We do not discharge to brackish surface water/seawater due to the location of our operations (Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia).

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We do not intentionally discharge any produced water to groundwater. During 2025, we did not hold any permits to discharge wastewater and there were no discharges to ground water. We discharge insignificant amounts of pad drain water (rainwater) from our sites, which is less than 5% of our total balance.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

610

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We provide other oil and gas operators with water for their operations both directly (via water sharing agreements) and indirectly (via recycling facilities). In 2025, we discharged 610 ML of produced water to third-party destinations, consisting of 193 ML of produced water sent directly to third-party fracs for reuse, 189 ML of produced water sent indirectly to third-party fracs via recycling facilities, and 228 ML of produced water sent to third-party injection wells for disposal. The decrease in our discharge volumes to third parties (in 2024, we sent 877 ML to third-parties) was primarily due to an overall decrease in water consumed in 2025, which led to less water being discharged during the year.

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

We recognize that natural gas development is water intensive and are dedicated to protecting water resources by operating responsibly, but we do not consider potential impacts substantive (e.g., a financial impact equating to \$100 million or a strategic impact that could curtail, delay or cancel current/future strategic business plans and decisions). We use best-in-class management practices for evaluating water sources, permitting locations, operating withdrawal sites and discharging water. We identify risks at each stage of operations and implement mitigation measures. We operate in the Appalachian Basin, which has a relatively abundant water supply compared to other US basins, and EQT did not withdraw water from areas of high baseline water stress. Before any withdrawal, we assess the source to determine a reasonable extraction rate that can be used without harming existing uses and obtain approval from appropriate regulatory bodies. We track historical seasonal conditions to establish a baseline for water availability from permitted surface water sources, altering development schedules accordingly. We minimize freshwater use, select sources close to well pads to reduce transportation, and choose sources with adequate, sustainable capacity to support withdrawals without impacting the watershed. Surface water withdrawals are made under state-approved water management plans to prevent withdrawals during low-flow and help ensure adequate water for aquatic species and downstream users. We have procedures to maintain compliance with water permitting requirements, including monitoring stream conditions in real time using U.S. Geological Survey data and tracking pump rates. If conditions fall outside allowable thresholds, we suspend withdrawals immediately. We also limit freshwater demand by using our own or third-party-produced water where practical.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

We strive to limit the amount of freshwater withdrawals by us and other oil and gas producers through the use of water sharing agreements. However, we have close relationships with our water sharing partners and do not consider water risks in our value chain (beyond our direct operations) to be substantive (e.g., a financial impact equating to \$100 million dollars or a strategic impact that could curtail, delay or cancel current and/or future strategic business plans and decision making). Additionally, we operate within the Appalachian Basin, which has a relatively abundant supply of water with generally lower baseline water stress when compared to other basins in the United States.

[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

8644211000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

691481.56

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

We anticipate that our water withdrawal efficiency will fluctuate in the coming years. Our revenue is tied closely to natural gas prices which are highly volatile.

[Fixed row]

(9.11) Do you calculate water intensity for your activities associated with the oil & gas sector?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.11.1) Provide water intensity information associated with your activities in the oil & gas sector.

Row 1

(9.11.1.1) Business division

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream

(9.11.1.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

4366

(9.11.1.3) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☒ Total water consumption

(9.11.1.4) Denominator

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Gross Annual Production of Hydrocarbons in Bcfe (billion cubic feet of produced natural gas equivalent)

(9.11.1.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.11.1.6) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.11.1.7) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Reference for future water targets and business planning

(9.11.1.8) Please explain

i) Our water consumption volumes decreased by approximately 10% from the previous year (in 2024, our total water consumed was 13,166,000 cubic meters (“m3”) compared to 11,891,000 m3 in 2025). Our gross annual production of hydrocarbons (Bcfe) increased by approximately 15% during this same time period. Overall, our water intensity value decreased by approximately 22% from the previous year (in 2024, our water intensity value was 5,571 m3/Bcfe) given the larger decrease in water usage when compared to production activities. ii) Water intensity is used to track our usage over time, so that we can monitor efficiency and potentially make changes to reduce our water consumption.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company’s revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:
☒ Federal Water Pollution Control Act / Clean Water Act (United States Regulation)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:
☒ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

As a natural gas production company, we produce and sell natural gas, natural gas liquids (“NGLs”), and a very small volume of oil (about 1% of our 2025 sales volume consisted of oil sales). There are small amounts of Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene and Xylene (often referred to collectively as “BTEX”) in the NGLs and oil we produce and sell. BTEX is classified as a hazardous substance under certain regulatory frameworks, including the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and Clean Water Act. NGLs, excluding Ethane (which does not contain BTEX) comprised approximately 4% of our total annual sales volume in 2025. We have determined that, on average, our NGLs may contain the following BTEX concentrations (expressed as a percentage of the total weight of the NGL condensate we produce and sell): • Benzene: 0.01% – 0.10% • Toluene: 0.40% – 5.00% • Ethylbenzene: 0.01% – 0.50% • Xylene: 0.80% – 5.00%
[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.6) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(9.14.7) Please explain

We do not currently market any of our products or services as being “low water impact”; however, water resources comprise a substantial component of our operations and directly impact the volume and cost associated with the production of our natural gas. Accordingly, we strive to maintain a low water intensity and efficiently utilize water resources as part of our overall business strategy.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.15.2) Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance

Select from:

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

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.15.2) Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance

Select from:

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

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.3) Primary reason for not setting a target in this category

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(9.15.4) Explain why you do not have a target set in this category

We operate in the United States and our workers have abundant access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services. We do not expect this to change in the future and thus do not feel it is necessary to set a formal WASH target.

Other

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 1

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☒ Increase in water use met through recycling/reuse

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

01/01/2025

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

73

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

92

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

95

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

116

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Wastewater Zero Commitment

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all of our upstream operations, which is the business segment where the vast majority of our water throughput occurs.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

We work to recycle most of our upstream wastewater by collecting flowback, drilling, and produced water to reuse when fracturing new wells. We collaborate with local peers to promote sharing wastewater for reuse and have 51 active sharing agreements in place with other natural gas producers across the Appalachian Basin. These agreements generated approximately \$59 million in cost savings in 2025 by reducing our water costs and annual transportation and disposal expenses. To enhance our recycling capabilities, we use a third-party storage facility to safely store wastewater until it is ready for reuse.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

We have a quantitative target directed at maximizing our recycling/reuse of produced water each year. In 2025, we recycled/reused 95% of our produced water. Over the last three years, we have annually recycled over 95% of the water that is produced from our drilling and completions operations. In 2025, we recycled over 1 million barrels of our wastewater through use in other operators' frac locations. In turn, we received over 5 million barrels of water produced by other operators for use in our operations. Overall, this resulted in over 6 million fewer barrels of freshwater withdrawn from the environment. Importantly, these water sources consisted of produced water which otherwise would have been sent to treatment plants or injection wells, thereby significantly decreasing the potential of water pollution associated with our operations.

Row 2

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 2

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☒ Increase in water use met through recycling/reuse

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

01/01/2025

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

73

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

92

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

95

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Wastewater Zero Commitment

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all of our upstream operations, which is the business segment where the vast majority of our water throughput occurs.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

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(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

We have a quantitative target directed at maximizing our recycling/reuse of produced water each year. In 2025, we recycled/reused 95% of our produced water. Over the last three years, we have annually recycled over 95% of the water that is produced from our drilling and completions operations. In 2025, we recycled over 1 million barrels of our wastewater through use in other operators' frac locations. In turn, we received over 5 million barrels of water produced by other operators for use in our operations. Overall, this resulted in over 6 million fewer barrels of freshwater withdrawn from the environment. Importantly, these water sources consisted of produced water which otherwise would have been sent to treatment plants or injection wells, thereby significantly decreasing the potential of water pollution associated with our operations.

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☒ Land/water management

[Fixed row]

(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
	Select from: ☒ Yes, we use indicators	Select all that apply ☒ Other, please specify :Proved and probable reserves in or near protected areas; USFWS threatened or endangered species in or near core operating areas

[Fixed row]

(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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

We do not conduct surface operations on legally protected lands such as federally designated wetlands, federal lands, and national parks. We follow federal, state, and local regulations regarding species and habitat protection during operational activity near protected lands or areas of high biodiversity.

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

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

No comment

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

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

No comment

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

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

No comment

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

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

No comment

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Land plays a vital role in our daily activities. We owned or leased approximately 2.3 million gross acres in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio in 2025. The potential impacts of natural gas operations on biodiversity, habitats, and land are highly regulated and a primary focus for local communities, landowners, and many industry associations. We acknowledge that preventing negative impacts on the surrounding landscape and local biodiversity from each step of our operations — including site design, development, operation, and decommissioning — is critical to building trust with our valued stakeholders and maintaining our commitment to environmental stewardship. We did not conduct surface operations on any land classified as a protected area or area of high biodiversity value in 2025. We also closely track and identify threatened and endangered species within our core operating area. Seventeen endangered species and seven threatened species occupy habitats within our core operating area, covering Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, and Virginia. We manage operations in accordance with applicable protections, including the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act.

[Fixed row]

(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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Legally protected areas
- ☒ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- ☒ United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Relevant areas exist in our operations in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

As of December 31, 2025, we had a total of 1,238.5 square km of land in legally protected areas in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, including 146.4 square km in wetlands and 1,092.1 square km in federal land & parks. Additionally, 70% of our proved reserves were in or near sites with protected conservation status or endangered species habitat. We calculated this based on the location of protected areas (with a 5-kilometer buffer around such locations) identified on the U.S. Geological Survey map (<https://maps.usgs.gov/padus/>), and surveys maintained by Protected Planet (<https://www.protectedplanet.net/en/thematic-areas/wdpa?tab=WDPA>) and the National Audubon Society (<https://www.audubon.org/important-bird-areas>), mapped against the location of our proved reserves. Proved reserves refer to our hydrocarbon reserves which are estimated to be at least 90% likely of being able to be successfully recovered through drilling. Proved reserves are likely to be developed and become producing within a short timeframe (typically within five years). Once we decide to develop our proved reserves, we conduct completions and production (drilling) activities at these sites.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Scheduling

☒ Restoration

☒ Site selection

☒ Project design

☒ Physical controls

☒ Abatement controls

☒ 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

Our operations have the potential to impact biodiversity where we drill for, produce, transport, and store natural gas. We often clear large sections of land to build access roads, create a “drilling pad” to conduct our upstream operations, and construct pipeline infrastructure, which could impact flora and fauna habitats located in the area where we are operate. Additionally, we typically utilize hydraulic fracturing — the process of injecting fluid into the well to create pressure to crack the underground shale formation and release the natural gas contained in the formation – which has the potential to impact groundwater due to possible spills and leaks of fracturing fluid or other drilling fluids. We recognize stakeholder concerns regarding the substances involved in a spill or leak and work diligently to avoid spills and leaks as well as mitigate the potential impacts on human and environmental health when a spill or leak occurs. We assess all our operating sites for biodiversity risks — including those related to wetlands, ground stability, drainage systems, and endangered species — prior to any site development. We conduct our planning process to follow the mitigation hierarchy in which we first evaluate options to avoid potential impacts during the design phase of the project. This early planning helps guide site selection, routing and design decisions. When impacts cannot be avoided, we work with regulators to define appropriate mitigation and restoration measures. These surveys allow us to safely begin construction without significantly impacting the land. Once a site is in development, we continuously monitor for biodiversity and land impacts. Our site-specific environmental management plans align with stringent local regulatory requirements, often applying standards exceeding those required by law. These plans include a spill prevention, control, and countermeasure plan; groundwater protection plans; and other topics applicable to the area. Our plans detail the necessary, site-specific actions to be taken in the event of an incident. We work with a third party to conduct routine site inspections, documenting the condition of the site, and noting any stabilization issues, spills, or site damage. We also conduct inspections following significant rainfall until stabilization is achieved. Once site operations are complete, we work with property owners to restore their land, as closely as possible, to its original condition. We re-establish contours close to the original land contours and revegetate with state-approved seed mixes, native seed mixes, and/or vegetation requested by landowners. We also commonly accommodate agency requests to use specialized seed mixes (e.g., pollinator mixes) and landowner requests for topsoil segregation. These techniques support local flora and fauna by allowing wildlife movement, restoration of the habitat, and prevention of invasive species.

[Add row]

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
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☒ Project-based carbon credits

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ISO 14064-3

☒ Other general verification standard, please specify :Certified Reclaimed HFC Refrigerants, Propellants, and Fire Suppressants, v2.0, April 2022

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The carbon credits the MVP partners purchased and retired to offset the Scope 1 emissions for the MVP operations were registered on the ACR. The project associated with the credits was a voluntary emission reduction project undertaken to encourage the recovery of used HFCs and to avoid production of virgin HFCs through reclamation. As part of the project registration on the ACR, TÜV SÜD America, Inc. (TÜV SÜD) performed the validation and verification of the ACR1066 A-Gas V18 project. For the validation, TÜV SÜD reviewed the project information as described in the Project Plan “A-Gas V18” dated March 11, 2025 [A-Gas V18 Project Plan 4.0_2025.03.11.pdf]. For the verification, TÜV SÜD ensured that the GHG statement was materially correct, that the data provided to TÜV SÜD was well documented, and that if A-Gas made any material errors, the errors were corrected. The objectives of the validation are to evaluate: -Conformance to the ACR Standard and the approved ACR Methodology for Certified Reclaimed HFC Refrigerants, Propellants, and Fire Suppressants, V2.0 (April 2022) (Methodology) and the Methodology Errata and Clarifications, V2.0 (March 2024); -GHG emissions reduction project planning information and documentation in accordance with the applicable ACR-approved methodology, including the project description, baseline, eligibility criteria, monitoring and reporting procedures, and quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures; and -Reported GHG baseline, ex post estimated project emissions and emissions reductions/removal enhancements, leakage assessment, and impermanence risk assessment and mitigation (if applicable). The objectives of the verification are to evaluate: -The emissions reductions and to ensure that the statement is materially correct; and -The data provided to TÜV SÜD can be documented and if errors or omissions are detected, they be corrected. The validation was conducted to a reasonable level of assurance.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

ACR1066 A-Gas V18 ValVer Report_4.2.25-c.pdf,ACR1066 A-Gas V18 ValVer Opinion_4.2.25.pdf

[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Legal and Policy Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ General Counsel

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub to facilitate collective action in priority basins.

Select from:

☒ No