	Metric	Definition	Reference to Source (if applicable)	SASB Code (if applicable)
	Instructions for companies with operations both inside and outside the United States	For each numerical metric, companies with operations both inside and outside the United States should make best efforts to include all operations in calculating the metric. These companies are invited to use the "Comments" column to describe the regulatory basis for reporting in each relevant country and how this effected calculating the metric as well as to disclose what percent of that metric is attributable to operations in the United States and what percent is attributable to operations outside the United States.		
	Activity			
1.1	EBITDA (millions of US dollars)	Adjusted EBITDA is defined as net income adjusted for interest expense, depreciation and amortization, noncash impairment charges, income taxes, allowance for equity funds used during construction, noncash compensation and other noncash items. Please report this metric in millions of US dollars.	See Investopedia.com (https://www.investopedia.com/terms/a/adjusted-ebitda.asp)	
1.2	Gross Throughput (thousands of BOE)	For the onshore natural gas production segment, throughput is the volume of gas produced at wells consistent with 40 CFR 98.236(aa)(1)(i)(A) in the GHGRP. For the natural gas gathering and boosting segment, throughput can be the total volume of gas transported by gathering and boosting facilities as per 40 CFR 98.236(aa)(10)(ii) in the GHGRP or it can be metered volume delivered or received. Describe the method used in the "Comments" column. For the natural gas processing segment, throughput is the quantity of natural gas processed at a gas processing plant as per 40 CFR 98.236(aa)(3)(ii) or the volume delivered or received. Describe the method used in the "Comments" column. For the transmission and storage segment, throughput can be estimated using data provided to PHMSA in Form F 7100.2-1 Part C of the Annual Report for Natural Gas and Other Gas Transmission and Gathering Pipeline Systems or it can be metered volume delivered or received. Describe the method used in the "Comments" column. For liquid products, throughput is the volume of products delivered or received to an end point. Be sure to account for all of the following that you have in your operations framework: Onshore petroleum production, transmission of crude to refineries, processing of natural gas liquids (ethane, propane, butane, isobutane and natural gasoline) and transmission of natural gas liquids Note: All energy throughputs should be converted to barrel of oil equivalents (BOE) as defined by the United States Internal Revenue Service (5.8 x 10^6 BTU of fuel is equal to a single BOE). Please report this metric in thousands of BOE. Throughput of non-hydrocarbon materials may be reported in the "Comments" column in million barrels for liquids and million standard cubic feet for gas.	Throughput - Natural Gas Sustainability Initiative (NGSI) Methane Emissions Intensity Protocol (https://www.aga.org/contentassets/c87fc10961fe453fb35114e7d908934f/ Ngsi_methaneintensityprotocol_v1.0_feb2021.pdf) - U.S. Internal Revenue Service conversion for BOE conversion (https://www.irs.gov/irm/part4/irm_04-041-001)	
1.3	Miles of Pipeline (Total Pipeline)	Miles of pipeline shall be the total miles of all operated and in-service pipelines carrying hydrocarbon product, i.e., not water, CO2, etc. Use internal company standards to determine if pipelines not in-service for entire year should be included. Do include miles of pipeline located outside the U.S. and indicate in the "Comments" column the number of miles located in each country. Miles of pipeline carrying non-hydrocarbon materials may be reported in the "Comments" column.		
1.4	Carbon Accounting Basis for Data	Carbon accounting, i.e., calculation of GHG emissions, as outlined by the GHG Protocol can be based on Operational Control or Equity Share or Financial Control. For the Operational Control method, GHG emissions from items, activities and locations that are under the operational control of the entity calculating GHG emissions are included. This means the entity would include the emissions for a facility it operates but does not own and would not include emissions from a facility it owns but does not operate. For a joint venture, the operating partner would include the GHG emissions of the joint venture. For the Equity Share method, GHG emissions from operations conducted by the entity are included based on the equity share that each entity owns in each item, activity and location. This may be the same as the percent of ownership, but that is not always the case. For a joint venture, the partners would divide the total emissions in accordance with the percent of equity each holds in the joint venture. For the Financial Control method, GHG emissions from items, activities and locations that are under the financial control of the entity calculating GHG emissions are included GHG emissions from items, activities and locations that under are included. This means an entity would include all the emissions for a facility for which it has the ability to direct financial and operating policies and to gain economic benefit from operations, whether or not it has 50% or greater ownership. For a joint venture, the partner with financial control would assume all of the GHG emissions in the joint venture.	The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition, March 2004 provided by the World R+E14esources Institute and the World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WRI/WBCSD)	
	Environment			
	Hydrocarbon Releases			

	Metric	Definition	Reference to Source (if applicable)	SASB Code (if applicable)
2.1	Number of hydrocarbon liquid releases beyond secondary containment > 5 bbls	Enter the number of liquid releases that meet the following definition: A release from facilities and/or pipelines of liquid material: • Containing hydrocarbon material greater than 5 barrels, • To the ground or water, and • Outside of sized secondary containment, where present. Liquid materials containing hydrocarbons include products such as condensate, bulk produced water, bulk brine, NGLs, and refined projects. Use the definition of "secondary containment" provided in the EPA SPCC Guidance for Regional Inspectors. Indicate in the "Comments" column if your entry includes spills less than 5 barrels. Note: For produced water or brine spills, count only the hydrocarbon fraction.	EPA SPCC Guidance for Regional Inspectors, Office of Emergency Management, December 16, 2013 https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2014-04/documents/spcc_guidance_fulltext_2014.pdf	EM-MD-540a.1
2.2	Volume of hydrocarbon liquid releases beyond secondary containment > 5 bbls (bbls)	Calculate the combined volume of hydrocarbon liquid released as a result of events that meet the following definition: See 2.1 above for the definition of release. Indicate in the "Comments" column if your entry includes spills less than 5 barrels. Note: For produced water or brine spills, count only the hydrocarbon fraction.	EPA SPCC Guidance for Regional Inspectors, Office of Emergency Management, December 16, 2013 https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2014-04/documents/spcc_guidance_fulltext_2014.pdf	
2.3	Hydrocarbon Liquid Releases Intensity per Mile of Pipeline	Calculate the combined volume of hydrocarbon liquid released per mile of hydrocarbon pipeline from events that meet the following definition: See 2.1 above for the definition of release. Indicate in the "Comments" column if your company accounts for spills less than 5 barrels. Note: For produced water or brine spills, count only the hydrocarbon fraction. For "Miles of Pipeline" use the definition in item 1.3 above.	EPA SPCC Guidance for Regional Inspectors, Office of Emergency Management, December 16, 2013 https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2014-04/documents/spcc_guidance_fulltext_2014.pdf	
	Emissions			
2.4	Total GHG Emissions (Scope 1 + Scope 2) - Total (tonnes CO2e)	Total GHG Emissions shall be calculated by adding the total Scope 1 GHG Emissions calculated using the GHG Protocol (item 2.4.1) and total Scope 2 GHG Emissions (item 2.4.3). For specifics relevant to the calculation of these items, see their individual instructions below. Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are added together to form a basis for GHG intensity calculations.		
2.4.1	Scope 1 GHG Emissions – Total (tonnes CO2e)	Scope 1 GHG emissions shall be calculated using the methodologies outlined in the EPA GHG Reporting Program (GHGRP) and in accordance with the requirements at 40 CFR 98, Subparts C (for stationary combustion sources) and W (for the oil and gas industry) for those sites and emissions sources covered by the GHGRP, unless otherwise described in the "Comments" column. The EPA GHGRP does not require reporting of all GHG emissions produced by midstream operations. GHG emissions from sources that are not included in the EPA GHGRP shall be calculated in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (GHG Protocol). For simplicity and breadth of applicability, Scope 1 GHG Emissions – Total may be calculated using the 100-year time frame GWPs outlined in the IPCC Fourth Assessment (2007), which is used by EPA in the GHGRP. If your company calculates GHG emissions using the GWPs outlined in the IPCC Fifth Assessment (2014) to align with social cost of carbon estimates, international GHG reporting protocols and/or internal company guidelines, please indicate this in the "Comments" column. **What to include in Scope 1 Emissions?**	The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition, March 2004 provided by the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WRI/WBCSD): https://www.wri.org/publication/greenhouse-gas-protocol Source for GWP factors is the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fourth Assessment Report (2007): https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar4/syr/	EM-MD-110a.1

	Metric	Definition	Reference to Source (if applicable)	SASB Code (if applicable)
		Calculate Scope 1 GHG emissions for all assets within your GHG reporting boundary (operational control, equity share or financial control…see item 1.4 above) for the full calendar year. Use your discretion to determine the status of assets operating less than the full calendar year. It is important to monitor or estimate and report for sources at these assets with emissions that are material to the GHG Inventory. For purposes of this template, a source's emissions are material if they are 5% or more of your inventory. The GHG Protocol provides for a comprehensive GHG inventory. EIC/GPA is not adopting the GHG Protocol's reported method in its entirety. Instead, EIC/GPA recommends that midstream operators report GHG emissions from all sources included in the EPA GHGRP and sources not included in the EPA GHGRP with emissions material to the company. The following sources that are not included in the EPA GHGRP are those with the potential to be material to midstream sites. 1. Emissions from Sites Not Required to Report Under the EPA GHGRP 2. Emissions from Saltwater Disposal Sites 3. Emissions from Mobile Sources (Vehicles) and Portable Sources 4. Emissions from Emergency Generators 5. Emissions from Condensate Tanks (working & breathing losses) 6. Emissions from Internal and External Floating Roof Tanks in Unstabilized Crude Service 7. Emissions from Glycol Dehydrators at Well Sites 8. Emissions from Accidents, Upsets and Spills (not included in another category of emissions) (For example: emissions from stuck open dump valves) 9. Emissions from Purging List the sources that are included in the "Comments" column. Also list in the "Comments" column any additional sources to those listed above that are included in your Scope 1 – GHG Emissions -Total.		
2.4.1.1	Scope 1 CO2 Emissions – Total (tonnes CO2)	Enter total carbon dioxide (CO2) from the Total-calculated Scope 1 emissions. Enter in tonnes of CO2.	The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition, March 2004 provided by the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WRI/WBCSD): https://www.wri.org/publication/greenhouse-gas-protocol	
2.4.1.2	Scope 1 Methane Emissions – Total (tonnes CH4)	Enter total methane (CH4) from the Total-calculated Scope 1 emissions. Enter in tonnes of CH4, not CO2e.	The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition, March 2004 provided by the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WRI/WBCSD): https://www.wri.org/publication/greenhouse-gas-protocol	EM-MD-110a.1
2.4.1.3	Scope 1 Nitrous Oxide Emissions – Total (tonnes N2O)	Enter total nitrous oxide (N2O) from the Total-calculated Scope 1 emissions. Enter in tonnes of N2O, not CO2e.	The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition, March 2004 provided by the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WRI/WBCSD): https://www.wri.org/publication/greenhouse-gas-protocol	
2.4.1.4	Percent of Scope 1 – Total emissions that are methane	Convert the Scope 1 Methane Emissions - Total (item 2.4.1.2) to CO2e, then divide by the Scope 1 GHG Emissions - Total (line 2.4.1) and multiply by 100.	The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate	

	Metric	Definition	Reference to Source (if applicable)	SASB Code (if applicable)
			Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition, March 2004 provided by the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WRI/WBCSD): https://www.wri.org/publication/greenhouse-gas-protocol	SASB Implementation Supplement: GHG and SASB Standards, https://www.sasb.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/GHG-Emmissions-100520.pdf
2.4.2	Scope 1 GHG Emissions – EPA GHGRP (tonnes CO2e)	Scope 1 GHG Emissions – EPA GHGRP – shall be calculated using the U.S. EPA Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program methodology for all assets for which GHG emissions were reported to the EPA. Enter the total Scope 1 emissions reported to EPA. If you use the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report GWPs to convert emissions to CO2e, no notes are needed. If you use the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report GWPs to convert emissions to CO2e, note this in the "Comments" column.	Calculated using the U.S. EPA Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program methodology for all assets for which GHG emissions were reported to the EPA.	
2.4.2.1	Scope 1 CO2 Emissions – EPA GHGRP (tonnes CO2)	Enter total carbon dioxide (CO2) from the EPA-calculated Scope 1 emissions in metric tonnes of CO2.	Calculated using the U.S. EPA Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program methodology for all assets for which GHG emissions were reported to the EPA.	
2.4.2.2	Scope 1 Methane Emissions – EPA GHGRP (tonnes CH4)	Enter total methane (CH4) from the EPA-calculated Scope 1 emissions in metric tonnes of CH4, not CO2e.	Calculated using the U.S. EPA Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program methodology for all assets for which GHG emissions were reported to the EPA	
2.4.2.3	Scope 1 Nitrous Oxide Emissions – EPA GHGRP (tonnes N2O)	Enter total nitrous oxide (N2O) from the EPA-calculated Scope 1 emissions in metric tonnes of N2O, not CO2r.	Calculated using the U.S. EPA Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program methodology for all assets for which GHG emissions were reported to the EPA .	
2.4.3	Scope 2 GHG Emissions (tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2 GHG emissions shall be calculated using the methodologies outlined in The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for all assets owned and operated for the full calendar year. Total emissions will communicate the sum of indirect emissions of GHG compounds from purchased electricity as described in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. Indicate the method used to calculate Scope 2 GHG Emissions in the "Comments" column, i.e., location-based or market-based. If you calculate Scope 2 GHG Emissions by both methods, indicate this in the "Comments" column along with your Scope 2 emissions calculated using both methods. Note that you cannot take credit for Renewable Energy Credit purchases using the location-based method, you must use the market-based method. For simplicity and breadth of applicability, Scope 2 GHG Emissions may be calculated using the 100-year time frame GWPs outlined in the IPCC Fourth Assessment (2007), which is used by EPA in the GHGRP. If your company calculates GHG emissions using the GWPs outlined in the IPCC Fifth Assessment (2014) to align with social cost of carbon estimates, international GHG reporting protocols and/or internal company guidelines, please indicate this in the "Comments" column.	The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition, March 2004 provided by the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WRI/WBCSD): https://www.wri.org/publication/greenhouse-gas-protocol. GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance: an Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, https://ghgprotocol.org/scope_2_guidance Emissions and Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID), https://www.epa.gov/egrid	
2.5	Total GHG Emissions (Scope 1 + Scope 2) Intensity per Thousand BOE- Total (tonnes CO2e)	EIC GHG Emissions Intensity Definition: The units for this metric are metric tons of CO2e emitted per thousand BOE Throughput (mt CO2e / BOE) a. The numerator for this metric is defined above for item 2.4 Total GHG Emissions (Scope 1 + Scope 2) b. The denominator for this metric is Gross Throughput converted to thousands of BOE: i. Energy throughput is defined in item 1.2 above. Companies may, but are not required to, calculate and report emissions intensity by sectors or operating divisions. Include this information in the "Comments" column to bring additional clarity to the metric.	Throughput U.S. Internal Revenue Service conversion for BOE conversion 4.41.1 Oil and Gas Handbook | Internal Revenue Service (irs.gov)	

	Metric	Definition	Reference to Source (if applicable)	SASB Code (if applicable)
2.6	Scope 1 Methane Emissions Intensity per One Future Methodology	For companies who use the ONE Future Protocol, provide your Scope 1 average methane emissions intensity calculated using the One Future Methodology, linked above. If your company participates in the ONE Future program, report the official ONE Future calculated rate using the non-additive metric. If your company does not participate in the ONE Future program, calculate your own rate using the non-additive metric.		
2.6.1	For Transmission and Storage Segment	Goal for 2020 was 0.38% and goal for 2025 is 0.31%.	See ONE Future Protocol.	
2.6.2	For Processing Segment	Goal for 2020 was 0.24% and goal for 2025 is 0.18%.	See ONE Future Protocol.	
2.6.3	For Gathering and Boosting Segment	Goal for 2020 was 0.085% and goal for 2025 is 0.08%.	See ONE Future Protocol.	
2.6.4	For Production Segment	Goal for 2020 was 0.38% and goal for 2025 is 0.28%	See ONE Future Protocol.	
2.7	Does the company participate in an external emissions reduction program?	If “yes”, list the programs in the “Comments” column. Examples include ONE Future, The Environmental Partnership, Methane Challenge, and EPA Natural Gas Star.		
2.8	Has the company set any greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets or energy efficiency targets?	Can include GHG emissions and energy efficiency targets. It is recommended to include in the “Comments” column your emissions and energy target(s) including base year, target year and target for each.		
2.9	NOx Emissions (tonnes NOx)	If the amount of NOx reported here is not consistent with annual emissions inventories filed with regulatory agencies, explain the difference in the “Comments” column to avoid the appearance of reporting of conflicting information publicly. Convert emissions to metric tonnes. Indicate in the “Comments” column if the emissions reported include stationary sources only, mobile sources only or both. Describe the overall boundary used to define reporting of NOx emissions in the “Comments” column.		EM-MD-120a.1
2.10	SOx Emissions (tonnes SOx)	If the amount of SOx reported here is not consistent with annual emissions inventories filed with regulatory agencies, explain the difference in the “Comments” column to avoid the appearance of reporting of conflicting information publicly. Convert emissions to metric tonnes. Indicate in the “Comments” column if the emissions reported include stationary sources only, mobile sources only or both. Describe the overall boundary used to define reporting of SOx emissions in the “Comments” column.		EM-MD-120a.1
2.11	VOC Emissions (tonnes VOC)	If the amount of VOC reported here is not consistent with annual emissions inventories filed with regulatory agencies, explain the difference in the “Comments” column to avoid the appearance of reporting of conflicting information publicly. Convert emissions to metric tonnes. Indicate in the “Comments” column if the emissions reported include stationary sources only, mobile sources only or both. Describe the overall boundary used to define reporting of VOC emissions in the “Comments” column.		EM-MD-120a.1
2.12	% of electricity used that is renewable (%)	Renewable energy is defined as energy from sources that are replenished at a rate greater than or equal to their rate of depletion, such as geothermal, wind, solar, hydro, and biomass. Renewable energy certificates (RECs) are market-based instruments that are used to claim the environmental attributes of consumption of renewable energy without consuming the renewable energy. However, RECs may be sold bundled with underlying power as well. Percentage of use shall be calculated as “renewable energy consumption” divided by total energy consumption. “Renewable energy consumption” includes renewable energy the entity: 1) directly produced and consumed (if the REC was not sold to a third party), 2) purchased, if purchased through a renewable power purchase agreement (PPA) that explicitly bundles the renewable energy certificates (RECs) or		

	Metric	Definition	Reference to Source (if applicable)	SASB Code (if applicable)
		Guarantees of Origin (GOs), a Green e Energy Certified utility or supplier program, or other green power products that explicitly include RECs or GOs, or for which Green e Energy Certified RECs are paired with grid electricity. "Renewable energy consumption" also includes each unbundled REC that is retired to convert one MW-hr of non-renewable purchased electricity to one MW-hr of renewable electricity. The scope of renewable energy does NOT include renewable energy purchased as part of grid energy. Use the "Comments" column to report total MWhrs of renewable energy used if desired.		
2.13	Did the company acquire GHG reductions from Carbon Capture and Storage Projects?	Indicate "yes" if your company banked GHG reductions from Carbon Capture and Storage Projects. Banking a reduction may occur from direct generation of GHG reductions or investment in direct generation of GHG reductions or purchase of GHG reductions on the market. Indicate in the "Comments" column how many GHG reductions your company banked and the method (generation, investment or purchase) by which they were acquired. Indicate in the "Comments" column how many of the GHG reductions banked this year also were retired this year.		
2.14	Does the company seek third party data verification for any environmental metrics?	If your company procures an independent, third-party to verify or assure any of your environmental metrics, you may answer, "yes". If you procure a third-party to compile your environmental metrics, the same consultant cannot verify or assure the metrics.		
2.15	Does the company participate in any efforts to expand the share of alternative/renewable energy sources in the company's portfolio?	Does the company participate in any efforts to expand the share of alternative/renewable energy sources in the company's portfolio? If "yes", please provide links to ESG reports, webpages and other disclosures as support in the "Comments" column.		
2.16	Does the company have a biodiversity policy or commitment for new and existing assets?	Does the company have a biodiversity policy or commitment for new and existing assets? If "yes", describe the scope of the policy and degree of coverage of assets in the "Comments" column.		
3.1	Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR) -– employees	TRIR calculated as: Number of injuries or illnesses x 200,000 / Number of employee labor hours worked. Injury or illness is recordable if it results in any of the following: death, days away from work, restricted work or transfer to another job, medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness. You must also consider a case to meet the general recording criteria if it involves a significant injury or illness diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional, even if it does not result in death, days away from work, restricted work or job transfer, medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness. Employees are defined as regular full-time, regular part-time, and temporary employees.	TRIR - U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Health and Safety Administration, OSHA Recordable Incidents.	
3.2	Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR) for major growth projects - contractors	Contractors are those who are not on the company's payroll but are supervised by the company on a day-to-day basis. Major growth project as defined by the company (e.g., some define as $10mm, others define at a higher threshold).	TRIR - U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Health and Safety Administration, OSHA Recordable Incidents. Major growth project as defined by the company (e.g., some define as $10mm, others define as higher dollar amounts).	
3.3	Days away, restricted or transferred (DART)- employees	DART calculated as: Total number of DART incidents x 200,000 / Number of employee labor hours worked. A DART incident is one in which there were one or more lost days or one or more restricted days, or one that resulted in an employee transferring to a different job within the company. Employees are defined as regular full-time, regular part-time, and temporary employees.	DART - U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Health and Safety Administration, OSHA Recordable Incidents. Major growth project as defined by the company (e.g., some define as $10mm, others define as higher dollar amounts).	

	Metric	Definition	Reference to Source (if applicable)	SASB Code (if applicable)
3.4	Days away, restricted or transferred (DART) for major growth projects – contractors	Contractors are those who are not on the company's payroll but are supervised by the company on a day-to-day basis. Major growth project as defined by the company (e.g., some define as $10mm, others define at a higher threshold).	U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Health and Safety Administration, OSHA Recordable Incidents.	
3.5	Lost Time Incident Rate (LTIR) – employees	LTIR calculated as: Number of lost-time cases x 200,000 / Number of employee labor hours worked. A lost-time incident is one that resulted in an employee's inability to work the next full workday. Employees are defined as regular full-time, regular part-time, and temporary employees.	LTIR - U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Health and Safety Administration, OSHA Recordable Incidents.	
3.6	Lost Time Incident Rate (LTIR) for major growth projects - contractors	Contractors are those who are not on the company's payroll but are supervised by the company on a day-to-day basis. Major growth project as defined by the company (e.g., some define as $10mm, others define at a higher threshold).	U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Health and Safety Administration, OSHA Recordable Incidents.	
3.7	Fatalities - employees	Employees are defined as regular full-time, regular part-time, and temporary employees.	U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Health and Safety Administration, OSHA Recordable Incidents.	
3.8	Fatalities - contractors	Contractors are those who are not on the company's payroll but are supervised by the company on a day-to-day basis.	U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Health and Safety Administration, OSHA Recordable Incidents	

3.9	Does the company have an indigenous engagement policy or commitment for new and existing assets?	Indigenous peoples are people who self-identify as indigenous, per Article 33 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the International Labour Organization Convention No. 169, and likely have one or more of the following characteristics based on the working definition of "Indigenous Peoples" adopted by the United Nations: 1 Historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies 2 Strong link to territories and surrounding natural resources 3 Distinct social, economic, or political systems 4 Distinct language, culture, and beliefs 5 Form non-dominant groups of society 6 Resolve to maintain and reproduce ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities		
3.10	% workforce that is female	"Female" is defined as employees who identify as female.	U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, EEO Terminology, .	
3.11	% workforce from minority groups (EEOC defined)	Minority employees are defined as "the smaller part of a group. A group within a country or state that differs in race, religion or national origin from the dominant group. Minority is used to mean four particular groups who share a race, color or national origin." These groups are: "(1) American Indian or Alaskan Native. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, and who maintain their culture through a tribe or community; (2) Asian or Pacific Islander. A person having origins in any of the original people of the Far East, Southeast Asia, India, or the Pacific Islands. These areas include, for example, China, India, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa; (3) Black (except Hispanic). A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa and (4) Hispanic. A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race."	U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, EEO Terminology,	
3.12	% workforce under collective bargaining agreements	Collective bargaining agreements are defined as "The labor contract between a union representing employees and the employer (management). A CBA sets the terms and conditions of employment, such as: • Wages. • Working hours and conditions. • Employee benefits. • Grievance and arbitration procedures. • Limitations on strikes. • The union's rights and responsibilities, and • Management's rights and responsibilities. Collective bargaining agreements are effective for a specified duration stated in the agreement. However, unlike regular contracts, the parties' obligations do not end on the expiration of the agreement. Provided that a majority of the bargaining unit employees continues to support the union, union representatives and management must bargain in good faith for a successor agreement, during which time the terms of the expired agreement generally continue.	https://content.next.westlaw.com/4-504-1300?transitionType=Default&contextData=(sc.Default)&__lrTS=20190608173054386&firstPage=trueEmployment	
3.13	Does the company seek third party data verification for any social metrics?	If your company procures an independent, third-party to verify or assure any of your social metrics, you may answer, "yes". If you procure a third-party to compile your social metrics, the same consultant cannot verify or assure the metrics.		

3.14	$ invested in local communities per $100,000 of Adjusted EBITDA	Enter the amount in USD that your company invests in the local communities in which it has assets on efforts that directly benefit those local communities. For comparison, use the adjusted EBITDA entered above on line 1.1. Recipients of investments in the local communities should qualify as a Charitable Organization, a Church or Religious Organization or Other Nonprofits (including, but not limited to, social welfare organizations, civic leagues, social clubs, labor organizations, qualifying private foundations and business leagues under IRS Code Section 50(c)(3). Describe investments in the "Comments" column. Pleaser report this metric in US dollars.	Internal Revenue Guidance on Exempt Organization Types: https://www.irs.gov/charities-non-profits/exempt-organization-types	
4.7.1	Does the company have a formal ESG oversight structure with associated accountability?	Reply, "yes", if your company has formally assigned ESG oversight to the full board of directors or to one or more board committees. A stand-alone ESG committee is not required, but accountability for key ESG elements must be assigned to other committees such as audit, compensation, nominating or governance. Use the "Comments" column to describe your companies high-level ESG accountability structure.		
4.14	Does the company tie any amount of pay for management and/or employees to ESG objectives?	Does the company tie any amount of pay for management and/or employees to ESG objectives? If "yes", describe the amounts and conditions in the "Comments" column.		
4.19.4	What level of detail does the Limited Partnership publicly provide regarding compensation of named executives?	"Full" would provide a complete description, broken down in a summary compensation table (SCT) and grants of plan- based awards table (GPBAT), and provide a full accounting for performance metrics and goals used in annual and long-term awards. This would be similar to what you would see in a normal operating company, and would represent the full compensation paid to the executive for their service as an NEO of the MLP. "None" on the other hand would generally suggest that executives providing services to the MLP are paid by the sponsor (or a different entity) and there is no discrete disclosure for what is paid to the executive, or what their incentives may be motivating them to do. If there is just a management fee disclosed to be paid to the sponsor to cover the costs of the executives, this would be the "upper limit" of what should be put in the "none" bucket. "Partial" is anything in between. Incomplete disclosure on metrics and goals; compensation related to the MLP paid by both the MLP and the sponsor; compensation tables that have zero (or incomplete) compensation disclosed for the executives; etc.		
4.19.5	Does the Limited Partnership have stock ownership guidelines in place for the CEO? If yes, what multiple of the CEO's base salary is he or she required to own in Limited Partnership units?	A stock ownership guideline is one designed to promote the retention of some number of shares. A stock trading policy (which usually contains anti-hedging, anti-pledging, trading blackouts, trading on insider information, etc.) would not fit this definition as it is designed to regulate trading activities. "		

4.19.6	Does the Limited Partnership have stock ownership guidelines in place for directors? If yes, if directors of the Limited Partnership receive an annual cash retainer, what multiple of such annual cash retainer is he or she required to own in Limited Partnership units? If yes, what multiple of the GP's independent director's annual cash retainer is he or she required to own in Limited Partnership units?	A stock ownership guideline is one designed to promote the retention of some number of shares. A stock trading policy (which usually contains anti-hedging, anti-pledging, trading blackouts, trading on insider information, etc.) would not fit this definition as it is designed to regulate trading activities		
Note:	**Template submittal in Excel is Recommended**	**Submittal in Excel format rather than a PDF of your completed Excel file is recommended. Several investors have commented that this makes your information easier to upload to their data management systems.** **If you submit in Excel, please "hard enter" numerical responses. Do not submit embedded calculations as they may 1) be altered in a copy/paste process and 2) are likely proprietary.**		
Note:	**Template submittal should include a "forward looking information" disclosure. Submittal of your company's own language is recommended. An example is provided here.**	**Certain information set forth in this template contains "forward-looking information" under applicable securities laws. Except for statements of historical fact, the information contained herein constitutes forward-looking statements and includes, but is not limited to, the (i) the expected development of the Company's business, projects, and joint ventures and (ii) execution of the Company's vision and growth strategy, activity and global growth. Forward-looking statements are provided to allow potential investors the opportunity to understand management's beliefs and opinions in respect of the future so that they may use such beliefs and opinions as one factor in evaluating an investment.** **These statements are not guarantees of future performance and undue reliance should not be placed on them. Such forward-looking statements necessarily involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties, which may cause actual performance and financial results in future periods to differ materially from any projections of future performance or result expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.** **Although forward-looking statements contained in this template are based upon what management of the Company believes are reasonable assumptions, there can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. The Company undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements if circumstances or management's estimates or opinions should change except as required by applicable securities laws. The reader is cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.**		