

2019 performance data

for complete reporting, visit
[chevron.com/sustainability](https://www.chevron.com/sustainability)



performance data

these tables include our environmental, safety and social performance data*

Chevron has taken steps to initially align our performance data table with the recommendations of the Sustainable Accounting Standards Board (SASB) voluntary framework as reflected in the SASB index.**

For more details about Chevron's approach to ESG reporting, visit chevron.com/sustainability/performance/reporting.

To create customized charts and tables using our performance data, visit chevron.com/sustainability/performance/chart-generator.

environmental performance ^{1, 2}							
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	SASB	IPEICA
greenhouse gas emissions						—	E1
equity basis						—	—
Direct GHG emissions (Scope 1), equity basis (million metric tons of CO₂-equivalent)³	55	59	57***	58	58	EM-EP-110a.1 EM-MD-110a.1 EM-RM-110a.1	E1/C1 E1/S1
GHG emissions from imported electricity and steam (Scope 2), equity basis (million metric tons of CO₂-equivalent)⁴	2	3	3	3	3	—	E1/C2
GHG emissions from exported electricity and steam, equity basis (a type of Scope 3 emissions) (million metric tons of CO₂-equivalent)⁴	1	1	1	1	1	—	E1/O4
GHG emissions from third-party use of our products, equity basis (Scope 3) (million metric tons of CO₂-equivalent)⁵						—	E1/S2
Production	412	396	377	364	368	—	—
Throughput	391	392	377	368	370	—	—
Sales	639	628	613	598	617	—	—
Upstream GHG intensity performance metrics, equity basis (metric tons of CO₂-equivalent/MBOE)⁶						—	—
Oil intensity	31.4	35.3	35.4	40.5	not applicable	—	—
Gas intensity	30.0	34.1	32.7	31.6	not applicable	—	—
Flaring intensity	4.6	6.3	6.6	8.7	not applicable	—	—
Methane intensity	2.4	2.6	3.1	4.3	not applicable	—	—

environmental performance table continues on page 2

*The data included in our 2019 performance data table are informed by internationally recognized reporting standards and frameworks. While Chevron relies primarily on the reporting guidelines, indicators and terminology in the *Oil and Gas Industry Guidance on Voluntary Sustainability Reporting* (2015) by the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPEICA), the International Oil and Gas Producers (IOGP) Association and the American Petroleum Institute (API) to determine what data to include in the table, the content for this table and the larger report was identified through prior issue prioritization processes and current year external engagements with stakeholders. Our 2019 performance data table includes an index column that maps Chevron's data to the corresponding relevant 2015 IPEICA standards.

**We used the general SASB topics to organize Chevron's table and provide an index column to identify common reporting elements between our current reporting data and the related SASB standards. The SASB index is based solely on Chevron's interpretation and judgment. The inclusion of the SASB index does not indicate the application of definitions, metrics, measurements, standards or approaches set forth in the SASB framework. Please refer to the notes for information about Chevron's data reporting basis. As reflected in the table, Chevron currently discloses data on a number of issues recommended in the SASB Oil and Gas Exploration and Production; Midstream; and Refining and Marketing standards. Further, there are many topics on which Chevron discloses data beyond the SASB framework. SASB recommendations not addressed in the data table are being studied by Chevron for potential future inclusion. Chevron could determine that some SASB recommendations do not reflect useful sustainability performance information or would be overly burdensome to implement on a global basis; such disclosures will not be included in a future data table. We strive to continually improve our data performance reporting, and we believe that our SASB index is a positive step in further aligning our ESG reporting to SASB framework recommendations. We also continue to assess alignment with other emerging frameworks.

***Updated to reflect prior restatement in 2018.

environmental performance,^{1,2} continued

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	SASB	IPEICA
operated basis						—	—
Direct GHG emissions (Scope 1), operated basis (million metric tons of CO ₂ -equivalent) ³	60	66	64	64	66	EM-EP-110a.1 EM-MD-110a.1 EM-RM-110a.1	E1/C1 E1/S1
Methane emissions, direct, operated basis (million metric tons of CO ₂ -equivalent) ³	4	4	4	6	6	EM-EP-110a.1 EM-MD-110a.1 EM-RM-110a.1	E1/C1
GHG emissions from imported electricity and steam (Scope 2), operated basis (million metric tons of CO ₂ -equivalent) ⁴	1	2	2	2	2	—	E1/C2
Upstream direct GHG emissions (Scope 1), operated basis (million metric tons of CO ₂ -equivalent) ³	44	47	46	45	47	EM-EP-110a.1	E1/C3
Refining direct GHG emissions (Scope 1), operated basis (million metric tons of CO ₂ -equivalent) ^{3,7}	14	15	15	15	15	—	E1/C3
Upstream average flare gas volume rate, direct, operated basis (million standard cubic feet per day)	339	467	556	625	615	EM-EP-110a.1	E4/S1
energy efficiency⁸						—	E2
Total energy consumption, operated assets and nonoperated joint-venture refineries (trillion BTUs)	894	922	820	830	865	—	E2/C1
Total energy consumption, operated assets	736	760	664	671	711	—	E2/C1
Total energy consumption, operated assets and nonoperated joint-venture refineries (million gigajoules)	943	973	865	876	913	—	E2/C1
Total energy consumption, operated assets	776	802	701	708	750	—	E2/C1
Manufacturing Energy Index (Refining) (no units)	85.0	85.0	85.0	84.6	85.2	—	E2/S2
Upstream Energy Intensity (thousand BTUs per barrel of oil-equivalent)	352	349	303	308	330	—	E2/S2
Pipeline Energy Intensity (BTUs per barrel of oil-equivalent-mile)	8	11	13	20	24	—	E2/S2
Shipping Energy Intensity (BTUs per metric ton-mile)	70	75	70	43	32	—	E2/S2
Non-Manufacturing Energy Index (Oronite, Lubricants, etc.) (no units)	67	74	75	75	79	—	E2/S2
air quality⁹						—	E8
Total volatile organic compounds (VOCs) emitted (thousand metric tons)	99	101	139*	147	144	EM-EP-120a.1 EM-MD-120a.1 EM-RM-120a.1	E8/C1
Total sulfur oxides (SO _x) emitted (thousand metric tons)	36	40	52	66	84	EM-EP-120a.1 EM-MD-120a.1 EM-RM-120a.1	E8/C1
Total nitrogen oxides (NO _x) emitted (thousand metric tons)	123	142	147	148	148	EM-EP-120a.1 EM-MD-120a.1 EM-RM-120a.1	E8/C1

*Updated to reflect prior restatement in 2018.

environmental performance table continues on page 3

environmental performance,^{1,2} continued

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	SASB	IPEICA
water management						—	—
natural resources – water¹⁰						—	E6
Fresh water withdrawn (million cubic meters)	71	71	74	80	78	EM-EP-140a.1 EM-RM-140a.1	E6/C1
Fresh water consumed (million cubic meters)	70	70	73	79	77	EM-EP-140a.1 EM-RM-140a.1	E6/C2
Nonfresh water withdrawn (million cubic meters)	45	39	41	36	43	EM-EP-140a.2	E6/O2 E6/O7
wastewater¹¹						—	E7
Average oil concentration in discharges to surface water (parts per million)						EM-EP-140a.2	—
Upstream	8	7	8	9	10	—	E7/C1
Refining	1	1	1	1	1	—	E7/C2
Total amount of oil discharged to surface water (thousand metric tons)						EM-EP-140a.1	—
Upstream	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.3	—	E7/C1
Refining	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	—	E7/C2
accidental release prevention & response^{12, 13}						—	E9
Petroleum spills to land and water (volume in thousand barrels)	0.79	1.02	1.46	0.36	0.78	EM-EP-160a.2 EM-MP-160a.4	E9/C2
Total volume recovered	0.64	0.85	1.15	0.21	0.64	EM-EP-160a.2 EM-MP-160a.4	E9/S1
Petroleum spills to land and water (number of spills)	50	60	56	49	63	EM-EP-160a.2 EM-MP-160a.4	E9/C2
Spills of significance (number of spills)	7	6	9	9	14	EM-EP-160a.2 EM-MP-160a.4	E9/C2
waste¹⁴						—	E10
Hazardous waste generated (million metric tons)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	EM-EP-150a.1	E10/O3
Hazardous waste disposed of (million metric tons)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	—	E10/C1
Hazardous waste recycled (million metric tons)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	EM-EP-150a.1	E10/S2
fines and settlements¹⁵						—	—
Number of environmental, health and safety fines paid and settlements entered into, equity basis	98	64	102	102	135	—	—
Cost of environmental, health and safety fines paid and settlements entered into, equity basis (millions of dollars)	\$16.1	\$9.1	\$40.5	\$6.7	\$3.9	—	—

U.S. equal employment opportunity commission statistics¹⁶

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	SASB*	IPEICA
Percent women among total employees	30	31	30	30	30	—	SE15/C2
Percent representation among total employees	41	41	39	38	37	—	SE15/C2
Caucasian	59	59	61	62	63	—	SE15/C2
Asian	14	14	13	13	13	—	SE15/C2
Latino	16	16	15	14	13	—	SE15/C2
Black	8	8	8	8	8	—	SE15/C2
Other Ethnicities**	3	3	3	3	3	—	SE15/C2
Percent women among executives and senior managers	24	22	19	18	17	—	SE15/C2
Percent representation among executives and senior managers	22	19	16	13	13	—	SE15/C2
Caucasian	78	81	84	87	87	—	SE15/C2
Asian	10	9	7	6	6	—	SE15/C2
Latino	6	6	5	4	5	—	SE15/C2
Black	4	3	3	3	2	—	SE15/C2
Other Ethnicities**	1	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.4	—	SE15/C2
Percent women among first- and mid-level managers	31	30	29	29	28	—	SE15/C2
Percent representation among first- and mid-level managers	34	33	32	30	29	—	SE15/C2
Caucasian	66	67	68	70	71	—	SE15/C2
Asian	12	12	12	12	12	—	SE15/C2
Latino	12	12	12	11	9	—	SE15/C2
Black	8	7	7	6	7	—	SE15/C2
Other Ethnicities**	2	1	1	2	2	—	SE15/C2
Percent women among professionals	33	33	33	33	33	—	SE15/C2
Percent representation among professionals	38	36	35	35	35	—	SE15/C2
Caucasian	62	64	65	65	65	—	SE15/C2
Asian	16	16	16	16	15	—	SE15/C2
Latino	12	11	11	10	10	—	SE15/C2
Black	7	7	7	7	8	—	SE15/C2
Other Ethnicities**	2	2	2	2	2	—	SE15/C2

*The current SASB framework does not cover Human Capital Management.

**Includes employees in the following U.S. EEOC classifications: Two or More Races, Native American or Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.

global employee diversity¹⁶

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	SASB*	IPECA
Number of regular employees at year-end	44,679	45,047	48,456	51,953	58,178	—	—
Number of service station employees at year-end	3,476	3,591	3,298	3,248	3,316	—	SE15/O1
Number of U.S. employees at year-end	22,165	21,465	22,048	23,418	26,448	—	SE15/O1
Percent U.S. employees represented by unions	11	11	11	11	10	—	SE15/O1
Percent women represented in total workforce	25	25	25	24	24	—	SE15/C2
Percent women represented at mid-level management	20	19	19	18	17	—	SE15/S2
Percent women represented at senior leadership	19	19	18	16	16	—	SE15/S2
Percent of women represented at executive leadership	15	16	14	14	15	—	SE15/S2
Percent women and minority men represented at senior and executive leadership	38	36	34	31	31	—	SE15/S2
Percent employees working in their home country	92	96	95	94	93	—	SE15/O1
Percent workforce in North America	49	47	44	45	45	—	SE15/O1
Percent workforce in Asia-Pacific	27	28	28	28	29	—	SE15/O1
Percent workforce in Africa	11	11	14	14	13	—	SE15/O1
Percent workforce in Europe/Middle East	7	9	8	7	7	—	SE15/O1
Percent workforce in South America	3	4	3	4	4	—	SE15/O1

*The current SASB framework does not cover Human Capital Management.

supply chain^{17, 18}

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	SASB	IPECA
Total goods and services spending (billions of dollars)	\$27.1	\$25.1	\$24.8	\$27.3	\$35.8	—	—
Total goods and services spending with U.S.-based businesses (billions of dollars)	\$13.2	\$11.6	\$11.2	\$10.7	\$13.5	—	SE7/S1
Total goods and services spending with U.S.-based small businesses (billions of dollars)	\$1.7	\$1.7	\$1.6	\$1.7	\$2.1	—	SE7/S2
Total goods and services spending with U.S.-based woman- and minority-owned businesses (billions of dollars)	\$0.6	\$0.7	\$0.6	\$0.5	\$0.7	—	SE7/S2

workforce health and safety^{19, 20}

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	SASB	IPECA
Total Recordable Incident Rate (incidents per 200,000 work-hours)						EM-EP-320a.2 EM-RM-320a.2	HS3/C1
Workforce	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.18	—	—
Benchmark	0.22	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.23	—	—
Employees	0.13	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.10	EM-EP-320a.2 EM-RM-320a.2	—
Benchmark	0.20	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.24	—	—
Contractors	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.20	EM-EP-320a.2 EM-RM-320a.2	—
Benchmark	0.22	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.22	—	—
Lost-Time Incident Frequency (Days Away From Work incidents and fatalities per million work-hours)²¹						—	HS3/C1
Workforce	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.10	—	—
Benchmark	0.22	0.31	0.25	0.28	0.28	—	—
Employees	0.17	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.10	—	—
Benchmark	0.27	0.32	0.28	0.32	0.38	—	—
Contractors	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.10	—	—
Benchmark	0.20	0.30	0.23	0.25	0.23	—	—
Days Away From Work Rate (incidents per 200,000 work-hours)						—	HS3/C1
Workforce	0.018	0.016	0.016	0.017	0.019	—	—
Benchmark	0.043	0.062	0.048	0.051	0.054	—	—
Employees	0.033	0.013	0.012	0.018	0.020	—	—
Benchmark	0.052	0.065	0.054	0.063	0.075	—	—
Contractors	0.013	0.017	0.018	0.016	0.018	—	—
Benchmark	0.039	0.060	0.045	0.044	0.044	—	—
Number of work-related fatalities						EM-EP-320a.2 EM-RM-320a.2	HS3/C1
Workforce	2	0	6	10	3	—	—
Employees	0	0	2	1	0	EM-EP-320a.2 EM-RM-320a.2	—
Contractors	2	0	4	9	3	EM-EP-320a.2 EM-RM-320a.2	—
Work-related fatal accident rate (work-related employee or contractor fatalities per 100 million work-hours)						EM-EP-320a.2 EM-RM-320a.2	HS3/C1
Workforce	0.43	0.00	1.32	2.03	0.51	—	—
Benchmark	0.60	0.26	0.85	2.23	0.63	—	—
Employees	0.00	0.00	1.77	0.82	0.00	EM-EP-320a.2 EM-RM-320a.2	—
Contractors	0.56	0.00	1.17	2.44	0.67	EM-EP-320a.2 EM-RM-320a.2	—

workforce health and safety table continues on page 7

workforce health and safety, ^{19,20} continued

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	SASB	IPECA
Work-related fatal incident rate (work-related incidents with employee or contractor fatalities per 100 million work-hours)	0.43	0.00	1.32	0.81	0.51	EM-EP-320a.2 EM-RM-320a.2	HS3/C1
Motor Vehicle Crash Rate (workforce vehicle incidents per million miles driven)²²	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.02	—	—
Number of process safety Tier 1 events (ANSI/API Recommended Practice 754 guidance)²³	15	16	22	22	29	EM-EP-540a.1	HS5/C1
Upstream	10	9	14	16	18	—	—
Downstream & Chemicals	4	6	7	6	10	—	—
Midstream	1	1	1	0	1	—	—
Technology, Projects and Services	0	0	0	0	0	—	—

ESG qualitative metrics

greenhouse gas emissions	chevron resources	SASB	IPECA
Discussion of long-term and short-term strategy or plan to manage Scope 1 emissions and emissions reduction targets.	chevron.com/climatechange chevron.com/climatechangeresilience chevron.com/updatetoclimatechangeresilience	EM-EP-110a.3 EM-MD-110a.2 EM-RM-110a.2	E1
biodiversity impacts	chevron resources	SASB	IPECA
Description of environmental management policies and practices for active sites.	chevron.com/environment chevron.com/environment/biodiversity	EM-EP-160a.1 EM-MD-160a.1	E5
security, human rights and indigenous rights	chevron resources	SASB	IPECA
Discussion of engagement processes and due diligence practices with respect to human rights, indigenous rights and security.	chevron.com/humanrights	EM-EP-210a.3	SE8
workforce health and safety	chevron resources	SASB	IPECA
Discussion of management systems used to integrate a culture of safety.	chevron.com/oems chevron.com/workforce-health-and-safety	EM-EP-320a.2 EM-MD-540a.4 EM-RM-320a.2	HS2
business ethics and transparency	chevron resources	SASB	IPECA
Description of the management system for prevention of corruption and bribery throughout the value chain.	chevron.com/businessconductethicscode chevron.com/-/media/shared-media/documents/SupplierExpectations.pdf	EM-EP-510a.2	SE11 SE12
management of the legal & regulatory environment	chevron resources	SASB	IPECA
Discussion of corporate positions related to government regulations and/or policy proposals that address environmental and social factors affecting the industry.	chevron.com/investors/corporate-governance/political-contributions chevron.com/climatechange	EM-EP-530a.1 EM-RM-530a.1	SE14
critical incident risk management	chevron resources	SASB	IPECA
Description of management systems used to identify and mitigate risks.	chevron.com/oems chevron.com/sustainability/environment/managing-carbon-risk#erm	EM-EP-540a.2	E1 HS5
community relations	chevron resources	SASB	IPECA
Discussion of process to manage risks and opportunities associated with community rights and interests.	chevron.com/sustainability/social chevron.com/engagingstakeholders	EM-EP-210b.1	SE1

notes to pages 1 through 7

1 Unless otherwise noted, this section reflects 2019 data collected as of April 16, 2020. All data are reported on an operated basis unless otherwise noted.

2 The World Resources Institute/World Business Council for Sustainable Development Greenhouse Gas Protocol: *A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard* defines three “scopes” that Chevron uses to report GHG emissions. Scope 1 includes direct emissions from sources within a facility, and for 2019 has been updated to remove previously included third-party vessels per industry guidance. Scope 2 includes indirect emissions from electricity and steam that Chevron facilities import. Scope 3 includes all other indirect emissions. Chevron reports information related to Scope 3 emissions from third-party use of our products.

All six Kyoto GHGs—carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), sulfur hexafluoride, perfluorocarbons and hydrofluorocarbons—are included in Chevron’s Scope 1 emissions. CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O are accounted for in Chevron’s Scope 2 emissions and in Chevron’s Scope 3 emissions related to the electricity and steam that Chevron exports to third parties.

The following entities are not currently included in the 2019 Chevron corporate GHG inventory: Chevron Phillips Chemical Co., the Caspian Pipeline Consortium, and other nonoperated assets in which Chevron has an equity interest of 16 percent or less. Information regarding GHG emissions from Chevron Phillips Chemical Company LLC can be found at cpchem.com.

Calculation methods are based on API’s *Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry* (2009) or where relevant, local regulatory reporting methodologies.

3 Direct GHG emissions related to *production* of energy in the form of electricity or steam exported or sold to a third party have been included in the reported Scope 1 emissions to conform to the 2015 IPIECA reporting guidance.

2019 direct GHG emissions decreased in part as a result of divestment of Cape Town Refinery and assets in IndoAsia business unit. Emissions from the nonoperated assets in Canada business unit have been revised for 2019 to reflect more site-specific data.

4 Restated indirect emissions and emissions from exported electricity and steam from 2015 to 2018. Scope 2 emissions are accounted for using the market-based approach as described in the World Resources Institute’s *GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance*.

5 Chevron calculated emissions from third-party use of our products in alignment with the three approaches in Category 11 of IPIECA’s *Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions* (2006). The throughput approach includes refinery inputs, natural gas and natural gas liquids.

6 Emissions reported are net (Scope 1) and (Scope 2). The emissions included in the metrics generally represent the equity-share of emissions, which are emissions from operated and nonoperated joint-venture (NOJV) assets. The scope may include sources outside of traditional scoping of equity emissions, including captive emissions from processes like drilling and completions and tolling agreements up to the point of third-party custody transfer of the oil or gas product.

For oil and gas production intensity metrics, allocation of emissions between oil and gas are based on the fraction of production represented by liquids or gas. Production is aligned with values reported as net production in the *Chevron Corporation Supplement to the Annual Report*.

Flaring and methane intensities use the total of liquids and gas production. Oil and gas production intensities use liquids production and natural gas production, respectively.

7 For 2019, Chevron is reporting only on direct emissions, not intensity.

8 Total energy consumption decreased due primarily to divestiture of Cape Town Refinery and removal of third-party vessels.

Refining energy performance is measured by the Manufacturing Energy Index (MEI), which is calculated using the Solomon Energy Intensity Index methodology. MEI includes operated assets and nonoperated joint-venture refineries.

Energy performance for Oronite, Lubricants, Americas Products and International Products is measured by the Non-Manufacturing Energy Index, which is the energy required to produce Chevron products compared to the energy that would have been required to produce the same products in 1992 (the index’s base year).

9 For compiling and reporting air emissions data, Chevron follows regulatory definitions of VOC. SO_x emissions include SO₂ and SO₃, reported as SO₂-equivalent. NO_x emissions include NO and NO₂ (reported as NO₂-equivalent) and exclude N₂O.

VOC, SO_x and NO_x emissions decreased in 2019 in part due to asset divestments, transfers of operatorship, ends of contract, and refinements made in data calculation methods.

10 Fresh water withdrawn from the environment is defined per local legal definitions. If no local definition exists, fresh water is defined as water extracted, directly or indirectly, from surface water, groundwater or rainwater that has a total dissolved solids concentration of less than or equal to 2,000 mg/L. Fresh water withdrawn does not include effluent or recycled/reclaimed water from municipal or other industrial wastewater treatment systems, as this water is reported under nonfresh water withdrawn.

Nonfresh water withdrawn could include: seawater; brackish groundwater or surface water; reclaimed wastewater from another municipal or industrial facility; desalinated water; or remediated groundwater used for industrial purposes.

Produced water is excluded from fresh water withdrawn, fresh water consumed and nonfresh water withdrawn.

Nonfresh water withdrawn totals increased in 2019 in part due to an increase in well completions in the Mid-Continent business unit, which use brackish water, as well as an increase in municipal reclaimed water use in Richmond Refinery.

11 Oil concentration is determined by the sampling of effluent streams, using methods required or recommended by regulatory agencies or authorities, where applicable. Chevron reports the total cumulative amount of oil discharged to surface water excluding spills, which are reported separately.

12 Chevron reports petroleum spills to land and water to conform to the 2015 IPIECA reporting guidance. Spills to land and water that are greater than or equal to one barrel are included. Spills to secondary containment, chemical spills and spills due to sabotage are excluded.

13 The seven (7) spills of significance that Chevron experienced in 2019 ranged in size from 0.02 to 0.4 thousand barrels. Of the one (1.14) thousand barrels spilled in total, 0.6 were spilled to secondary containment.

For purposes of conforming to the 2015 IPIECA reporting guidance, Chevron defines a spill of significance as a process safety Tier 1 loss-of-primary-containment (LOPC) event (as defined by American National Standards Institute/American Petroleum Institute [ANSI/API] Recommended Practice [RP] 754) with a consequence of a release of material greater than the threshold quantities described in Table 1 of ANSI/API RP 754 in any one-hour period. Spills to secondary containment, regardless of actual environmental impact, are included, as are chemical spills. Releases to air are excluded.

14 To conform to the 2015 IPIECA reporting guidance, and where appropriate information and data exist, our hazardous waste numbers starting in 2015 exclude remediation waste generated, disposed of and recycled.

Hazardous waste amounts are quantified using methods required or recommended by regulatory agencies or authorities, where applicable. In other instances, similar methods are used, including direct measurement onsite or at the point of shipping, engineering estimates, and process knowledge. Chevron follows the regulatory definitions of hazardous waste applicable to the jurisdictions in which we operate, including *de minimis* specifications (below which hazardous waste quantities do not need to be reported).

15 The 2018 data have been restated. The 2019 data are based on information received from government entities and recorded internally prior to the publication of this report.

16 Global employee diversity data and data from the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission have been rounded to the nearest integer for 2019 and previous years, and ethnicity/gender combined has been rounded to one decimal place.

The Other Ethnicities category in the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission statistics includes Two or More Races, Native American or Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.

U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission statistics minority grouping includes ethnic diversity among both men and women.

Our most recently filed Federal Employer Information Report EEO-1, representing employees as of December 2018, is available for download at chevron.com/eo-1.

17 This section reflects data collected as of February 20, 2019, for years 2015–2018 and data collected as of January 23, 2020, for year 2019.

18 Data exclude spend that is ultimately shared with our partners.

19 This section reflects Chevron data collected as of February 12, 2019.

20 Health and safety performance rates include both injury- and illness-related incidents. API’s *Benchmarking Survey of Occupational Injuries, Illnesses and Fatalities in the Petroleum Industry* data are used as industry benchmarks.

21 The 2018 data have been restated.

22 Data include catastrophic and major incidents only.

23 Process safety Tier 1 (LOPC) events are unplanned or uncontrolled releases resulting in consequences equivalent to those specified by ANSI/API RP 754 and *International Oil & Gas Producers (IOGP) Report 456: Process Safety Recommended Practice on Key Performance Indicators*.

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