

Breakthroughs in Carbon Management & Emissions Reduction

ECOS Fall Meeting – August 28, 2023

Introduction to Williams

Williams:

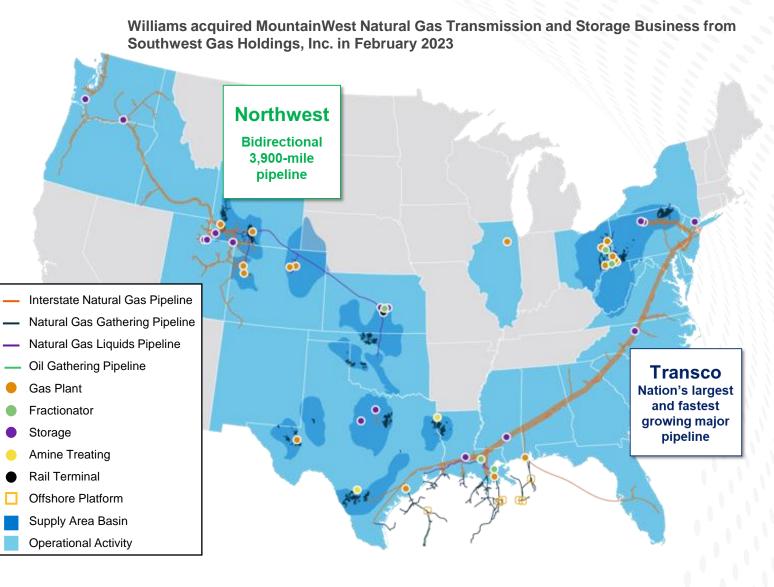
Assets serve 14 key supply areas

- Handle ~33% of US natural gas
- Wellhead to Water/End-User connectivity in the lowest emissions basins

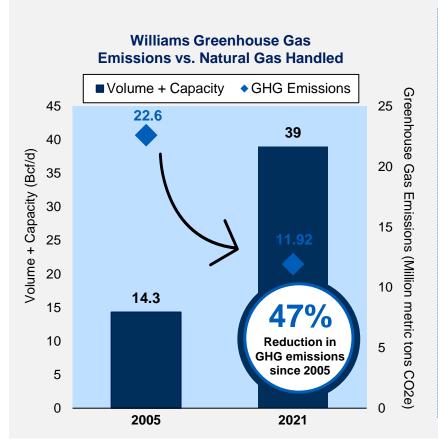
New Energy Ventures:

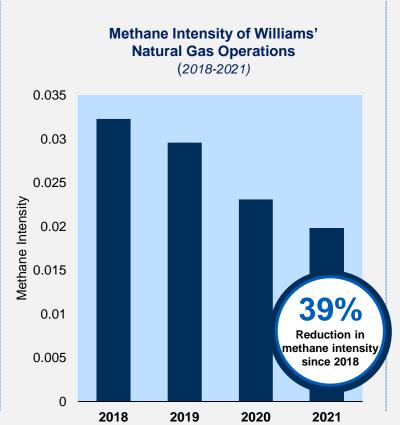
- Business development team dedicated to decarbonization opportunities:
 - Low Carbon Products
 - Solar & Battery
 - Carbon Capture & Sequestration (CCS)
 - Hydrogen





Williams' Climate Commitment





Williams' Climate Commitment

- **56% absolute reduction** in company-wide GHG emissions by 2030 compared to 2005
- **Net Zero** by 2050

Emissions down while business grows

Since 2005:

- Reduced GHG emissions 47%
- Transmission capacity up over 140%
- Gathering volumes up nearly 4.5x

Since 2018:

- Improved methane intensity 39%
- Transmission capacity up 20%
- Gathering volumes up nearly 11%

Implementing operating practices focused on safety and emissions reductions



Modernizing equipment and investing in new technologies



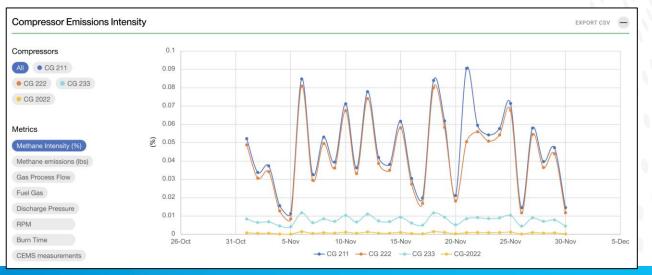
Improving overall operations efficiency

Enterprise Wide GHG Mitigation and Real-Time Operationalization



Example: Compressor Emissions Intensity
For A Given Facility

- Use multiple technologies and data sources (top-down and bottomup) to detect, quantify, and reduce emissions
- Founded upon measurement informed emission calculations
- A **Facilities Dashboard** provides visual view of potential leak sources and associated emission intensity by equipment
 - Near real-time emissions quantification, combining source-level measurement with SCADA data
 - Daily / monthly emissions are categorized by equipment and by source type for each facility
 - Organize and consolidate emissions performance to compare equipment and prioritize emissions reduction opportunities across the system



Natural Gas will be the Key to Meeting Future Energy Demand

Clean

- Support climate goals: replace emission intensive energy sources with clean burning natural gas
- Ease of transport:
 strong network of
 domestic infrastructure;
 rapidly expanding
 export infrastructure



Affordable

- Low cost: not reliant on subsidies
- Efficient: uses substantial infrastructure already in place
- Economic: cost-competitive to other fuel sources

Reliable

- Dependable: proven in periods of renewable electricity intermittency
- Available: ample reserves both domestically and internationally
- Dispatchable: very best solution for back-up power generation