

AUGUST 2026

PERSPECTIVES ON
**CLIMATE-RELATED
SCENARIOS**

RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES



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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

approximately: The "≈" is used throughout the report and means approximate or approximately

barrel: 42 U.S. gallons — a common volume measure for crude oil and petroleum products

barrel of oil equivalent or boe: A unit of energy based on the energy released by burning one barrel of crude oil, or 5.8 million British thermal units

bcm: Billion cubic meters — a measure of natural gas volume

bpcd: Barrels per calendar day — the average of how much crude oil or other feedstock a refinery processes over a period of time, divided by the number of days in that period, typically 365 days (a common rate measure for petroleum refineries)

bpd: Barrels per day — a common rate measure for crude oil and petroleum products

blue hydrogen: Hydrogen produced through a reaction that separates methane into hydrogen and CO₂ and then captures and sequesters the CO₂

CO₂e: Carbon dioxide equivalent — a common unit of measurement converting various greenhouse gases to carbon dioxide on the basis of their global-warming potential. MPC calculates CO₂e using the EPA factors identified in Table A-1 in 40 CFR Part 98

companywide: Means inclusive of all operations within MPC and MPLX

degrees Celsius: °C

EIA: The U.S. Energy Information Administration

EPA: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

ERM: Enterprise Risk Management

exa: Metric prefix for 10¹⁸ (a quintillion)

GHG: Greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide and methane

giga: Metric prefix for 10⁹ (a billion)

IEA: International Energy Agency

IPCC: The United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

LDAR: Leak detection and repair

LNG: Liquefied natural gas

LPG: Liquefied petroleum gas

MPC: Marathon Petroleum Corporation

MPLX: MPLX is a diversified, large-cap master limited partnership formed by Marathon Petroleum Corporation that owns and operates midstream energy infrastructure and logistics assets, and provides fuels distribution services

mmbtu: Million metric British thermal units

NGL: Natural gas liquid — a light hydrocarbon liquid often produced with natural gas

NZE: IEA's Net-Zero Emissions by 2050 scenario

Renewable diesel: Renewable fuel consisting of hydrocarbon molecules, produced through the hydrotreating of animal fats, vegetable oils, and recycled grease feedstock

Scope 1 emissions: All direct GHG emissions by a company, including fuel combustion, company vehicles and fugitive emissions

Scope 2 emissions: Indirect GHG emissions from consumption of purchased electricity, heat or steam

Scope 3 emissions: Other indirect GHG emissions that occur in a company's value chain that are not captured by Scope 2

SAF: Sustainable Aviation Fuel

scf: Standard cubic feet

TCFD: Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures

tonne or metric ton: 2,205 pounds

WEO: IEA World Energy Outlook

A MESSAGE FROM OUR CEO

Throughout its long history, the energy industry has adapted to volatility from geopolitical developments, policy shifts, extreme weather events, economic disruptions, and much more. For almost 140 years, Marathon has successfully navigated this environment by focusing on the factors we can control, among them our ability to manage risk and take advantage of opportunities.

The subtitle of this report – Risks and Opportunities – is therefore deliberate. When it comes to our perspectives on climate-related scenarios, we certainly see both. We are clear-eyed about these risks and opportunities and transparent with our stakeholders about how we confront them.

Climate-related risks are both physical and transitional. The former includes factors such as extreme weather, wildfires, earth movement, sea-level rise and water stress, while the latter includes risks stemming from changes in fuel demand, permitting delays or denials, new regulations, renewable technology breakthroughs, and reputational impacts, among others. And crucially, we also examine climate-related scenarios through the lens of opportunities, such as the opportunities to meet growing demand for U.S. natural gas and leverage the regulatory environment favoring renewable fuels.

One of the most powerful tools we deploy to help mitigate risks and take advantage of opportunities is our disciplined capital investments. Since becoming an independent, publicly traded company in 2011, we have evolved our portfolio from being over 90% petroleum fuels to the mix we have currently: 54% petroleum fuels, 35% natural gas processing, and 12% NGLs, renewables and specialty products, giving us a strong presence across each of these sectors.

As we have diversified, we have also worked to strengthen the competitive position of our assets and enhance our resilience in each of these sectors of the energy industry.

We believe our 13 refineries are positioned well as the energy industry continues to evolve, including in hypothetical carbon-constrained scenarios. Not only does the U.S. refining industry maintain a structural cost advantage relative to global competitors – MPC's refineries in particular operate in a geographically diverse footprint and include an integrated logistics network, enhancing our operational adaptability, cost competitiveness, and financial resilience. As a result, our aggregate refining portfolio operates at production costs below the U.S. national average.

One component of our cost advantage is our long-term investment in energy efficiency. Over the years, MPC's refineries have earned more ENERGY STAR® recognitions than all other U.S. refiners combined. In addition, we have a strong focus on safe and reliable operations, increased value-chain integration, and disciplined capital investment.

Our midstream, primarily MPLX, is home to our natural gas processing operations, which represent 13% of U.S. processing capacity. From 2015 through 2025, we invested more than \$25 billion in expanding our natural gas gathering and processing capacity, contributing to significant reductions in our GHG emissions intensity. Likewise, MPC is one of the largest renewables manufacturers in the U.S., with 12% of the country's renewable diesel capacity.

Our investments in natural gas and renewables operations, energy efficiency, and safe, reliable refining assets drive significant improvements in our environmental footprint. Across our operations, we have exceeded our greenhouse gas emissions and water-use reductions goals, in some cases achieving them years ahead of schedule. Through targeted investments and operational improvements, we have already achieved our 2030 goal for reduced Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity, and have advanced our ambition in this area by establishing a 2035 goal of reduced GHG emissions intensity by 38% from 2014 levels. Similarly, we are ahead of schedule on our methane emissions intensity reduction goal of 75% below 2016 levels by 2030. When it comes to responsible water management, we have achieved a 20% reduction of our freshwater withdrawal intensity from 2016 levels, reaching our goal five years ahead of our 2030 target date.

As we face the risks and opportunities of an ever-evolving energy industry, we are confident that we continue to position MPC and MPLX well. I encourage you to read this report to learn more about how our disciplined investments in the business have prepared us for potential physical and transitional risks, and just as importantly, for the opportunities that are ahead as we contribute to long-term energy security and reliability.

Sincerely,



Maryann T. Mann
Chairman, President and
CEO, MPC and MPLX



MPC AND MPLX OPERATIONS

**APPROX.
3 MILLION**

barrels per calendar day of
crude oil refining capacity

11.2 BILLION

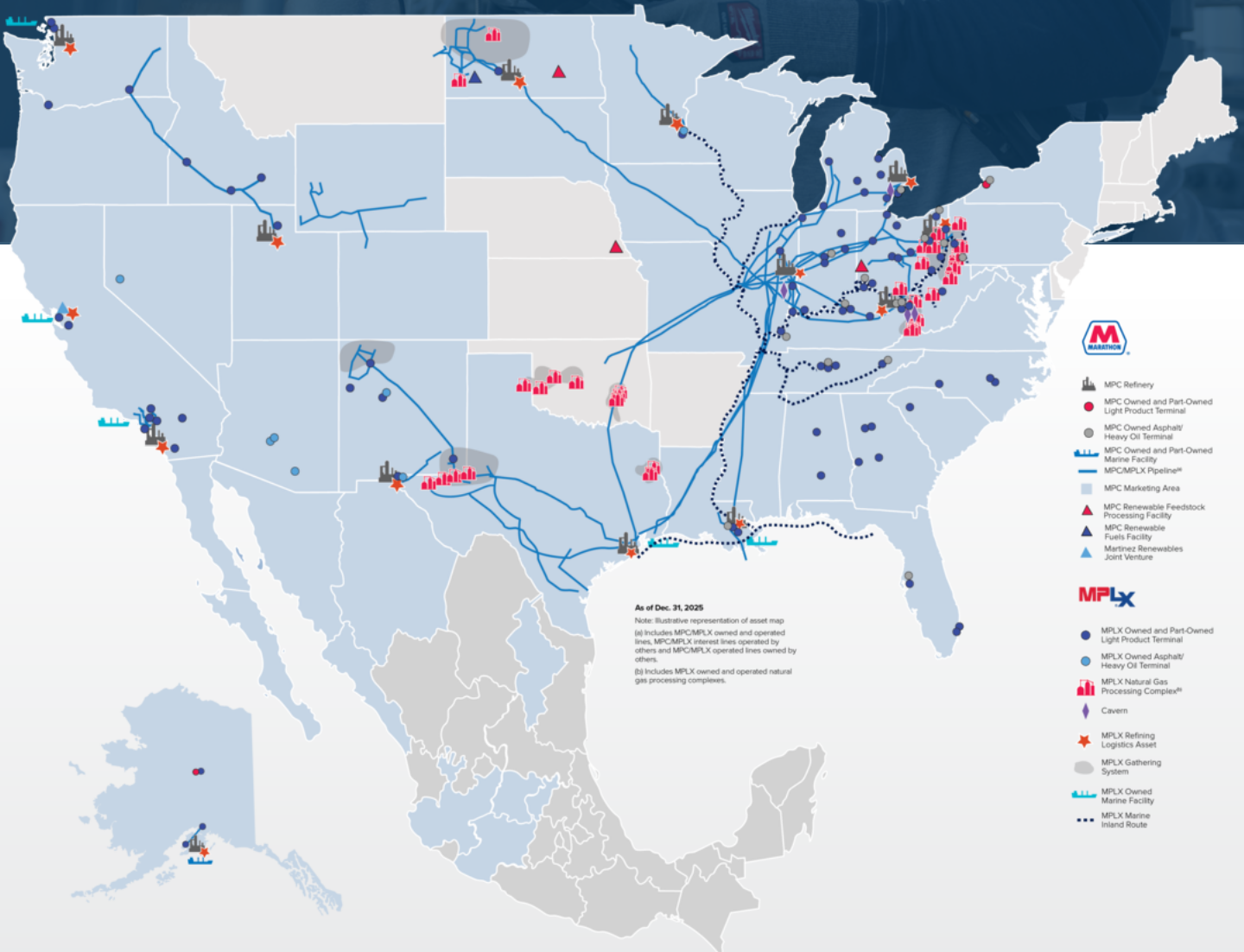
standard cubic feet per day of
natural gas processing capacity

**APPROX.
2.8 BILLION**

gallons of renewable fuel
delivered in 2025

819,000

barrels per day of natural gas
liquids fractionation capacity



INTRODUCTION

The global energy system is undergoing significant change, driven by rising energy demand, evolving policy expectations, geopolitical uncertainty, and the challenge to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and address climate-related risks while maintaining reliable and affordable supply. As demand, infrastructure needs, and decarbonization priorities evolve across regions, energy providers must navigate this transition with disciplined execution and a long-term focus on resilience, particularly in a world where access to reliable and affordable energy remains disparate.

Approximately one-quarter of the global population still lacks reliable access to energy, while projected population growth of nearly 1.5 billion people by 2050 is expected to drive a significant share of the anticipated increase in energy demand.¹ This growth will be concentrated primarily in emerging and developing economies, where economic expansion and rising living standards continue to drive energy consumption. These dynamics highlight both the scale of future energy needs and the uneven pace of demand across regions, reinforcing the importance of regionally differentiated approaches that balance emissions reduction with energy security, affordability, and economic development.

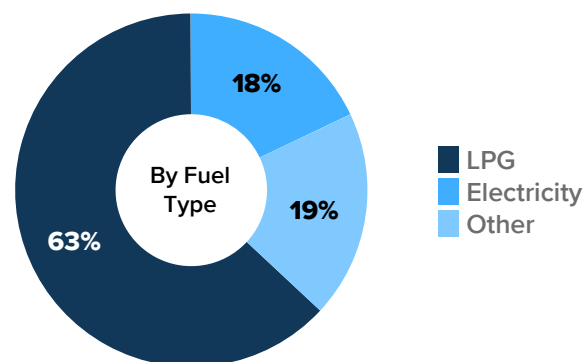
Within this context, Marathon Petroleum Corporation (MPC) and MPLX play a key role in the energy system, with operations that span refining, marketing, midstream logistics, and fuel distribution. This integration enables a seamless flow from crude sourcing and processing to product distribution, supporting operational efficiency, cost optimization, and reliable supply while positioning us to adapt to evolving market conditions and continue supplying domestic and international markets.

In today's environment, marked by geopolitical disruptions and regulatory and economic pressures driving refinery closures that are tightening regional supply, our integrated footprint has become increasingly important for balancing shifting demand. As an end-to-end network, it enhances flexibility across our value chain, enabling us to optimize product flows and respond effectively to changing conditions. These capabilities have strengthened our ability to navigate near-term disruptions and position us to operate effectively under longer-term energy transition dynamics while supporting a reliable and adaptable energy system.

Reflecting these capabilities, this report provides insight into how we are applying these strengths in practice. It highlights how our company is positioned to navigate evolving market and policy dynamics, including climate related transition-risks, and outlines our progress in advancing solutions designed to improve environmental impact, strengthen operational resilience, and support long-term business performance.

Together with our broader disclosures, this report illustrates how we are managing a range of energy and climate scenarios. In doing so, it reflects our continued role in providing the infrastructure and services on which society depends, while supporting a secure, reliable, and increasingly lower-carbon energy future.

Population Gaining Access to Modern Energy for Cooking, 2024 to 2040



Data source: IEA, *World Energy Outlook 2025*; ACCESS Scenario.¹ Other includes natural gas (5%), ethanol (4%), biogas (4%), advanced biomass cookstoves (6%).

Globally, around 730 million people lack access to electricity, and over 1.5 billion remain without modern cooking fuels.¹

Demand for modern cooking fuels is estimated to increase 1.5-times from current level by 2040 in emerging market and developing economies.¹

Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and electricity dominate new access to modern cooking fuels, accounting for 63% and 18% of households, respectively.¹

STRENGTHENING OUR RESILIENCE

Our approach is grounded in disciplined execution, portfolio diversification, and continuous operational improvement across our integrated value chain.

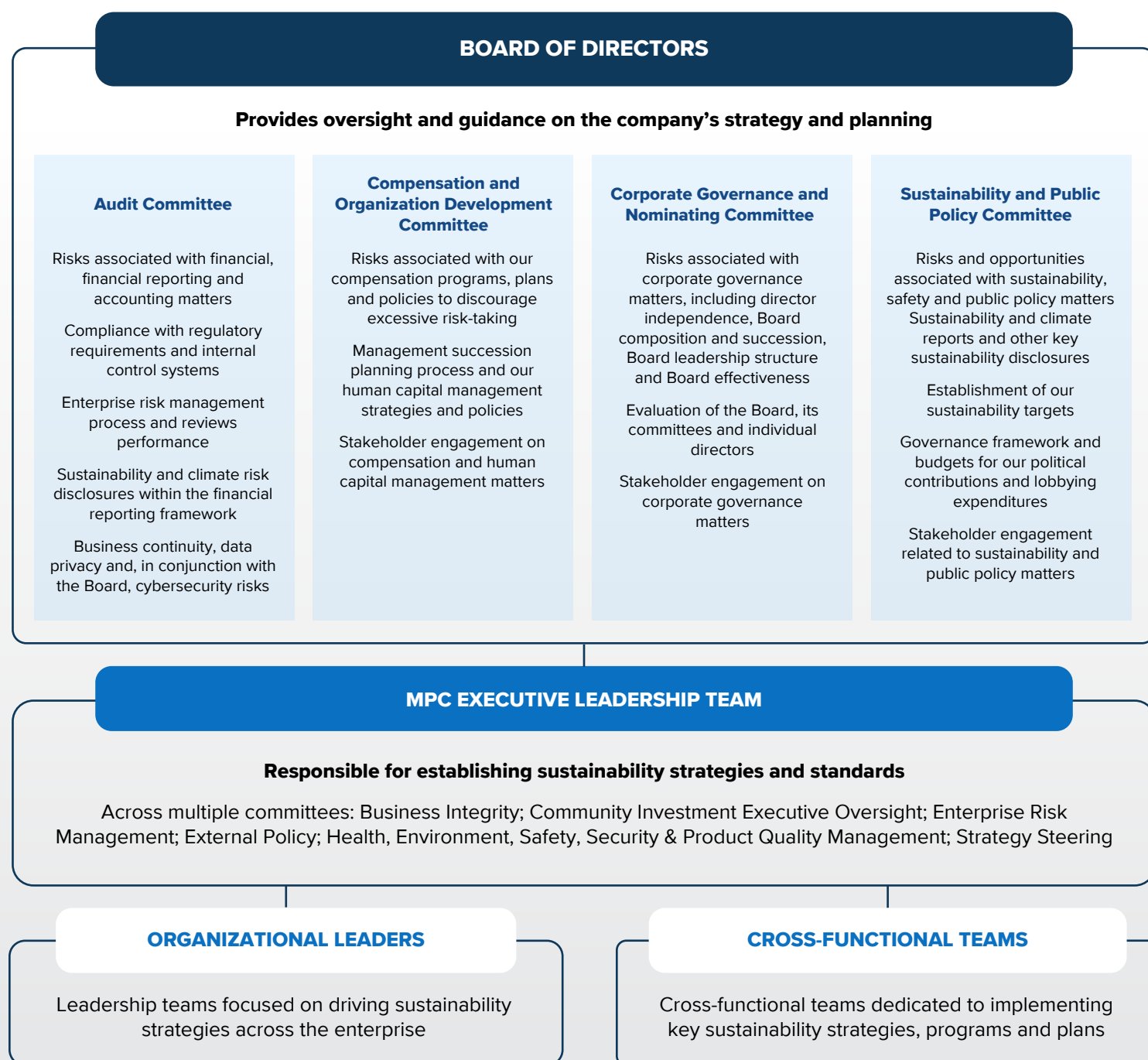
- **Resilient, Diversified Portfolio:** Built to perform across a wide range of future energy and climate scenarios.
- **Disciplined Execution Driving Performance:** Enhancing reliability, energy efficiency, emissions intensity, and cost competitiveness across our operations.
- **Lower-Carbon Growth:** Expanding our integrated natural gas value chain to support a more resilient and lower-emissions energy system.
- **Value Through Optimization and Integration:** Advancing product yield optimization and leveraging our geographically diversified assets to drive sustained value and operational reliability.
- **Progress Toward Targets:** Supporting continued advancement of our emissions reduction goals.

GOVERNANCE

At MPC, we identify and manage climate-related risks and opportunities across all levels of our organization under the leadership and guidance of our Board of Directors. The Board oversees climate-related matters as part of its broader governance of strategy and enterprise risk management, with specific areas of oversight and policy decision-making delegated to its committees, including the Sustainability and Public Policy Committee, in accordance with our [Corporate Governance Principles](#) and [Committee charters](#). Our Board brings a diverse mix of backgrounds, skills, perspectives and expertise that support informed oversight. Additional information regarding the Board and individual director qualifications is available in our annual [Proxy Statement](#).

Our executive leadership team holds primary responsibility for sustainability strategy, standards and implementation, informed by input from the cross-functional management committees they oversee. This work is supported by mechanisms that embed sustainability considerations across the organization and help ensure that climate- and sustainability-related goals and objectives are integrated into company standards, metrics, strategies and operational plans.

Ongoing collaboration and communication among the Board, its committees and the executive leadership team help ensure aligned direction, effective oversight and accountability for sustainability- and climate-related matters across the organization.



RISK MANAGEMENT

Our approach to risk management is designed to identify, assess and manage risks that could impact our operations. This approach enhances adaptability and supports the resilience and long-term value of our business.

Our Approach: Enterprise Risk Management

We apply a comprehensive Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program across the company to identify, assess, and manage enterprise-level risks and to evaluate the effectiveness of risk mitigation strategies. The ERM program is led by our executive leadership team, includes our enterprise risk manager and ERM Committee, and is supported by officers and senior managers across the organization who are responsible for managing enterprise-level risks and identifying emerging risks within their respective areas.

These leaders meet regularly and provide ongoing updates to the Board and its committees throughout the year. Our enterprise risk manager facilitates the ERM process through structured workshops involving members of the executive leadership team and subject matter experts, including those responsible for climate-related risks, opportunities, and associated metrics. This framework promotes regular interaction and alignment among the Board, its committees, and senior leadership.

To further strengthen the program and support risk-based decision-making across the organization, we have established an ERM Community of Practice. This group includes mid-level risk and assurance representatives from across our value chains who collaborate to identify emerging risks, share best practices, and develop coordinated risk mitigation strategies to support a comprehensive ERM process.

The following risks are identified, assessed and managed through our ERM processes, with oversight by the Board.

Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

- This includes oversight of environmental and climate risk related matters, review of sustainability and climate reports and other key sustainability disclosures, and oversight of the establishment of sustainability targets.

Compliance Related Risk

- This includes oversight of risks associated with emerging and proposed regulations that could impact our business, such as those related to GHG and other air emissions, water withdrawals and effluents, hazardous materials management, product specifications and employee health and safety.

Disclosure of Risks

- We disclose material risks to our company in the Risk Factors section of MPC's and MPLX's most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, as well as in other filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The categories of risk described in these reports include business and operational risks, financial risks, legal and regulatory risks, and general risk factors.

The evolution of our climate-related disclosures and metrics helps illustrate the effectiveness of our governance process for climate-related matters.

DISCLOSURES AND METRICS	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2017-19
Extended and Increased Scope 1 and 2 GHG Emissions Intensity Reduction Target to 2038	✓	✓	✓					
Extended and Increased MPLX Natural Gas and NGL Services Methane Intensity Reduction Target to 2030	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Absolute Scope 3 - Category 11 GHG Emissions Disclosure	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Freshwater Withdrawal Intensity Target	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Third-Party GHG Emissions Verification	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
MPLX Natural Gas and NGL Services Methane Intensity Reduction Target	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Scope 1 and 2 GHG Emissions Intensity Reduction Target	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Report	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

STRATEGY AND SCENARIO PLANNING

The energy landscape is continually evolving to address the complex challenges of energy security and climate change mitigation. We conduct scenario planning to evaluate how various future energy outcomes could impact our company. We continually assess the climate-related risks and opportunities associated with these scenarios to understand where we should invest capital, both to strengthen our existing assets and to pursue new growth opportunities.

Scenario Planning

Our scenario planning includes the evaluation of both long-term and short-term scenarios. Throughout this section, we provide detailed analyses of our business strategies against future scenarios from the IEA, IPCC and other sources such as the U.S. Energy Information Administration and HSB Solomon Associates LLC (Solomon).^{*} These scenarios provide our company a range of potential outcomes, enabling us to plan proactively and adapt as the future unfolds. It is important to note that scenarios are hypothetical constructs and not sensitivity analyses.

Scenarios are not forecasts or predictions of the future. Rather, they illustrate key elements of a possible future and highlight the factors that could influence their trajectory. Their purpose is to provide governments, companies and other stakeholders with a range of potential outcomes to consider.

In this year's report, we apply the following hypothetical scenarios:

IEA Current Policies Scenarios (CPS)¹:

Reflects policies already enacted in law or regulation, illustrating how the global energy system could evolve in the absence of additional policy action.

IEA Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS)¹:

Provides a view of where today's policy ambitions would take the energy sector. It incorporates policies and measures that governments around the world have already implemented, as well as the effects of announced policies.

IEA Net-Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE)¹:

Outlines a pathway for the global energy sector to achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2050, updating the IEA analysis first published in 2021. While the other scenarios are exploratory, the NZE Scenario is normative, as it is designed to achieve a specific objective and illustrate a pathway to that goal.

IPCC Scenarios²:

Refers to the 16 vetted IPCC Scenarios, identified by the IEA, that reach net-zero energy sector emissions by 2050. Because they reach net-zero by 2050, they are comparable in ambition to the IEA NZE Scenario.

^{*}HSB Solomon Associates (Solomon) is uniquely qualified to perform this analysis because it has cost and production data for more than 300 refineries worldwide through its biennial fuels studies (<https://www.solomoninsight.com/industries/refining/benchmarking/fuels-study>). The biennial Solomon Fuels Studies are a key resource we use to benchmark our operations and conduct scenario analysis.



Potential Risks and Opportunities

MPC and MPLX may be affected by climate-related risks related to the transition to a lower-carbon economy, as well as risks associated with the impacts of acute and chronic physical hazards. At the same time, this transition may present opportunities to improve energy efficiency, drive innovation and support growth. The following table outlines examples of potential risks and opportunities that may impact our business. For a more comprehensive list of risks, please refer to the Risk Factors section in MPC's and MPLX's most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K as well as other filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

POTENTIAL CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS

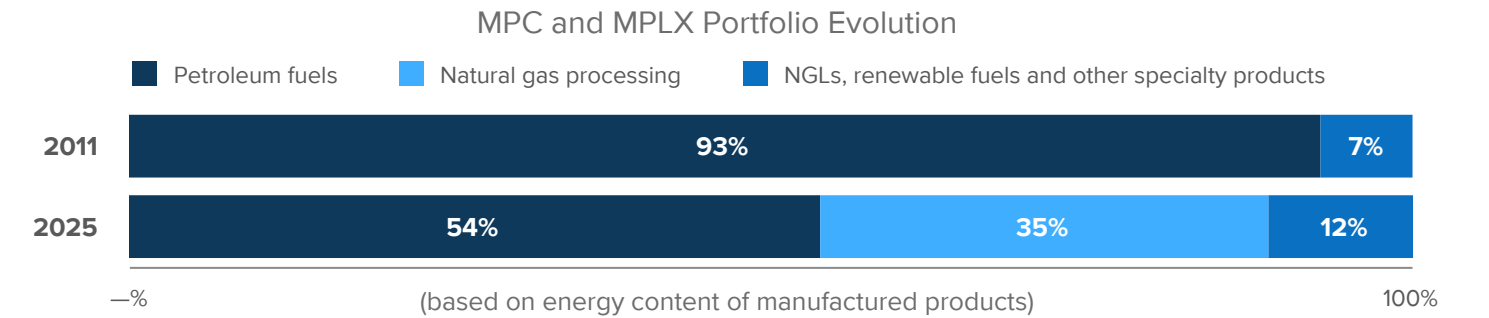
TRANSITION RISKS	Financial and legal risks: - Industry, market, technological and regulatory developments regarding emissions, fuel efficiency and alternative fuel vehicles may decrease demand for liquid transportation fuels. - A significant decrease in oil and natural gas production in MPLX's areas of operation may adversely affect MPLX's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to its unitholders, including MPC. Many variables may impact oil and gas production, including governmental regulations and policies. - Denials of, delays in receiving or revocations of requisite regulatory approvals or permits can subject large capital projects to delays. Market conditions could deteriorate significantly between the project approval date and the project startup date, negatively impacting project returns. - Climate change and GHG emission regulation could affect our operations, energy consumption patterns and regulatory obligations, any of which could adversely impact our business, results of operations and financial condition. Technology risks: Technological breakthroughs relating to renewable fuels or other fuel alternatives such as hydrogen or ammonia, or efficiency improvements for internal combustion engines could reduce demand for liquid transportation fuels. Market risks: Consumer acceptance and market penetration of electric, hybrid and alternative fuel vehicles continues to increase and could reduce demand for liquid transportation fuels. Reputational risks: Increasing attention and demand for action related to climate change and energy transition matters, such as promoting the use of substitutes to fossil fuel products and encouraging the divestment of fossil fuel equities, could have a material adverse effect on our access to capital.
PHYSICAL RISKS	Acute physical risks: Our assets are subject to acute physical risks, such as floods, hurricane-force winds, wildfires, winter storms and earth movement in variable, steep and rugged terrain and terrain with varied or changing subsurface conditions. Chronic physical risks: Our assets are subject to chronic physical risks, such as sea-level rise or water shortages.

POTENTIAL CLIMATE-RELATED OPPORTUNITIES

OPPORTUNITIES	Resource efficiency: Energy efficiency is a core business function that reduces operating costs and GHG emissions, enhancing long-term cost competitiveness. Freshwater withdrawal intensity reductions increase resiliency and reduce long-term operating costs. Energy source: The availability and procurement of lower-carbon or renewable energy to power our operations could further reduce the life-cycle carbon intensity of the fuels and products we manufacture. Products and services, markets and resilience: - Continued coal to natural gas transition and production of blue hydrogen could increase demand for natural gas. - Continued demand for renewable diesel as a drop-in replacement for fossil diesel can help further diversify our portfolio. - Research and development in the renewable fuels space could provide new products and markets, increasing revenues. - Domestic production, processing and export of LNG to Europe and other regions facing energy security issues may steadily increase as these regions look to secure energy from the United States. - Increased demand for NGLs as petrochemical feedstock or cleaner cooking fuel in developing regions could strengthen demand for volumes processed at our facilities. - Our MPLX pipelines and rights of way, are potentially positioned to transport hydrogen and carbon dioxide as those markets develop.

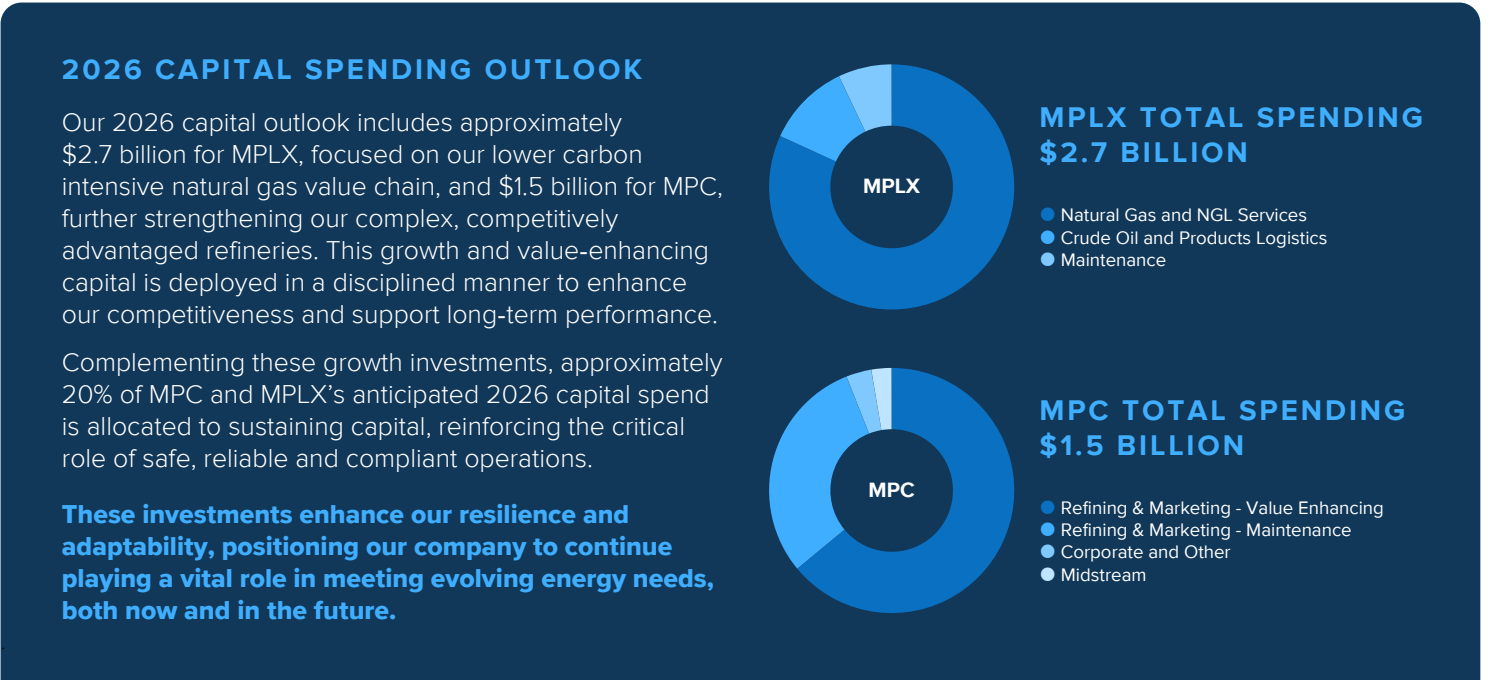
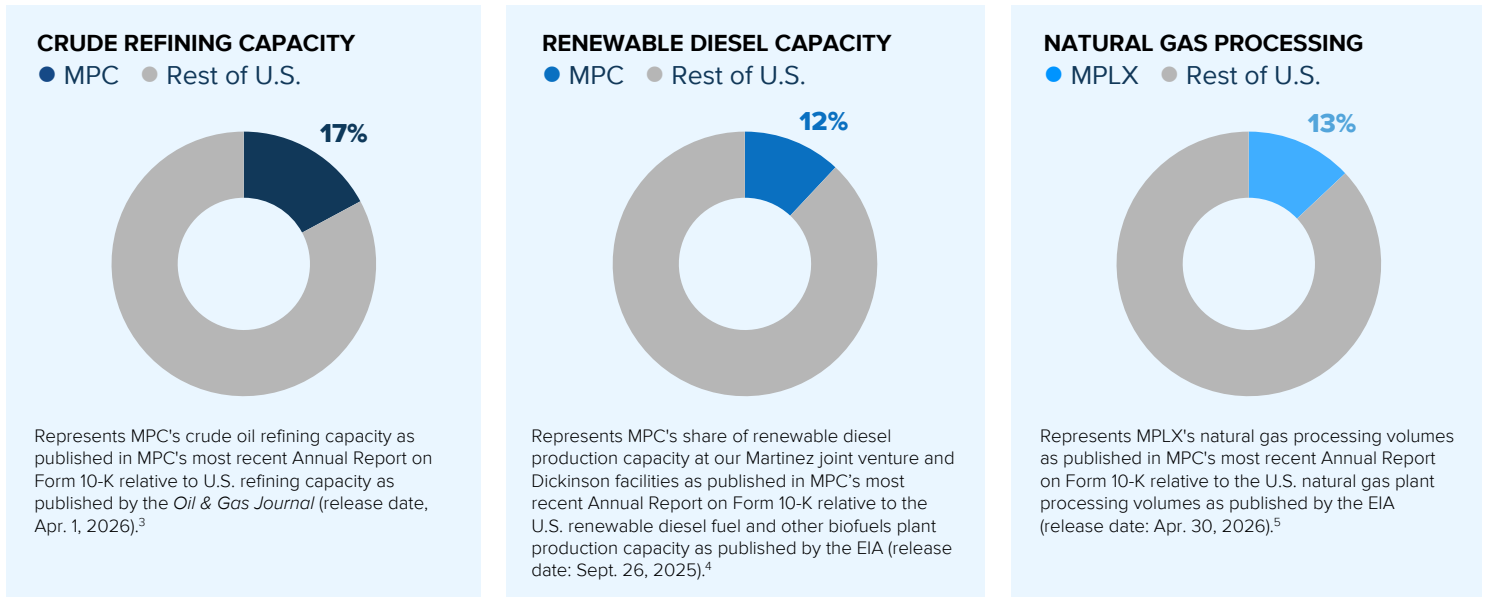
Business Planning and Capital Allocation

At MPC and MPLX, our investments strengthen the competitive position of our assets and enhance our resilience, with growth capital allocated between traditional and lower-carbon investments. As shown in the figure below, we have undergone a significant evolution since becoming an independent company in 2011.



Our Participation in Multiple U.S. Energy Segments

Today, we focus on optimizing our core refining and logistics portfolio and expanding our natural gas and natural gas liquids services business, while continuing to lower the carbon intensity of the products we manufacture. Through sustained investment, we have built a diversified presence across the U.S. refining, renewable fuels and natural gas sectors.

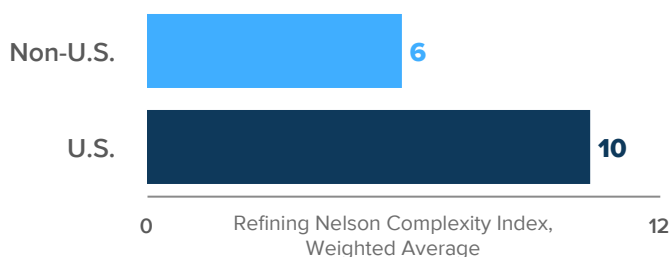


Energy Transition Scenarios: Refining and Marketing

Crude oil is a critical component of the global energy system, accounting for approximately 30% of the current energy mix and supporting demand across the transportation, aviation, maritime and petrochemical sectors.⁶ In the U.S., refineries transform this energy into usable fuels, supplying nearly 90% of the nation's transportation energy, while also producing a range of essential products such as petrochemical feedstocks, asphalt and other specialty materials that support industrial, infrastructure and consumer applications.⁷

This reflects the complexity and operational flexibility of the U.S. refining system, which is capable of processing a wide variety of crude oils and feedstocks and adapting to changing conditions, supported by strong logistical connectivity and participation in global markets. Together, these strengths enhance the industry's ability to respond to supply constraints and evolving market dynamics.

U.S. Refining Sector is More Flexible Relative to Global Refining Sector



Data source: Oil and Gas Journal, 2026 Worldwide Refinery Survey and Complexity Analysis.³ The average refinery complexity ratings for U.S. refineries and non-U.S. refineries are based on the Nelson Complexity Index, which is a measure of a refinery's conversion efficacy of crude oil to higher-value products.

Supported by access to abundant and nearby crude oil, the availability of low-cost natural gas and geographically well-positioned refining assets, we expect the U.S. refining industry to remain structurally advantaged relative to the rest of the world.

Building on these industry strengths, MPC has developed one of the nation's largest refining systems, with nearly 3 million barrels per calendar day of crude oil refining capacity. Achieving and sustaining this scale is driven by several core strengths:

- Significant operational scale and complexity, supporting efficient operations and optimal asset utilization rates
- Integration of refining, midstream and logistics operations with commercial networks, enabling seamless coordination and optimized product flows
- Operational reliability across diverse supply and market conditions
- Flexibility to deliver products where and when they are needed most

Together, these attributes support long-term competitiveness and help ensure reliable supply across our markets, reinforcing the integral role MPC's refined products play in today's economy and their anticipated importance in the foreseeable future.

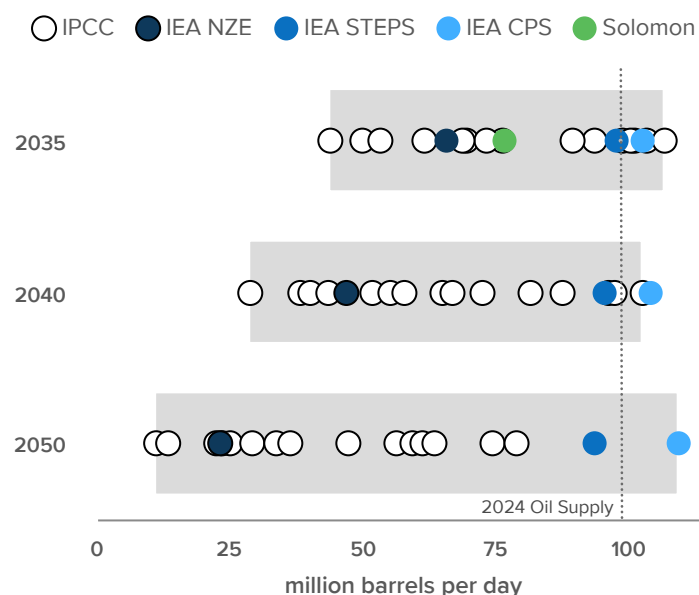
Transition Risks

To assess the resilience of our operations and potential transition risks, we conducted scenario analyses that stress tested our assets against a range of future energy systems that differ from today's market conditions and align with the global temperature goals of the Paris Agreement. As illustrated in the figure below, there is no single, definitive pathway to limiting global warming to less than 2°C. The IEA has identified a range of scenarios consistent with its NZE Scenario.² While the NZE Scenario emphasizes significant reductions in oil supply, other pathways employ broader and more diverse transition strategies to achieve the same climate objective.

Across these scenarios, global oil supply declines over the long term. By 2050, the NZE Scenario includes a 77% reduction in global oil supply compared to 2024 levels, with non-energy uses, such as asphalt and petrochemical feedstocks, remaining relatively stable and comprising the majority of the remaining demand as transport fuel use declines. In contrast, the STEPS Scenario anticipates a 5% reduction in oil supply by 2050, with approximately 24% allocated to non-energy purposes. Collectively, these range of scenarios indicate a potential shift in oil demand, implying a corresponding rationalization of global refining capacity and increased competitive pressure across the sector.

The sector faces growing transition risks driven by evolving oil demand, evolving regulatory frameworks and shifting consumer expectations. In response to tightening market conditions, refineries may need to adapt by prioritizing energy-efficient fuel production while continuing to enhance operational efficiency and cost effectiveness.

Global Oil Supply Under Various Scenarios



Data sources: IEA, World Energy Outlook 2025¹; IPCC, AR6 Scenario Explorer and Database Hosted by IIASA²; to test the resiliency of our refining assets, a less than 2° C scenario was assessed using the Solomon WORLD® model (please see Page 12 for more information).

Resilience of the U.S. Refining Sector

MPC retained Solomon, a firm that provides data-driven, strategic insights across the energy industry, to evaluate the resiliency of our refining assets. As illustrated in the figure to the right, the overall U.S. refining system is structurally cost advantaged compared to the global refining fleet. This competitive position is enabled by the availability of low-cost natural gas, access to a diverse supply of crude oil, extensive logistics networks, and flexibility enabled by highly complex refineries.

MPC Refining Portfolio and Competitive Positioning

Collectively, MPC's geographically diverse refining footprint, integrated logistics network and high-conversion assets enhance operational adaptability, cost competitiveness and financial resilience. These attributes support performance across a range of climate transition scenarios while continuing to meet evolving energy demand and market conditions.

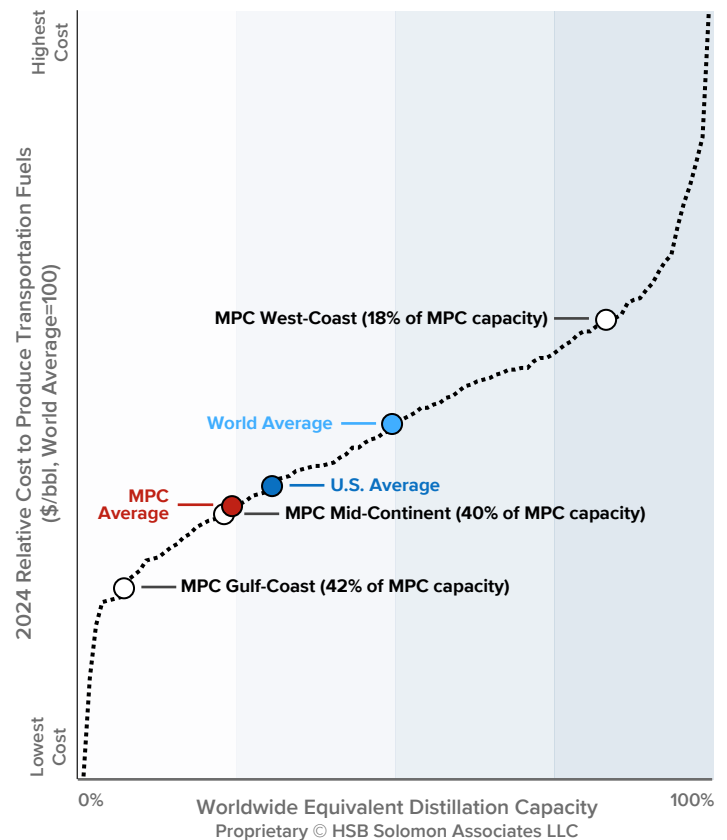
Gulf Coast: Approximately 42% of MPC's refining capacity is located on the U.S. Gulf Coast, providing access to advantaged crude oil supplies, extensive infrastructure and global markets. MPC's Garyville and Galveston Bay refineries are among the company's highest-performing assets, benefiting from significant conversion and upgrading capacity, scale and proximity to key logistics and export infrastructure. This high-conversion capacity, combined with robust pipeline and marine connectivity, supports operational flexibility and access to higher-value domestic and international markets.

Mid-Continent: Approximately 40% of MPC's refining capacity is located in the Mid-Continent region and is supported by an integrated logistics system that enables regional optimization and cost-efficient supply. Connectivity to MPLX infrastructure enhances flexibility in crude sourcing and product distribution across multiple demand regions.

West Coast: Approximately 18% of MPC's refining capacity is positioned on the West Coast, primarily near the Los Angeles demand hub. Regulatory costs and unique fuel specifications contribute to a higher cost structure for West Coast refineries, which have experienced recent refinery closures. Scale, logistics integration and marine capabilities enhance the competitiveness of our facilities, while a direct-dealer network provides stable product placement across key Western markets. While regulatory headwinds are expected to persist, we believe that our refinery system will remain one of the most competitive players in the region, anchored by recent investments that improve reliability and efficiency at our Los Angeles refinery, the largest on the West Coast.

MPC is well positioned within the U.S. refining sector, benefiting from the industry's structural cost advantage over global peers. On average, our refineries consistently operate below the U.S. average production cost, further strengthening our long-term resilience and competitive positioning.

U.S. Cost Advantaged Globally



Over the past several years, MPC has further enhanced the resilience and cost competitiveness of its refining portfolio through targeted strategic actions. These include strengthening the portfolio by ceasing crude oil processing at three less-competitive refineries in 2020 and repurposing two of these facilities for renewable fuel production. In parallel, the company has advanced its objective of sustainable profitability across all regions through initiatives focused on safe and reliable operations, increased value chain integration and disciplined capital investment.

As a result of these actions, we believe our refining system is well positioned to remain resilient and cost competitive over the long term, including under potential carbon-constrained economic scenarios.

Additional Insights from the WORLD® Model: To further assess how our strategic decisions align with potential future market conditions, we evaluated the competitiveness of our refining assets using Solomon's World Oil Refining Logistics and Demand (WORLD®) model under a scenario in which global oil demand in 2035 is over 20% lower than 2024 levels. The analysis assessed the U.S. refining sector alongside developments in other global regions, with consideration given to carbon regimes, market disruptions, fuel regulations, crude oil export policies and broader trade and refining dynamics.

These results reinforce the resilience of the U.S. refining sector and MPC's portfolio, which are expected to maintain global competitiveness, with limited rationalization expected even in a carbon-constrained future.

Energy Transition Scenarios: Midstream

The role of natural gas in the modern energy system is made possible by the midstream sector's extensive and reliable infrastructure network. By enabling the efficient and secure movement of natural gas from production areas to domestic and international end users, the midstream sector enables natural gas to function effectively within the U.S. and global energy system.

Through pipeline, processing, storage and liquefied natural gas (LNG) infrastructure, midstream assets enable natural gas to serve as a reliable and affordable energy source and a lower-carbon alternative to coal-fired electricity generation. This infrastructure-enabled flexibility supports energy system stability, particularly during periods of market volatility and geopolitical disruption, and helps sustain demand for natural gas, LNG and natural gas liquids (NGLs).

NATURAL GAS IN THE U.S.: SUPPORTING ENERGY SECURITY, INDUSTRY AND GROWTH



Homes and Buildings

About 60% of U.S. households rely on natural gas. Residential and commercial uses together account for roughly one-quarter of total U.S. natural gas consumption, making it critical for affordability and winter energy reliability.⁸



Electricity Generation

Natural gas is the largest source of U.S. electricity, supplying around 43% of utility-scale power generation in recent years.⁸ Its flexibility allows power plants to rapidly adjust output, helping maintain grid reliability while supporting the growth of intermittent renewable energy sources.



Industry and Manufacturing

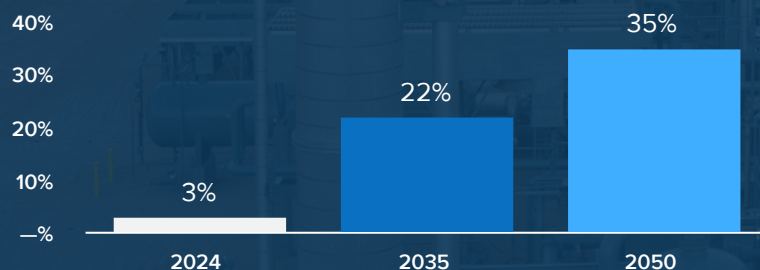
The industrial sector consumes about one-third of all U.S. natural gas, using it both as a fuel and as a chemical feedstock.⁸ Natural gas and natural gas liquids are essential inputs for petrochemicals, plastics and numerous consumer and industrial products.



Infrastructure and Energy Security

Natural gas powers pipeline systems, fuels midstream operations and supports liquefied natural gas exports, while NGLs are transported by pipelines, rail, trucks and marine vessels to domestic and international markets. Together, they contribute to U.S. energy security, trade balance and geopolitical influence.

Global Natural Gas Demand Growth
(Indexed to 2023)



Data sources: IEA, *World Energy Outlook 2025 (Current Policies Scenario)*¹



Global natural gas demand expected to rise 35% by 2050.



U.S. is world's largest LNG exporter, with 50% of global LNG export capacity under construction.¹

With U.S. natural gas supply projected to grow, MPLX is well positioned to capture long-term growth. Our assets currently provide essential midstream services for over 10% of U.S. natural gas production, anchored by a strong presence in the industry's top growth basins, including the Northeast (8.1 Bcf/d of processing capacity) and the Permian (1.7 Bcf/d of capacity).^{9,10}

Transition Risks and Opportunities: Natural Gas

Under many net-zero scenarios, natural gas remains a vital component of the global energy mix through 2050, reflecting its lower-carbon intensity relative to coal and its role in supporting grid reliability. In the near to medium term, natural gas provides a technically and economically viable pathway for emissions reductions while also serving as a critical feedstock for blue hydrogen in hard-to-abate sectors such as heavy industry and long-haul transportation. These factors are considered when assessing the resilience of our assets and strategy under different energy transition pathways.

Global demand for natural gas is expected to continue growing beyond 2035 in several scenarios, particularly in emerging markets and developing economies. To meet this demand, a growing share of supply is projected to come from major developments in the United States as global LNG export capacity expands by nearly 50%.¹

Midstream Energy Infrastructure and Exports

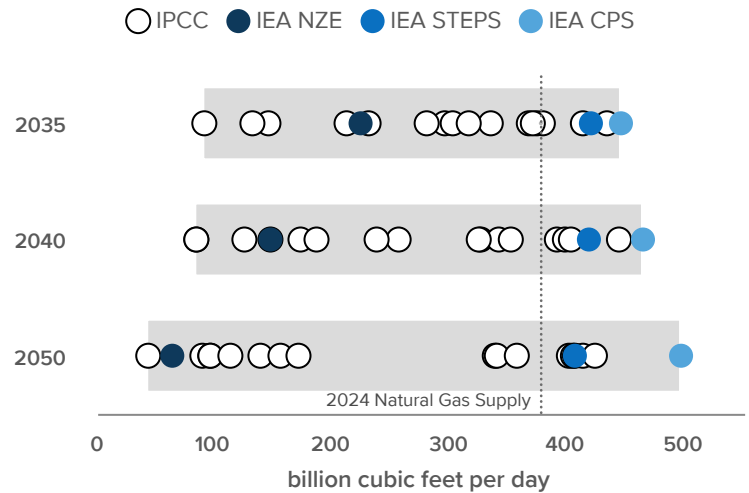
As countries balance emissions-reduction objectives with rising energy demand and security concerns, midstream infrastructure plays a central role in enabling a resilient and adaptable energy system. By linking production with end-use markets, midstream assets support reliable energy delivery across domestic and international markets and enhance system flexibility. The global natural gas market is evolving toward greater reliance on LNG and seaborne trade, increasing the importance of infrastructure investment, supply diversification and long-term planning. In the United States, strong crude oil and natural gas production outlooks, combined with expanding export capacity, underscore the need for continued alignment between upstream development and midstream infrastructure to ensure efficient market access.

MPLX: Expanding Our Integrated Midstream Operations to address Growing Natural Gas Demand

Through significant investment, MPLX, has become one of the largest natural gas processing companies in the United States. Between 2015 and 2025, more than \$25 billion has been invested to acquire and expand natural gas gathering and processing capacity. Today, MPLX operates an integrated system of pipelines, gathering networks, processing and fractionation facilities, terminals and marine transportation assets, positioning it as a key enabler of domestic energy reliability and global market access.

Looking ahead, MPLX is focused on maximizing asset utilization, improving operational efficiency and strengthening integration between midstream and refining operations. These initiatives support evolving energy needs while delivering long-term value in a transitioning energy landscape. By prioritizing capital discipline, operational performance and emissions-intensity improvements, MPLX is positioned to enhance resilience across a range of energy transition scenarios and to support continuous improvement over time.

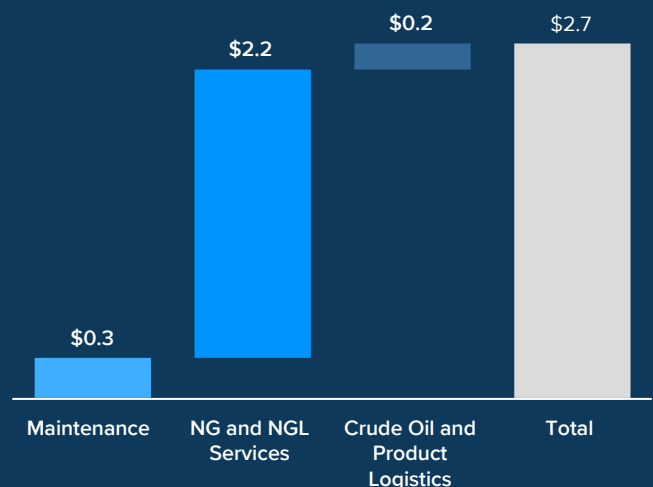
Global Natural Gas Supply Under Various Scenarios



Data sources: IEA, *World Energy Outlook 2025*; IPCC, *AR6 Scenario Explorer and Database Hosted by IIASA*²

2026 MPLX SPEND PLATFORM FOR GROWTH

\$2.7 Billion Capital Outlook



Southwest Region

- **\$950 million:** Two Gulf Coast fractionation facilities and LPG export terminal
- **\$400 million:** Completion of Delaware basin sour gas treating facility
- **\$190 million:** Secretariat II processing plant
- **\$100 million:** Integration of Delaware basin treating and processing plants

Northeast Region

- **\$160 million:** Marcellus gathering system expansion
- **\$125 million:** Harmon Creek III processing plant

Energy Transition Scenarios: Renewable Fuels

Renewable liquid fuels are produced from resources such as biomass and organic waste and include ethanol, biogasoline, biodiesel, renewable diesel and sustainable aviation fuel (SAF). When evaluated on a life-cycle basis, these fuels can substantially reduce GHG emissions compared to fossil-based transportation fuels. Despite these benefits, most renewable fuels currently in use are not net-zero, as emissions still occur, primarily during feedstock production, transportation and processing. For example, renewable diesel can provide life-cycle carbon-intensity reductions of approximately 33% to 79% relative to petroleum-based diesel fuel, depending on feedstock type, production pathway and assumptions regarding land-use change and energy inputs.¹¹

Ongoing efficiency gains and technological advancements continue to lower the carbon-intensity of renewable fuel pathways. Improvements at any stage of the fuel life cycle, including enhanced agricultural practices, more efficient conversion technologies, and increased use of low-carbon or renewable energy sources, can further reduce carbon-intensity values and improve overall environmental performance.

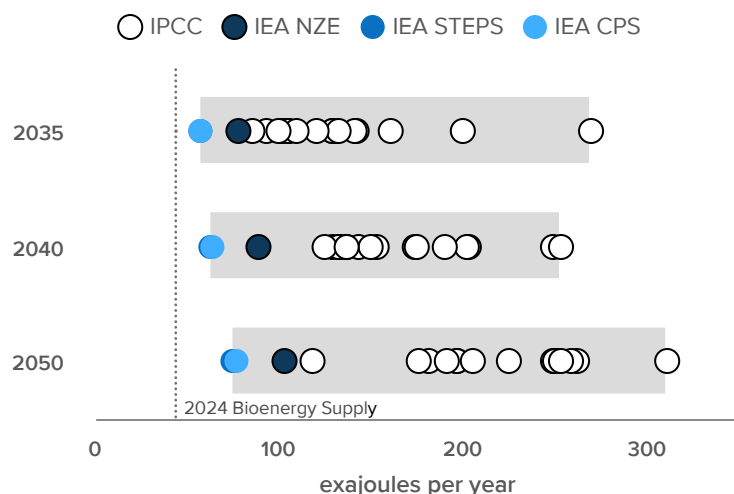
Transition Risks and Opportunities

Renewable fuels play a critical role in decarbonizing the transportation sector, particularly because they are compatible with existing vehicles and infrastructure, enabling near-term emissions reductions without widespread system changes. Liquid biofuels are especially relevant for hard-to-abate sectors such as heavy-duty trucking, shipping, and aviation, where cost-effective alternatives remain limited. As a result, renewable fuels represent one of the few viable near-term options for reducing emissions in these segments, with demand expected to continue growing under a range of future scenarios. However, as shown in the figure to the right, current production levels remain well below those envisioned in many of these scenarios.

Adoption Challenges

Despite their emissions reduction benefits, renewable fuels are generally more costly to produce than conventional petroleum-based fuels. As a result, their economic viability often depends on supportive policy, including mandates, tax incentives and low-carbon fuel standards. Government programs such as the U.S. Renewable Fuel Standard, California's Low Carbon Fuel Standard and similar policies globally have been critical in enabling investment in renewable fuel production, including the conversion or repurposing of existing petroleum refineries. However, certain fuels, particularly SAF, continue to face cost-competitiveness challenges even with current incentives. In addition, regulatory permitting complexity and limitations in feedstock availability can constrain project development and scale-up. Together, these barriers highlight the ongoing importance of stable, long-term and well-designed policy frameworks to support market adoption and continued advancement.

Bioenergy Supply Under Various Scenarios



Data sources: IEA, *World Energy Outlook 2025*; IPCC, *AR6 Scenario Explorer and Database*
Hosted by IIASA²

RENEWABLE FUELS APPROACH AND PERFORMANCE

At MPC, we focus on strengthening our core fuels manufacturing and logistics businesses while making disciplined investments in lower-carbon energy solutions. As energy systems and technologies evolve, MPC is positioning its assets to perform across a range of energy transition scenarios, with efficient fuel production and delivery remaining vital to energy markets and a core element of our strategy and environmental stewardship commitments.

- **Renewable fuel volumes delivered:** In 2025, MPC was among the largest renewable fuel suppliers in the United States, delivering approximately 2.8 billion gallons to customers, which is estimated to avoid nearly 16 million metric tons of CO₂e transportation emissions.¹²
- **Carbon-Intensity Performance:** Renewable fuels are evaluated using full life-cycle carbon-intensity metrics that capture GHG emissions across the entire value chain. Based on these assessments, the renewable diesel we produce can achieve approximately 40% to 75% reductions in carbon-intensity compared to conventional fossil-based transportation fuels, depending on feedstock and production pathway.¹¹
- **Capital investment in renewable fuels:** MPC has invested more than \$1 billion to convert two petroleum refineries to renewable diesel production, supporting portfolio diversification and lower-carbon fuel supply. We expanded our portfolio in 2023 to include renewable natural gas through acquisition of a 49.9% interest in LF Bioenergy.
- **Policy-linked credits and incentives:** Renewable fuel volumes and carbon-intensity performance are tracked under applicable regulatory programs that influence project economics and investment decisions.

MANAGING PHYSICAL RISKS

Throughout more than 100 years of operations, MPC has developed mature systems to manage exposure to physical risks, including acute hazards such as floods, hurricane-force winds, tornadoes, wildfires, extreme weather events and winter storms, as well as chronic hazards such as sea-level rise and water scarcity. We have trained personnel and implemented measures to respond effectively to emergency events, including major floods, fires, hurricanes and other severe weather-related incidents. These preparedness and response efforts are coordinated through a dedicated team focused on timely, coordinated action to help safeguard the communities where we operate and maintain operational continuity during incidents.

Identifying Physical Risks to our Assets

To support short- and long-term resilience planning, we screen for physical risks to our assets by evaluating their exposure and resilience to acute and chronic hazards across the geographic areas where we operate. Based on this evaluation, we determine whether additional measures are needed to enhance site resilience or adaptability. While some hazards are assessed quantitatively, others are evaluated using qualitative approaches. The results of these assessments are summarized in the table below.

Refining

PETROLEUM REFINERIES	CRUDE CAPACITY (MBPD)	POTENTIAL CHRONIC RISKS		POTENTIAL ACUTE RISKS	
		SEA-LEVEL RISE RISK ^(a)	HIGH WATER STRESS REGION ^(b)	HURRICANE RISK	WILDFIRE RISK ^(c)
Galveston Bay, Texas	631	✓		✓	
Garyville, Louisiana	617	✓		✓	
Los Angeles, California	365	✓	✓		✓
El Paso, Texas	133		✓		
Anacortes, Washington	119	✓			
Kenai, Alaska	68	✓			
Salt Lake City, Utah	70		✓		
Remaining Refineries	983				
Exposure Summary		None of the 5 coastal refineries are inundated under a 3-foot sea-level rise scenario	3 sites are located in water-stressed regions	2 Gulf Coast refineries are at risk of hurricanes	Our Los Angeles refinery is located in a very high risk county, but not located within a fire hazard severity zone

Midstream

MIDSTREAM ASSETS	COUNT	POTENTIAL CHRONIC RISKS		POTENTIAL ACUTE RISKS	
		SEA-LEVEL RISE RISK ^(a)	HIGH WATER STRESS REGION ^(b)	HURRICANE RISK	WILDFIRE RISK ^(c)
Light Product and Asphalt Terminals	>100	18		7	5
Natural Gas and NGL Services Facilities	>100		16		
Exposure Summary		4 of the 18 coastal terminals could be impacted under a 3-foot sea-level rise scenario	16 Natural Gas and NGL Services facilities are located in water-stressed regions	7 coastal terminals are at risk of hurricanes	5 terminals are located in very high risk counties, but none are located within a fire hazard severity zone

(a) Based on interpretations of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Sea Level Rise Viewer, which is a screening-level tool to illustrate the scale of potential flooding. Note: Certain assets in Alaska were excluded from this screening, as the NOAA Sea Level Rise Viewer does not currently provide coverage for all regions within the state.¹³

(b) World Resource Institute, Aqueduct Assessment Tool. Note: Not screened for terminals due to comprising an insignificant portion of total water usage.¹⁴

(c) Wildfire risk screening was conducted using the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Resilience Analysis and Planning (RAPT) tool.¹⁵ Assets located in a county identified as having a Very High FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) wildfire risk rating were flagged, all of which were in California. A review of the more granular California Fire Hazard Severity Zone maps found that each of these assets were located in a No Fire Hazard Severity Zone as designated by the State Fire Marshal.¹⁶

Mitigation Efforts: Acute and Chronic Hazards on Assets

To address acute and chronic hazards, we implement operational measures and invest in mitigation technologies and processes to support continuity during severe weather events and facilitate timely recovery. While we use various scenarios and tools to screen for potential risks, the actual hazards our facilities may face in the future are uncertain and are managed through our ERM process. We have incurred and will continue to incur additional costs to protect our assets and operations from such physical risks and employ the evolving technologies and processes available to mitigate such risks. To the extent such severe weather events or other climate conditions increase in frequency and severity, we may be required to modify operations and incur costs that could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Chronic Risks

Sea-level Rise

MPC operates coastal sites, including five refineries, one joint venture renewable fuels facility and 17 terminals. Under an exploratory high GHG emissions scenario (SSP3-7.0), the IPCC estimates a likely sea-level rise ranging from 1.8 to 3.0 feet by 2100, with a median estimate of 2.2 feet.¹⁷ To adopt a conservative planning approach, MPC evaluated its assets against a 3-foot sea-level rise scenario, at the upper range of IPCC's scenario. The results and associated resilience measures are summarized below:

- **Refineries (Alaska, California, Louisiana, Texas, Washington)**
 - No material impacts were identified at a 3-foot sea-level rise threshold.
- **Renewable fuels facility (Martinez, California)**
 - At a 3-foot sea-level rise, a low level of flooding was identified at the Avon Marine Terminal located at the northern end of the property. In 2017, the terminal was upgraded to meet the latest Marine Oil Terminal Engineering and Maintenance standards, which incorporated consideration of future sea-level rise.
 - In addition, permitting requirements included technical estimates of future water levels. Water levels at the site were estimated to increase by approximately 0.22 feet by 2030 due to extreme tides or a 100-year flood event. With long-term water-level rise estimated at approximately 0.1 inch per year, pipelines at the facility are not expected to be inundated until approximately 2070, providing sufficient time to monitor conditions and implement mitigation measures as necessary.
- **Terminals (17 locations across Alaska, California, Florida, Louisiana, Washington)**
 - Low-level flooding is potentially indicated at a 3-foot sea-level rise. Given the gradual and chronic nature of sea-level rise, we expect to manage these risks through ongoing monitoring, preventative maintenance and adaptive mitigation strategies.

Water Availability and Drought

- Water availability and drought-related risks are evaluated across MPC's operations. Mitigation strategies and ongoing actions to manage water-related risks are addressed through our Focus on Water program. Additional detail on assessments and responses is provided on Page 25.

Acute Risks

Wind

Refinery structures are generally designed to withstand wind loads of up to 120 miles per hour. Due to the physical rigidity and inherent strength of refinery infrastructure, MPC does not expect excessive wind speeds or prolonged elevated wind conditions to result in material adverse impacts to operations.

Wildfire (California Assets)

MPC's California assets are located in areas designated by the state fire marshal as no fire hazard severity zones (FHSZ), rather than very high, high, or moderate FHSZ classifications. These designations are based on modeled burn probabilities and anticipated fire behavior. For example, the Los Angeles refinery is situated in a highly industrialized and urban environment, with additional separation from higher-risk zones due to surrounding infrastructure, further reducing wildfire exposure. Additionally, the LAR cogeneration facility enhances operational resilience by supplementing the local electrical supply with on-site generation, allowing the facility to sustain critical operations during grid outages or service interruptions.

Winter Storms and Heavy Rainfall

Extreme Temperature/Winterization

- Refineries located in regions that experience freezing conditions and extreme winter weather have implemented winterization plans that identify both short- and long-term actions to ensure annual readiness for winter conditions. These plans include measures to prepare for inclement weather as well as with longer-term projects to winter-proof equipment.
- Following operational disruptions associated with severe freezes in 2021 and 2022, winterization upgrades were implemented at the on-site cogeneration facility at the Galveston Bay refinery. These enhancements enabled the facility to operate efficiently and reliably during the statewide cold snap experienced in January 2024.

Pipeline Integrity Management

- Our midstream segment owns, leases or holds ownership interests in approximately 21,000 miles of pipeline across the United States. Pipeline integrity is continuously monitored and managed in response to evolving environmental conditions, including increased rainfall and flooding risk. Measures include regular physical inspections and the application of predictive modeling to proactively identify at-risk segments. Where warranted, pipelines are relocated to greater depths beneath waterways to mitigate scouring and related impacts.

Acute Risks (continued)

Hurricanes and Tropical Storms

Infrastructure Hardening and Power Supply Reliability

MPC has implemented additional safeguards across its Gulf Coast operations, including hurricane preparedness measures that are initiated well in advance of storm impacts.

- **Centralized Control Rooms:** New centralized control rooms are engineered to withstand extreme weather conditions specific to their locations. These hardening measures are designed to protect critical control systems and support continuity of operations during severe weather events.
 - Garyville Refinery: The centralized control room is designed to withstand a Category 3 hurricane and is located 5 feet above grade. This design basis reflects worst-case conditions for the refinery, informed by thousands of simulated hurricane landfall scenarios along the Louisiana coast.
 - Galveston Bay Refinery: The centralized control room is designed to withstand winds associated with a Category 5 hurricane and is located approximately 20 feet above grade.
- **Electrical Infrastructure and Power Supply**
 - On-Site Generators: Mobile generation units are staged at the start of hurricane season.
 - Cogeneration Facility (Galveston Bay Refinery): Provides operational independence from the local electrical grid, allowing the facility to sustain critical operations during grid outages or service interruptions.
 - Critical Equipment Rental Plans: Established contracts enable rapid procurement of generators to support emergency operations.
 - Electrical Power Restoration and Repair Guidelines: Includes priority sourcing and expedited procurement of essential components to facilitate system recovery.
- **Facility Hardening and Other Measures**
 - Wind Load Capacity: Refinery structures are generally engineered to withstand wind loads up to 120 mph, minimizing the likelihood of adverse impacts from excessive wind speeds or prolonged periods of elevated winds due to the inherent strength and rigidity of the infrastructure.
 - Equipment Elevation: Most pumps and compressors are installed on foundations above grade, reducing vulnerability to flooding and ensuring operational integrity during severe weather events.

EXTERNAL HURRICANE AND STORM DAMAGE RISK REDUCTION SYSTEMS

Garyville Storm Surge and Flood Protection, Louisiana

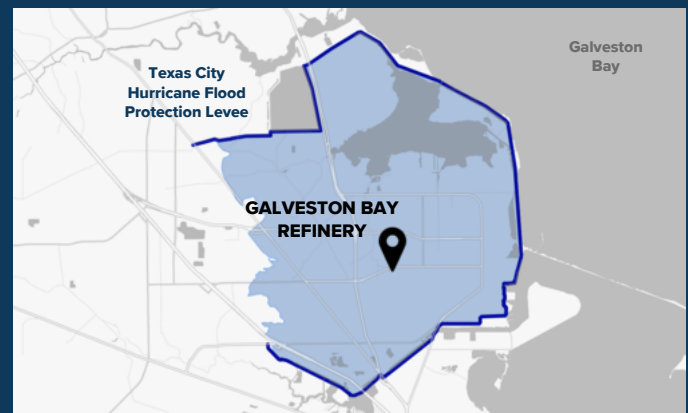
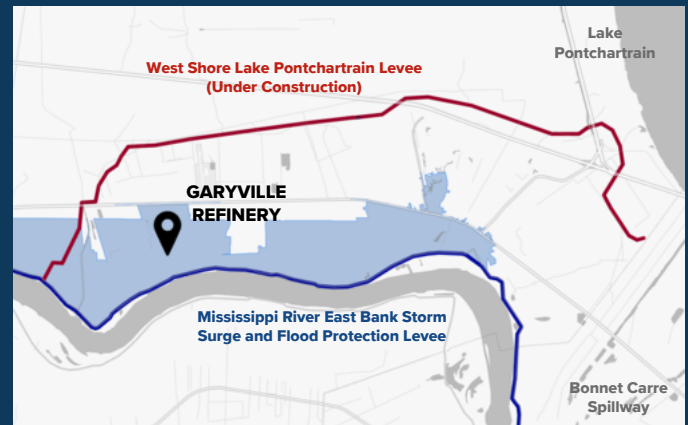
- The refinery is situated on a local high point and is protected by an external levee system that runs along the Mississippi River, which includes several spillways located both upstream and downstream of the site. This system provided flood protection during hurricanes such as Katrina in 2005, Gustav in 2008 and Ida in 2021.
- West Shore Lake Pontchartrain: A hurricane and storm damage risk reduction system is currently under construction to safeguard surrounding areas from storm surge originating in Lake Pontchartrain. The Project will construct a 100-year level risk reduction system extending from the Bonnet Carre spillway to Garyville. It will feature 18.5 miles of levees, 11 flood walls, 7 drainage structures, and 2 pump stations.

Texas City Hurricane Flood Protection System, Texas

- An external levee system, standing 20 feet high, protects approximately 36 square miles encompassing the greater Texas City, La Marque, and Hitchcock area.
- The system spans about 22 miles in total, including 20.6 miles of levees and 1.35 miles of flood wall. It incorporates 25 gravity drainage structures and two pump stations to facilitate the removal of water from the interior.

Gulf Coast Refinery Flood Mitigation

■ Current Levee Protected Area



Source: U.S. Government Army Corps of Engineers National Levee Database¹⁸

Mitigation Efforts: Emergency Preparedness and Response

Meticulous planning and preparedness are critical to effectively respond to emergencies such as releases, major floods, fires and hurricanes. Through continuous improvement in our response capabilities, we seek to minimize and mitigate the impacts on people and the environment when incidents occur.

Maintaining Emergency Preparedness and Readiness

MPC and MPLX maintain a response program designed to test and continuously enhance our response capabilities:

- **Incident Command System:** We utilize this globally recognized emergency response management system to promote effective and organized integration of all responders, resources and response management efforts.
- **Regular Training, Drills and Exercises:** Our exercises prepare us for emergency situations and are used to review, critique and improve our emergency response plans. These exercises follow the federal government's National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP), which satisfies the requirements of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. We also review other applicable federal, state and local requirements and include additional exercises and steps designed to meet any such requirements.
- **Unified Response:** We take a collaborative approach to emergency preparedness. In addition to training our employees and contractors, we work to engage with federal, state, local and tribal agencies; local fire departments; and other first responders, and community leaders who have an interest in the design and development of our plans and exercises.
- **Emergency Communications System:** We maintain an emergency mass-notification system to assist in providing humanitarian aid to our personnel during natural disasters and expedite communications among the response team.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GROUP

MPC's Emergency Preparedness Group (EPG) oversees our emergency response program, which includes companywide guidelines and procedures for preparing for and responding to emergencies. Its focus is on strengthening our ability to respond swiftly and effectively to an emergency incident anywhere in our operating footprint. The EPG coordinates with business components to share best practices and resources across the company.

Corporate Emergency Response Team

EPG maintains the Corporate Emergency Response Team (CERT), a program that assures comprehensive corporate staffing, resources, support and response management are available to local management for communicating, responding to and managing major emergencies.

Emergency Strike Team	A stand-alone response management team capable of supplementing, relieving or taking command of a major emergency.
Emergency Support Group	Provides key support functions, such as information technology, communications and geographic information system mapping during an incident.
Business Recovery Team	Works to meet MPC's, MPLX's and customers' needs during supply disruptions.
Crisis Management Group	A group of executive-level advisors prepared to respond to MPC's and MPLX's needs during significant incidents.
Threat Assessment Group	Tasked with determining the potential impact of a threat to MPC or MPLX, informing impacted stakeholders and recommending steps to protect people and assets.
International Team	Determines the potential impact, recommends response strategies and responds to incidents related to our international operations.

MPC and MPLX employees participate across six subsections of CERT with additional employees active in regional emergency response teams within the various operating organizations.

CLIMATE-RELATED METRICS AND TARGETS

Our suite of metrics and targets is designed to track progress against our climate strategy and inform our risk management processes. We evaluate performance annually and may refine or expand these metrics as goals are achieved or as new insights emerge. To date, our actions have driven measurable, durable progress and supported meaningful advancement toward our long-term objectives.

Operational Targets

Our targets are designed to reduce the impact of our operations on the environment. The management approaches outlined below explain how we embed these priorities across energy, methane, water management and complementary initiatives. Additional detail on our targets is provided on Pages 21 to 25.

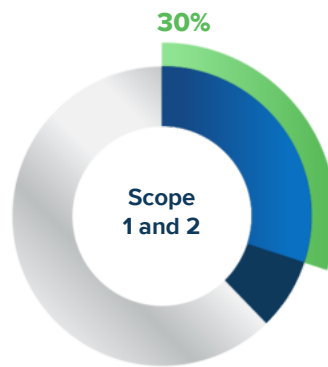
ACHIEVED TWO TARGETS FIVE YEARS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE:

30% Reduction in Scope 1 and 2 Emissions Intensity and 20% Reduction in Freshwater Withdrawal Intensity

Scope 1 and 2 GHG Emissions Intensity

30% reduction of Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity by 2030 and **38% reduction** by 2035 from 2014 levels

- 2035 Goal
- 2030 Goal
- Progress



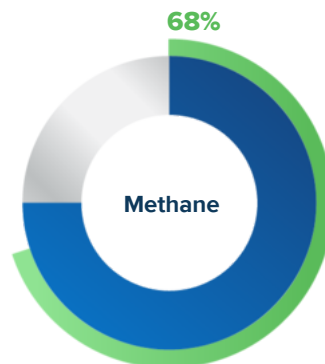
Reductions in operational carbon intensity are central to our climate strategy. We prioritize process optimization, deployment of advanced technologies and targeted investments in modern infrastructure to reduce fuel consumption and emissions across our assets. These efforts include equipment upgrades, operational enhancements and improved system integration, all aimed at maximizing reliability while minimizing energy use.

Through disciplined energy management, we support emissions reductions, cost competitiveness and long-term operational resilience.

Methane Emissions Intensity

75% reduction of MPLX methane emissions intensity by 2030 from 2016 levels

- 2030 Goal
- Progress



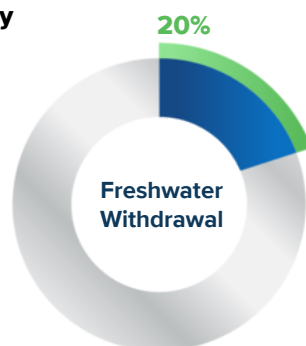
Managing methane emissions is a critical element of our climate-related risk approach and environmental stewardship. Our efforts focus on enhanced monitoring, improved maintenance practices and the deployment of detection and measurement technologies to reduce emissions. Initiatives emphasize leak prevention, timely repair and continuous improvement in operational efficiency.

Collectively, these initiatives reduce the greenhouse gas intensity of our operations and reflect a disciplined approach to measuring, reporting, and improving methane performance.

Freshwater Withdrawal Intensity

20% reduction of freshwater withdrawal intensity by 2030 from 2016 levels

- 2030 Goal
- Progress



Responsible water management is essential to sustainable operations. Our initiatives focus on reducing freshwater use, increasing recycling and reuse, and protecting water quality across our assets. We assess water-related risks at the asset level and implement practices to minimize impacts, particularly in water-stressed regions.

Through water stewardship, we aim to support operational continuity, improve water-use efficiency and align with broader sustainability objectives, including efficient resource use and responsible operations.

Scope 1 and 2 GHG Emissions Management

We are committed to reducing the carbon footprint of our operations and the products we manufacture through energy efficiency improvements and operational optimization. These efforts support climate-risk management while enhancing operational efficiency and long-term resilience.

Our Approach: Reducing Operational Emissions Intensity

In 2020, we established a companywide manufacturing Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity reduction target of 30% below 2014 levels by 2030. In 2024, we expanded this commitment to a 38% reduction below 2014 levels by 2035.

Emissions intensity is calculated by aggregating the Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions across all our operations and dividing by total manufacturing inputs. Because our manufacturing sites process a wide range of inputs, including, but not limited to, crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids and renewable feedstocks, we normalized using a common energy basis of barrels of oil equivalent (boe) to ensure comparability across operations.

We have progressed towards our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions intensity targets through multiple initiatives, including:

- Improving energy efficiency through the Focus on Energy program
- Reducing methane emissions through targeted mitigation and asset optimization efforts
- Expanding MPLX Natural Gas and NGL Services, supporting operational diversification and lower-carbon intensive assets

Targets and Performance

Our companywide Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions intensity reduction target supports the management of climate-related risks and improves operational efficiency.

- **Target:** Reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity by 30% relative to the 2014 baseline by 2030 and 38% by 2035
- **Status:** The 30% reduction target was achieved in 2025, prior to the target year; progress continues toward the 2035 target
- **Outcome:** Since 2014, declining Scope 1 and 2 CO₂e emissions have led to sustained reductions in emissions intensity

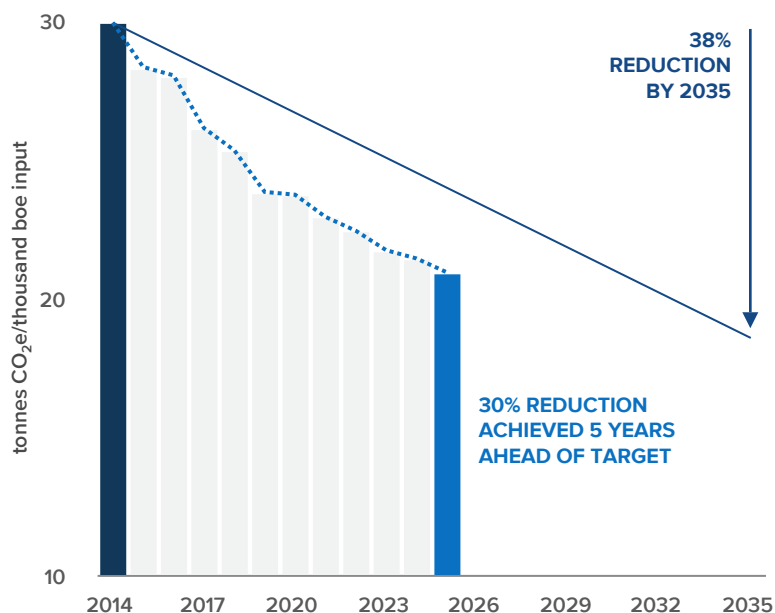
Overall, we view our Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity as an important measure of our climate performance, supporting efficiency, transition-risk management, and competitiveness in a lower-carbon environment.

2030 GHG INTENSITY TARGET ACHIEVED FIVE YEARS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

In 2025, we met our 2030 Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity reduction target, achieving a 30% decrease from our 2014 baseline. This result reflects the effectiveness of our energy efficiency strategy and disciplined execution of our GHG reduction initiatives.

- Since 2014, companywide Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions have declined, delivering sustained reductions while maintaining operational resilience.
- Energy efficiency initiatives have avoided nearly a billion Btu/hour of energy use, generating over \$28 million in savings in 2025, equivalent to the annual energy use of approximately 60,000 homes or 100,000 gasoline-powered passenger vehicles.¹⁹
- MPC has consistently earned ENERGY STAR® awards and certifications, providing third-party validation of governance, performance and continuous improvement. Please see Pages 22-23 for more information on our energy initiatives and achievements.

Companywide Scope 1 and 2 GHG Emissions Intensity Progress



Total GHG intensity reduction from 2014:

↓30%

Energy Management

Energy efficiency is a key performance metric used to manage climate-related risks while supporting long-term operational resilience and financial performance. By identifying and implementing cost-effective energy-conservation opportunities, the company lowers operating costs, reduces energy consumption and decreases energy-related emissions across its operations.

Our Approach: Focus on Energy

MPC's companywide Focus on Energy (FOE) program serves as the primary framework for advancing energy efficiency across refining operations, natural gas and NGL services, and crude oil and product logistics. The program takes a holistic approach for identifying efficiency opportunities, driving continuous improvement and managing energy-related risks. These efforts are guided by long-term goals and supported by dedicated leadership and site-specific energy coordinators responsible for advancing measurable energy efficiency improvements.

Focus on Energy Program Deployment: Fully implemented at all 13 refineries, the company's renewable diesel facilities (Dickinson, North Dakota and the Martinez Renewables joint venture with Neste), and across select MPLX operations, including gas processing facilities, product terminals, and pipeline assets.

ENERGY MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: IMPROVING ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Key elements of the Focus on Energy program include:

Energy Performance Standards:

Establish standards for equipment to encourage the adoption of more efficient technologies and processes.

Digitization: Migrate to and enhance data management systems to improve data quality and enable operational optimization.

Maintenance: Implement programs designed to help equipment operate efficiently and reliably.

Energy Management Systems:

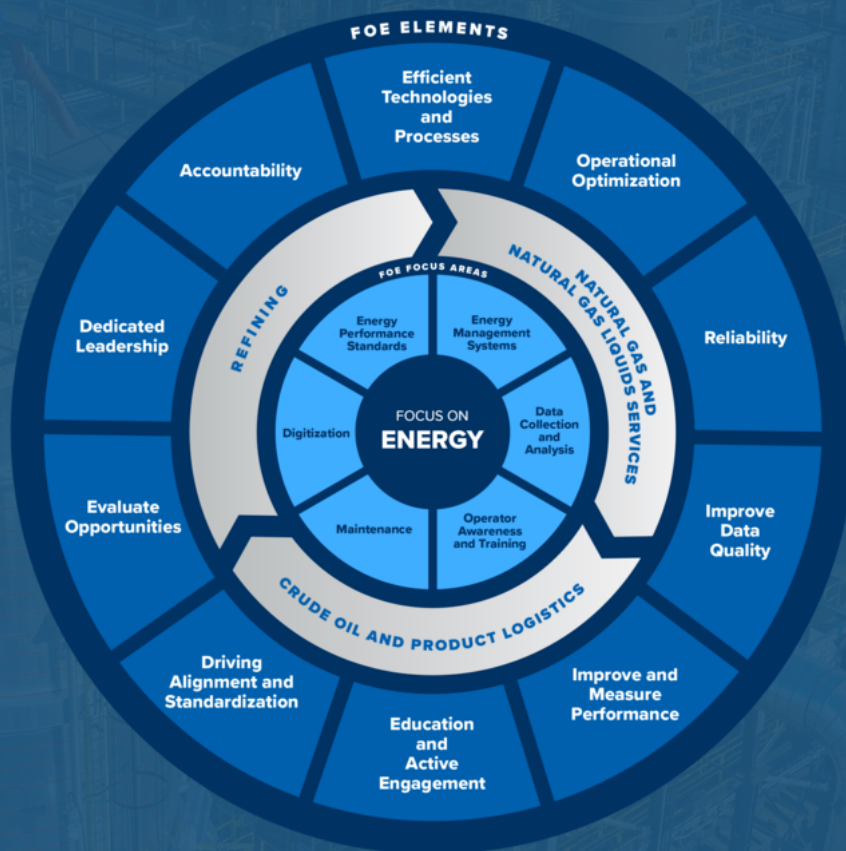
Monitor energy consumption, identify inefficiencies and implement measures to help improve performance.

Data Collection and Analysis:

Analyze energy consumption patterns to identify improvement opportunities and measure performance of energy initiatives.

Operator Awareness and Training:

Implement programs designed to build operator knowledge and ownership of equipment.



Through the FOE program, MPC has achieved significant energy savings. Over the past decade, the program has helped avoid the equivalent of several billion Btu per hour of energy use, supporting both operational efficiency and emissions reduction objectives.

ENERGY STAR® recognition and sustained excellence

Through MPC's FOE program, the company has established a strong culture of energy efficiency across its operations, a commitment recognized with the ENERGY STAR® Partner of the Year – Sustained Excellence Award. ENERGY STAR is a voluntary program that supports improvements in energy efficiency while reducing environmental impacts. MPC is a five-time recipient of the Sustained Excellence designation, placing the company among a select group of industry leaders with demonstrated, long-term performance.

Demonstrated Leadership Across Refining and Midstream Operations

MPC's industry-leading accomplishments reinforce its position as an energy efficiency leader across refining and midstream operations. The company has earned more ENERGY STAR® refinery certifications than all other U.S. refineries combined, reflecting sustained high-performance operations. In 2025, its Salt Lake City refinery achieved its first certification, further expanding this track record of excellence. MPC's leadership extends beyond refining: its Bluestone natural gas processing facility became the first, and currently only, facility in the U.S. natural gas processing sector to achieve the ENERGY STAR® Challenge for Industry, while the Los Angeles Basin booster station was the first facility in the U.S. pipeline industry to earn this designation. Together, these achievements underscore MPC's leadership in advancing energy efficiency across a diverse portfolio of energy infrastructure assets.



ENERGY STAR® ACCOMPLISHMENTS

PARTNER OF THE YEAR AWARD (7-TIME RECIPIENT) AND SUSTAINED EXCELLENCE AWARD (5-TIME RECIPIENT)

Recognized with the ENERGY STAR® Sustained Excellence Award, the program's highest honor, for long-term leadership for continuous improvement over time in organization wide energy savings and environmental performance and showcasing best practices and ENERGY STAR® benefits.

ENERGY STAR® Certified Facilities

Six facilities recognized for energy-efficient performance ranking in the top 25% of nationwide peer facilities.

Refining

- Anacortes, Washington (6 years)
- Canton, Ohio (20 years)
- Garyville, Louisiana (20 years)
- Robinson, Illinois (11 years)
- St. Paul Park, Minnesota (8 years)
- Salt Lake City, Utah (1st year)

The company has earned more ENERGY STAR® refinery certifications than all other U.S. refineries combined, reflecting sustained leadership in energy efficiency across the refining sector.



ALL OTHER
U.S. REFINERIES



79

51

Through 2025 certification year.

ENERGY STAR® Challenge for Industry

Fourteen facilities recognized for energy efficiency performance through a 10% reduction in energy intensity.

Natural Gas and NGL Services

- Bluestone gas processing facility (Evans City, Pennsylvania)

Crude Oil and Product Logistics

- Los Angeles basin booster station (California)
- Twelve terminals across five states: Alaska (Anchorage), Illinois (Champaign), Indiana (Mt. Vernon, Muncie), Michigan (Jackson, Lansing), Ohio (Cincinnati, Youngstown), Tennessee (Nashville - 51st Terminal, Bordeaux, Downtown Terminal) and West Virginia (Charleston)

Our Bluestone gas processing facility and Los Angeles booster station are the first and only facilities in their sectors to achieve the challenge.

We are continuing to pursue energy efficiency improvements across our operations, with 10 additional facilities now entered in the Challenge for Industry program.

Methane Management

Natural gas plays a critical role in meeting global energy needs. However, methane, the primary component of natural gas, could be emitted during processing and transportation activities. Effective methane management, supported by accurate measurement and targeted mitigation efforts, is important for reducing climate-related risks while supporting throughput gains, improving system efficiency, and contributing to a lower-carbon intensive natural gas value chain.

Our Approach: Focus on Methane

To manage methane emissions related risks and support long-term operational resilience, MPLX launched its Focus on Methane program in 2020. The program applies a data-driven approach that integrates asset optimization, advanced measurement and targeted mitigation actions, while aligning regulatory, commercial and maintenance activities to enhance performance. In parallel, MPLX established an initial target to reduce methane emissions intensity by 50% below 2016 levels by 2025, reinforcing a disciplined, metrics-based approach to emissions management.

This approach has delivered measurable results, methane intensity was reduced by more than 50% by 2022, achieving the target three years ahead of schedule. Building on this performance, MPLX expanded its target to reduce methane intensity by 75% relative to the 2016 baseline by 2030 and continues to make progress through ongoing monitoring, mitigation and operational improvements. Going forward, MPLX will continue to refine its approach to methane management, adapting to evolving regulatory requirements, technological advancements and market expectations while maintaining a focus on strong environmental performance and operational excellence.

FOCUS AREAS FOR METHANE REDUCTION		Reductions (tonnes CH ₄)
	Optimized Maintenance Venting & System Design Maintenance venting is minimized through the use of vapor recovery units (VRUs), portable flares and improved system designs in new facilities that reduce methane emissions by design.	~5,000
	Pneumatic Device Emissions Reduction Natural gas driven pneumatic controllers are being eliminated and replaced with zero-bleed or instrument-air systems, significantly reducing methane emissions from pneumatic sources.	~6,000
	Enhanced Leak Detection & Advanced Monitoring Expanded Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR) programs, combined with FTIR analysis, satellite data, aerial surveys and drone inspections, improve methane leak detection, repair timeliness and emissions quantification.	~3,000
	Equipment-Specific & Operational Emissions Controls Emissions from pipeline launchers and receivers are reduced by up to 85% per opening event, while flaring volumes are minimized through process improvements and enhanced control efficiency. Low emissions compressor packing materials and proactive rod-packing replacements further reduce fugitive methane emissions.	~2,000
Collectively, our Focus on Methane initiatives are anticipated to enable methane reductions of ~16,000 tonnes annually		
Estimates are based on ongoing and/or future development opportunities relative to 2016. Please see footnote (j) on page 27 for additional context on methane emissions calculation basis.		

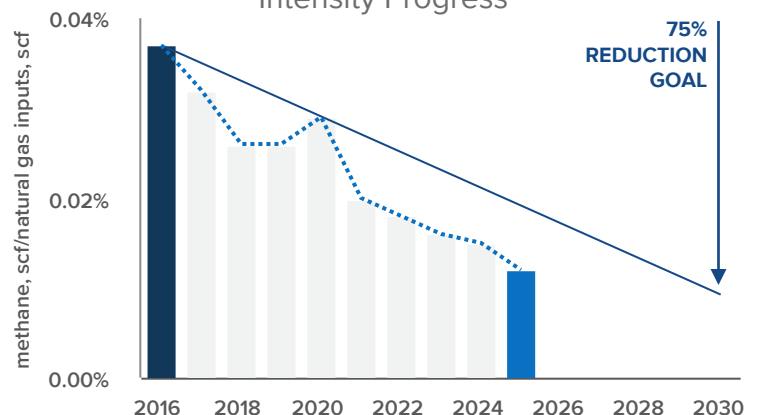
Methane Emissions Intensity Target

By extending its methane intensity reduction target in 2022, MPLX reaffirmed its focus on mitigating methane risks, advancing operational performance, and adapting to evolving regulations through a structured, performance based approach that is supportive of our continuous improvement mindset.

- **Target:** Reduce methane intensity by 75% relative to the 2016 baseline by 2030
- **Status:** Achieved a 68% reduction in methane intensity to date
- **Outcome:** Implemented measures resulting in more than 14,000 tonnes per year of methane emissions reductions

MPLX continues to monitor methane emissions and implement controls to sustain performance and manage emissions over time.

Natural Gas and NGL Services Methane Emissions Intensity Progress



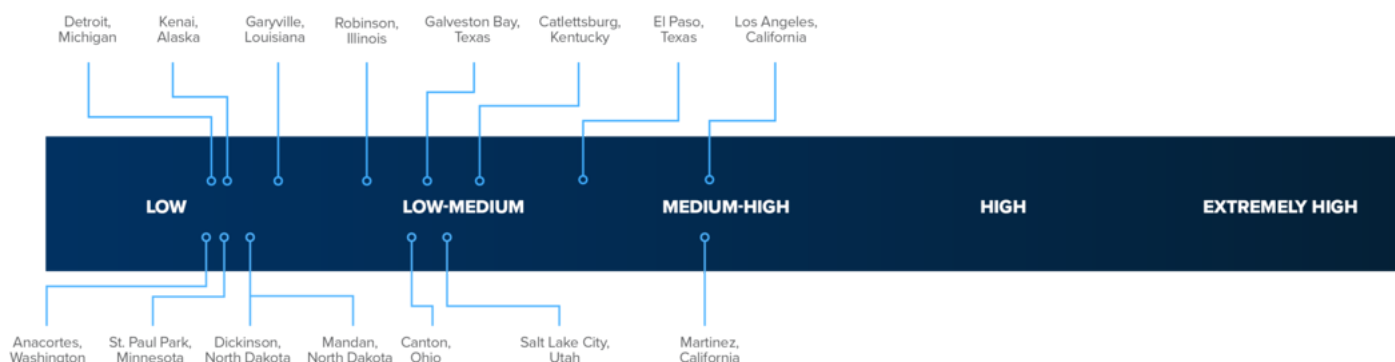
Total intensity reduction from 2016:

↓68%

Water Management

Water is critical to MPC's operations and supports essential manufacturing processes, including steam generation, cooling, crude oil desalting, emissions control and equipment maintenance. Water availability and quality are recognized as climate-related considerations across several operating regions, particularly in areas exposed to drought, heat and wildfire risk. Climate change and population growth may increase water stress and result in operational constraints such as reduced supply availability, use restrictions or allocation limits.

Water Risk Analysis: WRI Aqueduct Assessment Tool^(a)



Our Approach: Focus on Water

To manage water-related risks, MPC implemented a formal Focus on Water program in 2020. This program assesses site-specific freshwater use, identifies and mitigates water-related risks, and supports continuous improvements in water efficiency. Facilities in regions identified as medium to high water-stress risk using Global Reporting Initiative and World Resources Institute assessment tools, including the Los Angeles refinery and the Martinez Renewables joint venture facility, receive enhanced focus.

These efforts are further supported by integration of water-related risk oversight and performance into MPC's broader climate-related governance and risk management processes. Together, this approach helps strengthen resilience and supports more sustainable water use across MPC's operations.

Targets and Performance

MPC established a companywide freshwater withdrawal intensity reduction target to support the Focus on Water program and improve operational efficiency.

- **Target:** Reduce freshwater withdrawal intensity by 20% relative to the 2016 baseline by 2030
- **Status:** Achieved in 2025, prior to the target year
- **Outcome:** Approximately 2 billion gallons of freshwater saved per year

Achieving this target helps reduce operational exposure to water-related risks while delivering more efficient water use across operations.

MPC continues to monitor freshwater performance metrics and implement efficiency measures to maintain performance and manage water-related risks over time.

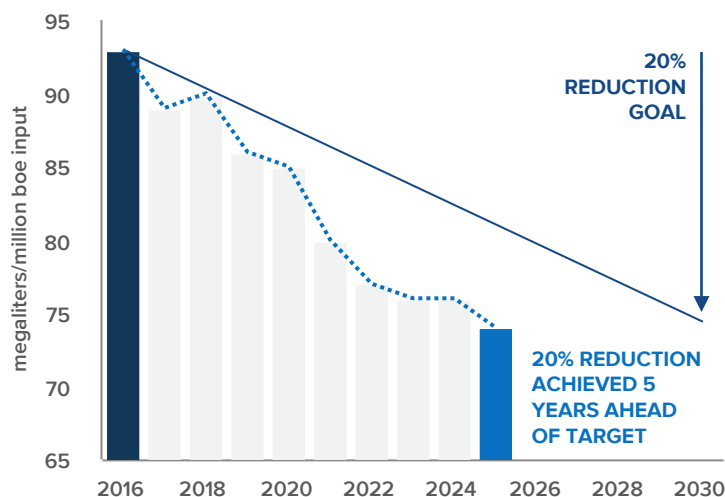
(a) World Resource Institute, Aqueduct Assessment Tool. Note: Results of water risk assessment are presented in this report; however, analyses were completed for both water risk and water stress.²⁰

WATER MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Ongoing water efficiency and risk mitigation efforts include:

- Improve capture and reuse of wastewater to reduce freshwater demand
- Enhance wastewater treatment technologies, including reverse osmosis systems
- Optimize water use through operational control system improvements
- Reduce steam and water demand through steam management initiatives and equipment upgrades

Freshwater Withdrawal Intensity Progress



Total intensity reduction from 2016:

↓20%

Greenhouse Gas Metrics ^{(a)(b)(c)}		Unit of measure	Result 2014	Result 2016	Result 2019	Result 2023	Result 2024	Result 2025
ACTIVITY								
1	MPC Refining manufacturing inputs	million boe processed inputs	1,026	1,075	1,142	1,054	1,066	1,086
2	MPLX Natural Gas and NGL Services gas plant manufacturing inputs	million boe processed inputs	332	513	675	714	780	788
3	Total MPC and MPLX manufacturing inputs	million boe processed inputs	1,358	1,588	1,817	1,769	1,846	1,873
4	MPLX Natural Gas and NGL Services gas gathering throughput	billion scf natural gas	–	1,541	2,178	2,247	2,391	2,449
5	MPLX Natural Gas and NGL Services gas processing throughput	billion scf natural gas	–	2,366	3,062	3,216	3,493	3,561
SCOPE 1 GHG EMISSIONS^{(d)(e)}								
6	MPC Refining Scope 1 GHG emissions	million tonnes CO ₂ e	31.4	32.4	31.0	27.6	28.3	27.6
7	MPLX Natural Gas and NGL Services Scope 1 GHG emissions	million tonnes CO ₂ e	3.3	4.8	5.4	5.1	6.0	6.0
8	MPLX Crude Oil and Products Logistics Scope 1 GHG emissions	million tonnes CO ₂ e	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
9	MPC Other Scope 1 GHG emissions	million tonnes CO ₂ e	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.01
10	Total MPC and MPLX Scope 1 GHG emissions	million tonnes CO ₂ e	35.0	37.7	36.8	33.0	34.6	33.9
11	Total Scope 1 biogenic CO ₂ emissions	million tonnes biogenic CO ₂	–	–	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
SCOPE 2 GHG EMISSIONS (LOCATION-BASED)^{(e)(f)}								
12	MPC Refining Scope 2 GHG emissions	million tonnes CO ₂ e	4.3	4.4	4.0	3.4	3.1	3.1
13	MPLX Natural Gas and NGL Services Scope 2 GHG emissions	million tonnes CO ₂ e	1.9	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.8
14	MPLX Crude Oil and Products Logistics Scope 2 GHG emissions	million tonnes CO ₂ e	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
15	MPC Other Scope 2 GHG emissions	million tonnes CO ₂ e	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	Total MPC and MPLX Scope 2 GHG emissions	million tonnes CO ₂ e	7.1	8.5	8.2	6.8	6.3	6.5
SCOPE 3 GHG EMISSIONS^{(e)(g)}								
17	MPC Scope 3 - Category 11 GHG emissions (refinery yield method)	million tonnes CO ₂ e	–	–	426	400	405	414
18	Biogenic MPC Scope 3 - category 11 GHG emissions (refinery yield method)	million tonnes biogenic CO ₂	–	–	1	2	4	4
GHG INTENSITIES^{(h)(i)}								
19	MPC Refining Scope 1 and 2 GHG intensity	tonnes CO ₂ e / thousand boe input	33.7	33.1	29.5	28.1	28.2	27.1
20	MPLX Natural Gas and NGL Services Scope 1 and 2 GHG intensity	tonnes CO ₂ e / thousand boe input	15.6	15.0	12.7	11.1	11.1	11.2
21	MPC and MPLX total Scope 1 and 2 GHG intensity	tonnes CO ₂ e / thousand boe input	29.9	28.0	23.8	21.7	21.4	20.9
22	MPC and MPLX total Scope 1 and 2 GHG intensity	reduction from 2014 baseline	–	6%	20%	27%	28%	30%

Greenhouse Gas Metrics ^{(a)(b)(c)} (continued)		Unit of Measure	Result 2014	Result 2016	Result 2019	Result 2023	Result 2024	Result 2025
METHANE^(d)								
23	MPLX Natural Gas and NGL Services gas gathering methane emissions	thousand tonnes CH ₄	–	24.1	18.4	11.6	11.2	9.0
24	MPLX Natural Gas and NGL Services gas processing methane emissions	thousand tonnes CH ₄	–	3.8	7.9	5.3	5.8	4.8
25	MPLX Natural Gas and NGL Services total methane emissions	thousand tonnes CH ₄	–	28.0	26.3	16.9	17.1	13.8
26	MPLX Natural Gas and NGL Services gas gathering methane emissions	billion scf CH ₄	–	1.26	0.96	0.60	0.59	0.47
27	MPLX Natural Gas and NGL Services gas processing methane emissions	billion scf CH ₄	–	0.20	0.41	0.28	0.31	0.25
28	MPLX Natural Gas and NGL Services total methane emissions	billion scf CH ₄	–	1.46	1.37	0.88	0.89	0.72
29	MPLX Natural Gas and NGL Services gas gathering methane emissions intensity	methane (scf) / inputs (scf)	–	0.082%	0.044%	0.027%	0.025%	0.019%
30	MPLX Natural Gas and NGL Services gas processing methane emissions intensity	methane (scf) / inputs (scf)	–	0.008%	0.013%	0.009%	0.009%	0.007%
31	MPLX Natural Gas and NGL Services combined methane emissions intensity	methane (scf) / inputs (scf)	–	0.037%	0.026%	0.016%	0.015%	0.012%
32	MPLX Natural Gas and NGL Services combined methane emissions intensity	reduction from 2016 baseline	–	–	30%	57%	59%	68%
Water Metrics (MPC and MPLX Combined)^{(a)(b)(c)}								
33	Total freshwater withdrawal	thousand megaliters	–	148	156	134	141	139
34	Total water discharge	thousand megaliters	–	83	89	80	80	80
35	Total freshwater withdrawal in stressed areas	thousand megaliters	–	36	39	33	36	38
36	Total water discharge in stressed areas	thousand megaliters	–	21	21	23	20	20
37	Freshwater withdrawal intensity	megaliters / million boe input	–	93	86	76	76	74
38	Freshwater withdrawal intensity	reduction from 2016 baseline	–	–	8%	18%	18%	20%

We utilize several reporting protocols and guidance documents to develop and compute our GHG emissions and targets, including: U.S. EPA's Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule reporting protocols (40 CFR Part 98), Greenhouse Gas Protocol, and Ipieca's petroleum industry guidelines for reporting greenhouse gas emissions. Beginning in 2020, an independent third party, LRQA, has validated our GHG data and emissions calculation methodologies related to the above metrics. This comprehensive review and assurance promotes accurate disclosures that align with accepted reporting practices. The latest assurance statement can be found at: <https://www.marathonpetroleum.com/Sustainability/Reports-and-Policies/>.

(a) Please see previous reports for non-baseline year data prior to 2023.

(b) Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

(c) Operational GHG emissions data and water data reported for facilities where MPC and MPLX have operational control. Data before 2019 is inclusive of facilities that MPC did not yet own so performance can be compared across the same asset base over time.

(d) Scope 1 direct GHG emissions include those from Refining, Midstream and Retail/other and are typically calculated per the EPA's Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program or the 2021 API Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry. Global Warming Potentials used are from Table A-1 to Subpart A of 40 CFR Part 98 as of the year they were reported. It includes emissions from fuel combustion, company vehicles and fugitive emissions.

(e) Inclusive of carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O) and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆). Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃), hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), and perfluorocarbons (PFC) emissions are considered to not be significant to our operations and are therefore excluded.

(f) Scope 2 emissions include indirect GHG emissions from consumption of purchased electricity, heat or steam.

(g) MPC estimates emissions from third-party use of sold products in alignment with methods in Category 11 of Ipieca's Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions (2016). Emissions estimates are based on refinery yields as stated in MPC's Annual Report on Form 10-K, emission factors from EPA's GHG Emission Factors Hub at the EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership, and storage factors derived from Table 3-24 and Annex 2 of EPA's Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks.

(h) Excludes GHGs associated with exported power from cogeneration units.

(i) Excludes Retail and GHGs associated with exported power from cogeneration units.

(j) Methane emissions were calculated pursuant to the EPA's Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule (MRR) at 40 CFR Part 98. This rule is being updated to include revised methane emission factors from large gas-fired compressors. Our reported methane emissions are expected to increase by ~20,000 metric tonnes per year when the updated reporting is effectuated.

TCFD RECOMMENDATION INDEX

The table below shows how the disclosures in this report align with the recommendations of the Financial Stability Board's Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), as the TCFD has described the categories, and where the relevant information can be found in this report.

TCFD RECOMMENDATION		Section	Page
Governance			
Disclose the organization's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities.	Describe the board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	Governance	6
	Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.	Governance Risk Management	6 7
Strategy			
Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's business, strategy and financial planning where such information is material.	Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium and long term.	Strategy and Scenario Planning	9
	Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy and financial planning.	Strategy and Scenario Planning	10
	Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.	Strategy and Scenario Planning	11-15
Risk Management			
Disclose how the organization identifies, assesses and manages climate-related risks.	Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.	Governance	6
		Risk Management	7
		Strategy and Scenario Planning	8
	Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks.	Risk Management Managing Physical Risks to Our Facilities	7 16-19, 25
	Describe how processes for identifying, assessing and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization's overall risk management.	Risk Management	7, 9
Metrics and Targets			
Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material.	Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	Climate-Related Metrics and Targets	20
	Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.	Climate-Related Metrics and Targets	26-27
	Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.	Climate-Related Metrics and Targets	20-25

Citations

- (1) International Energy Agency (2025, November), World Energy Outlook 2025, Paris, <https://www.iea.org/reports/world-energy-outlook-2025>, License: CC BY 4.0 (report); CC BY NC SA 4.0 (Annex A). All rights reserved; applicable figures as modified by Marathon Petroleum Corporation.
- (2) International Energy Agency (2022, October), World Energy Outlook 2022, <https://www.iea.org/reports/world-energy-outlook-2022>; International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (2022), AR6 Scenario Explorer and Database hosted by IIASA, data.ece.iiasa.ac.at/ar6/.
- (3) Oil & Gas Journal Online Research Center (2026, January), Worldwide Refinery Survey and Complexity Analysis, <https://ogjresearch.com/>.
- (4) U.S. Energy Information Administration (2025, September), U.S. Renewable Diesel Fuel and Other Biofuels Plant Production Capacity, <https://www.eia.gov/biofuels/renewable/capacity/>.
- (5) U.S. Energy Information Administration (2026, April), U.S. Natural Gas Processed, https://www.eia.gov/dnav/ng/hist/na1180_nus_2a.htm.
- (6) International Energy Agency (2026, April), Global Energy Review 2026 dataset, <https://www.iea.org/reports/global-energy-review-2026>.
- (7) U.S. Energy Information Administration (2026, April), April 2026 Monthly Energy Review, <https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/>.
- (8) U.S. Energy Information Administration, accessed May 2026, <https://www.eia.gov/energyexplained/natural-gas/use-of-natural-gas.php>.
- (9) U.S. Energy Information Administration, Natural Gas Data, accessed May 2026, <https://www.eia.gov/naturalgas/data.php>. Based on average 2025 U.S. marketed natural gas production.
- (10) Northeast processing capacity after Harmon Creek III enters service (expected 2H26); Total Permian processing capacity after Secretariat II enters service (expected 2H28).
- (11) California Air Resources Board (2026, May), Low Carbon Fuel Standard Pathway Certified Carbon Intensities, Certified Fuel Pathway Table, <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/lcfs-pathway-certified-carbon-intensities>.
- (12) Avoided emissions were estimated using fuel carbon intensity values generated per the California Air Resources Board Low Carbon Fuel Standard life-cycle analysis models and documentation.
- (13) National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Sea Level Rise Viewer, <https://coast.noaa.gov/slr/> (accessed June 2026).
- (14) World Resource Institute, Aqueduct Assessment Tool, <https://www.wri.org/aqueduct/tools> (accessed Apr. 2026).
- (15) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool (RAPT). Available at: <https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/practitioners/resilience-analysis-and-planning-tool> (accessed July 2026).
- (16) California Office of the State Fire Marshal Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) maps, <https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/what-we-do/community-wildfire-preparedness-and-mitigation/fire-hazard-severity-zones> (accessed May 2026).
- (17) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2021), AR6 Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis—Chapter 9: Ocean, Cryosphere and Sea Level Change. Cambridge University Press, <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/chapter/chapter-9/>.
- (18) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Coastal Systems Portfolio Initiative (CSPI) and National Levee Database (NLD). Map developed using ArcGIS Online (Esri), <https://www.arcgis.com> (accessed June 2026).
- (19) U.S. EPA (2026, February), Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator, <https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator>.
- (20) World Resource Institute, Aqueduct Assessment Tool, available at <https://www.wri.org/aqueduct/tools>. Note: Results of water risk assessment are presented in this report; however, analyses were completed for both water risk and water stress.

Forward-looking Statements

This publication contains forward-looking statements regarding Marathon Petroleum Corporation (MPC) and MPLX LP (MPLX). These forward-looking statements may relate to, among other things, our expectations, estimates and projections concerning its business and operations, financial priorities, strategic plans and initiatives, capital return plans, capital expenditure plans, operating cost reduction objectives, and environmental, social and governance (ESG) plans and goals. Forward-looking and other statements regarding our ESG plans and goals are not an indication that these statements are material to investors or are required to be disclosed in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). In the context of this disclosure, the term "material" is distinct from, and should not be confused with, such term as defined for SEC reporting purposes. You can identify forward-looking statements by words such as "advance," "anticipate," "believe," "commitment," "confidence," "continue," "could," "design," "drive," "endeavor," "estimate," "expect," "focus," "forecast," "goal," "guidance," "intend," "may," "objective," "opportunity," "outlook," "plan," "policy," "position," "potential," "predict," "priority," "progress," "project," "prospective," "pursue," "seek," "should," "strategy," "strive," "support," "target," "trends," "will," "would" or other similar expressions that convey the uncertainty of future events or outcomes.

Forward-looking statements in this document include, among other things, statements regarding our ESG plans and goals, including those related to our Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity targets; methane emissions intensity targets; freshwater withdrawal intensity targets; biodiversity initiatives; inclusion initiatives; ESG reporting; success or timing of completion of ongoing or anticipated capital or maintenance projects; future market, industry, regulatory and legislative conditions; future safety performance; future financial and operating performance and results; management of future risks; future levels of capital, environmental or maintenance expenditures, general and administrative and other expenses; business strategies, growth opportunities and expected investments, including plans to improve commercial performance, lower costs and optimize our asset portfolio; consumer demand for refined products, natural gas, natural gas liquids, such as ethane, propane, butanes and natural gasoline, which we refer to as "NGLs," or renewable diesel and other renewable fuels; the anticipated effects of actions of third parties such as competitors, activist investors, federal, foreign, state or local regulatory authorities, or plaintiffs in litigation.

We caution that these statements are based on management's current knowledge and expectations and are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control, that could cause actual results and events to differ materially from the statements made herein. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those implied in the forward-looking statements include but are not limited to: general economic, political or regulatory developments, including changes in governmental policies relating to refined petroleum products, crude oil, natural gas, NGLs, GHG emissions, renewable diesel or other renewable fuels or taxation; the regional, national and worldwide demand for refined products, natural gas, NGLs, renewable diesel and other renewable fuels and related margins; the regional, national or worldwide availability and pricing of crude oil, natural gas, NGLs and other feedstocks and related pricing differentials; the success or timing of completion of ongoing or anticipated projects; the timing and ability to obtain necessary regulatory approvals and permits and to satisfy other conditions necessary to complete planned projects within the expected time frames, if at all; the availability of desirable strategic alternatives to optimize portfolio assets and the ability to obtain regulatory and other approvals with respect thereto; the inability or failure of our joint venture partners to fund their share of operations and development activities; the financing and distribution decisions of joint ventures we do not control; our ability to successfully implement our sustainable energy strategy and principles and achieve our ESG plans and goals within the expected time frames, if at all; the occurrence of industrial incidents; changes in government incentives for emission-reduction products and technologies; evolving standards for tracking and reporting on GHG emissions; the outcome of research and development efforts to create future technologies necessary to achieve our ESG plans and goals; the availability of feedstocks for lower-emission fuels; the availability of cost-effective carbon credits; the availability of suppliers that can meet our sustainability-related standards; our ability to scale projects and technologies on a commercially competitive basis; actions of competitors; changes in regional and global economic growth rates and consumer preferences, including consumer support for emission-reduction products and technology; the availability of cost-effective carbon credits; our ability to identify and recruit qualified employee candidates; and the factors set forth under the headings "Risk Factors" and "Disclosures Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" in MPC's and MPLX's Annual Reports on Form 10-K for the year ended Dec. 31, 2025, and in other filings with the SEC.

Copies of MPC's SEC filings are available on the SEC website, MPC's website at <https://www.marathonpetroleum.com/Investors/> or by contacting MPC's Investor Relations office. Copies of MPLX's SEC filings are available on the SEC website, MPLX's website at <http://ir.mplx.com> or by contacting MPLX's Investor Relations office.

Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date of the applicable communication, and we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement except to the extent required by applicable law.

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Historical, current and forward-looking sustainability-related information and statements may be based on standards for measuring progress that are still developing, internal controls and processes that continue to evolve, and assumptions that are subject to change in the future. We caution that this information is approximate, these statements and information reflect our current plans and aspirations and are not guarantees of future performance, nor promises that our goals will be met, and are subject to numerous and evolving risks and uncertainties that we may not be able to predict or assess. In some cases, we may determine to adjust or abandon our commitments, targets or goals or establish new ones to reflect changes in our business, operations or plans.

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