Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2021

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Devon Energy Corp. (NYSE: DVN) is an independent energy company engaged in oil and natural gas exploration and production. Devon is among the largest U.S.-based independent producers and is included in the S&P 500 index. The company is based in Oklahoma City. Devon's operations are concentrated in various onshore areas in the U.S. The company's portfolio of oil and natural gas properties provides stable, environmentally responsible production. We are executing on a cash-return business model that prioritizes free cash flow generation and the return of capital to shareholders. Devon's mission is to be a results-oriented oil and natural gas company that creates value for stakeholders in an employee culture of optimism, teamwork, creativity and resourcefulness, and by doing business in an open and ethical manner. For more information about Devon, please visit www.devonenergy.com.

On January 7, 2021, Devon and WPX Energy, Inc. (WPX) completed an all-stock merger of equals. WPX is an oil and gas exploration and production company with assets in the Delaware Basin in Texas and New Mexico and the Williston Basin in North Dakota. Financial and operational performance data, such as production, revenue and emissions, provided in this document exclude amounts related to WPX's assets unless otherwise noted due to the Merger closing subsequent to December 31, 2020. However, certain prospective information included within this document is reflective of the post-merger company.

This questionnaire includes "forward-looking statements" as defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). Such statements include those concerning strategic plans, our expectations and objectives for future operations, as well as other future events or conditions. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, included in this questionnaire that address activities, events or developments that Devon expects, believes or anticipates will or may occur in the future are forward-looking statements. Such statements are not promises or guarantees of future conduct or policy and are subject to a number of assumptions, risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control. Consequently, Devon's actual activities and future results, including the development, implementation or continuation of any program, target or initiative, may differ materially in the future due to a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the risk that Devon is unable to implement the

new technologies and practices contemplated to achieve such programs, targets or initiatives successfully or on a timely basis; the risk that such technologies and practices result in higher than anticipated costs or cause operational disruptions that adversely impact Devon's financial performance; and the other risks identified in Devon's 2020 Annual Report on Form 10-K and our other filings with the SEC.

Additional risks are identified in our Form 10-K and other filings with the SEC. The forward-looking statements in this questionnaire are made as of the date of submittal of our responses to this questionnaire, even if subsequently made available by Devon on our website or otherwise. Devon does not undertake any obligation to update the forward-looking statements as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
Reporting year	January 1, 2020	December 31, 2020	No

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas for which you will be supplying data.

United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C-OG0.7

(C-OG0.7) Which part of the oil and gas value chain and other areas does your organization operate in?

Row 1

Oil and gas value chain

Upstream

Other divisions

Carbon capture and storage/utilization

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board-level committee	Devon's Board of Directors has the responsibility to monitor and oversee the Company's exposure to risk, including climate risk assessment and strategy. One example of a climate-related decision made by the Board of Directors and, in particular the Governance Committee, is Devon's decision to release a Climate Change Assessment Report in 2018 and update the Report in 2020. As a direct result of stakeholder engagement, and to better understand the potential long-term impacts of a possible carbon-constrained future, Devon's Board of Directors endorsed the Company's engagement of an outside consulting firm to help assess the company's oil and natural gas portfolio in relation to these potential impacts. Details of the analytical approach and results of the assessment are available in Devon's Climate Change Assessment Report, which was reviewed and commented on by the Board of Directors and published on the company website. In order to provide support for the Company's ongoing efforts in environmental, social, and governance (ESG) matters, the board established an ESG Steering Committee, which provides regular updates to, and receives guidance from, the Board of Directors. In addition, Devon's Governance Committee recently expanded to the "Governance, Environmental, and Public Policy Committee" and incorporated expanded environmental duties and responsibilities.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	A key area of the Board's focus has been on environmental matters, including potential impacts associated with climate change policies. One example of the Board's oversight of climate-related issues is that the Board endorsed the engagement of an outside consulting firm to improve its understanding of the potential long-term impacts of a possible carbon-constrained future and to help assess Devon's oil and natural gas portfolio in relation to these potential impacts. The Board actively reviewed and commented on the report, and then endorsed the analytical approach and results of what is now Devon's Climate Change Assessment Report, which was recently revised in 2020. Details of this Climate Change Assessment Report are available on the company website. Devon has also increased participation in external surveys and questionnaires, which has resulted in more transparency and improved the accuracy of information included in those materials. Some of the surveys that Devon participates in include Sustainalytics, MSCI, ISS, RobecoSAM, JUST Capital and VigeoEires. Devon regularly models numerous regional and macro-level scenarios, such as changes in regulations or market conditions, to test the strength of our portfolio of reserves and resources. On an annual basis, these modelled scenarios inform the strategic decision-making of Devon's Executive Committee and Board of Directors, culminating in Devon's annual long-range plan. Devon's risk management has included, beginning in 2018, formal and ongoing consideration of the quantifiable effects of climate change on Devon's portfolio. In addition, Devon's Governance Committee recently expanded to the "Governance, Environmental, and

		Public Policy Committee" and incorporated expanded environmental duties and responsibilities.

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify Chief Legal and Administrative Officer	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	More frequently than quarterly

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

During 2020, the Chief Legal and Administrative Officer was the individual with responsibility to assess and manage climate-related risks and opportunities with assistance from Devon Executive Vice President of Exploration & Production. Starting in 2021, that role will transition to Devon's Chief Operating Officer. Both of these roles have great visibility, with each individual sitting on the company's executive committee and having frequent interactions with the Board of Directors.

During 2020, the Chief Legal and Administrative Officer was the executive sponsor and an active member of Devon’s Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) Steering Committee, comprised of leaders from all parts of the business and focused on, among other things, climate issues. The Chief Legal and Administrative Officer championed the production and publication, with assistance from the ESG Steering Committee, of Devon’s 2020 revised Climate Change Assessment Report. In addition, the ESG Steering Committee supports Devon’s ongoing commitment to environmental health and safety, sustainability, corporate responsibility and governance by assisting senior management in: (a) setting and implementing strategy relating to ESG matters including climate change; (b) overseeing communications with employees, investors, and other stakeholders with respect to ESG matters; and (c) monitoring and anticipating developments relating to, and improving the company’s understanding of, ESG matters.

The Chief Legal and Administrative Officer reports directly to Devon’s CEO and is liaison to the Board of Directors, whose Audit Committee oversees compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, reviews financial risk exposure and the steps taken to monitor and control such exposure and whose Governance Committee reviews Devon’s oversight, processes and

performance on ESG matters. The Audit and Governance Committee, as well as the full Board, are prepared to respond quickly to new requirements and emerging best practices.

Beginning in 2021, Devon's Chief Operating Officer is the individual with responsibility to assess and manage climate-related risks and opportunities. Devon's COO is responsible for Devon's geosciences, reservoir, production, drilling, completions, facilities, field operations, environmental, health and safety and ESG functions. This diverse set of responsibilities offers a unique and hands-on perspective to climate-related issues.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity inventivized	Comment
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	In 2019, Devon established a voluntary, company-specific target to reduce methane emissions for its U.S. oil and natural gas production operations. By 2025, Devon has targeted a methane-intensity rate of 0.28 percent or lower. Devon's fugitive emissions performance is a component of executive and employee compensation.
All employees	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project	Devon's incentives in this category apply to all employees, including the Company's executives. In 2019, Devon established a voluntary, company-specific target to reduce methane emissions for its U.S. oil and natural gas production operations. By 2025, Devon has targeted a methane-intensity rate of 0.28 percent or lower. Devon's fugitive emissions performance is a component of executive and employee compensation.
All employees	Non-monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Efficiency project	Employees are recognized company-wide and within their operating units for work they do to improve energy efficiency and/or to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the application of innovation, technology, or best practices. Individual and team efforts are highlighted and

			recognized broadly throughout our internal and external websites. These communications are important because they inform our external stakeholders about our efforts to address emissions and provide positive reinforcement to our employees for their emission reduction efforts. It also demonstrates Devon's commitment to emissions reduction and helps position this work as a high priority within the organization.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	1	Typically, Devon categorizes risks to our business in shorter time frames than 12 months. Our business changes very often and to be flexible and responsive to those changes, Devon must be prepared to consider risks on shorter time frames.
Medium-term	1	3	Typically, Devon categorizes risks to our business as medium-term between 1 and 3 years.
Long-term	3	5	While Devon recognizes and analyzes risks over a greater period of time, typically Devon categorizes risks out to a 5-year window.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Devon is a public company and, as such, adheres to the SEC's rules, regulations and guidance regarding the disclosure of material information, including risks and opportunities. Material information includes information to which there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would attach importance in determining whether to buy or sell the securities registered. Some impacts may fall below a prescriptive dollar amount, but could still be material and have a substantive impact according to this definition.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

Devon considers risks as far into the future as is practicable given variability in economic, regulatory and technological circumstances. While we pay close attention to developments where climate is concerned, we are not in a position to speculate on and act on potential risks without appropriate information to justify the action.

Environmental Health and Safety (EHS)-related risks are considered on a day-to-day basis through existing, documented programs and practices, which are discussed in detail in (a) an annual internal workshop focused on EHS risks, stewardship, and compliance as part of our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program, and (b) other contexts as circumstances warrant. Additionally, an ERM annual survey of company leaders is conducted to gauge leaders' views, with various categories of risk scored for their financial impact, likelihood, time frame, and how well the company is prepared to deal with them. Devon's ERM framework helps ensure that the company is focused on the right enterprise-level risks, including EHS risks.

Climate change risks are integrated into relevant business risk categories and considered in connection with the review of the ERM-identified risks, including EHS risks. Climate change-related risks are analyzed under the same risk assessment process as other business risks, based on the likelihood of their occurrence and their economic and non-economic impacts. Business risks are evaluated using Devon's corporate risk matrix, which identifies and evaluates environmental risks as a risk category.

Since 2018, Devon's risk management has included formal and ongoing consideration

of the effects of climate change on the company's portfolio. Devon regularly models numerous regional and macro-level scenarios, such as changes in regulations or market conditions, to test the strength of our portfolio of reserves and resources. On an annual basis, these modeled scenarios inform the strategic decision-making of Devon's Executive Committee and Board of Directors, culminating in Devon's annual long-range plan. Devon's Climate Change Assessment Report evaluates several possible future climate change scenarios in order to quantify the risks to Devon from aggressive global carbon reduction-policies, modeled through 2050. In addition, the Report aligns with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD). Consistent with the core elements of the TCFD framework, the Climate Change Assessment Report follows the structure outlined in the TCFD recommendations and focuses on governance, strategy, risk management and metrics, and targets, while addressing each of the 11 TCFD disclosures.

As an example of asset-level risk identification, through a cross-functional coordination team, Devon works closely to identify, monitor, and evaluate environmental-related policy, regulatory, and legislative risks and developments within the U.S. The team engages in ongoing discussions and meets regularly to ensure Devon stays apprised of key developments, understands the potential impact of same, and develops recommendations and strategies to proactively mitigate business risks that may be presented. As policy developments emerge, Devon evaluates the potential business impact through policy analysis and financial impact assessment with leaders and technical experts across the organization, including Public and Government Affairs, Legal, Regulatory, ESG/EHS, Business Units, Accounting, and others. This process also enables the identification of risk mitigation opportunities, including those to reduce emissions and improve energy efficiency. For example, we recognized the potential risk of climate-driven regulation of the capture and monitoring of methane emissions from production sites. Even before the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required new production facilities to be monitored using infra-red cameras, Devon recognized that such regulation was likely and moved quickly to acquire cameras and train personnel. We began monitoring some of our sites before the regulation was subsequently proposed and enacted, and we currently implement leak detection and repaid (LDAR) monitoring on selected sites that are not subject to EPA regulation. The data collected through this LDAR program allow Devon to establish best management practices and identify technology, equipment and materials for improved performance. As a result, the percentage of components found leaking improved from 0.021% in 2019 to 0.012% in 2020.

Devon also analyzes potential impacts due to natural disasters and short and medium-term weather changes when evaluating and planning future development. This analysis considers the likelihood of those events occurring and how Devon could mitigate the potential impact of those events. Oil and natural gas extraction operations have been successful in some of the most extreme environments across the planet, and in the areas where Devon operates and plans to operate, we are confident in our ability to continue to operate during periods of extreme weather or natural disasters. Currently, and in the short, medium, and long-term time frames, Devon does not foresee risks

associated with acute or chronic physical changes due to climate change impacting our business any more or less than the status quo. In part, this is because Devon has experience managing extreme weather and natural disasters. Examples include Devon's adept response to Hurricane Harvey in 2017, in which as a precautionary measure the company temporarily suspended operations and shut-in production across our entire Eagle Ford position in south Texas during an unprecedented disruption of transportation and logistics infrastructure in the energy sector in the U.S. Gulf Coast region. Devon's emergency response and recovery efforts are led by a corporate emergency management function that reports to Devon's security department, which follows the Federal Emergency Management Agency's National Incident Management System, a nationwide approach to enable the whole community to work together to manage threats and hazards. In conducting capabilities-based planning, rather than threat-based planning, Devon employs a process for response that can be implemented regardless of the type of threat. Capabilities-based planning has been the company's lynchpin for success in maintaining business continuity through a variety of difficult emergencies, including Hurricane Harvey in 2017, strong winds that caused a manned window washing basket to swing out of control in 2019 and the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The centralized nature of Devon's emergency response system ensures that our program and response are consistent across the company and cover all of our assets, regardless of whether an asset is considered to be in a hazard-prone area or not.

See Section 2.2a for a more detailed discussion of how climate-related risks and opportunities are reviewed.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Devon's operations comply with regulatory requirements. We continuously monitor new and emerging regulations, and we adjust our operations accordingly. Policy makers at both the U.S. federal and state levels have introduced legislation and proposed new regulations designed to quantify and limit the emission of greenhouse gases. Both the EPA and the BLM have issued regulations for the control of methane emissions for the oil and natural gas industry. For example, EPA's New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Subpart OOOOa includes certain emission controls and leak detection and repair requirements that have impacted Devon's operations and resulted in higher compliance costs. Following the change in U.S. presidential administrations in 2021, the agencies have been directed to issue new

		methane standards, or revise their issued standards to make them more stringent. Devon is closely monitoring and evaluating the status of existing and emerging greenhouse gas emissions regulations and the potential impact it may have on our business. Devon also relies on various third parties to supplement Devon's analyses and works with evolving regulatory developments. Devon regularly models numerous regional and macro-level scenarios, such as changes in regulations or market conditions, as well as acquisitions or divestitures, to test the strength of our portfolio of reserves and resources. On an annual basis, these modeled scenarios inform the strategic decision-making of Devon's Executive Committee and Board of Directors, culminating in Devon's annual long-range plan. See also Devon's 10-K for a discussion of potential and current regulatory risks.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Devon works to ensure our environmental footprint is as small possible to limit costs and mitigate any potential reactive response to regulatory changes. Devon also relies on various third parties to supplement Devon's analyses and works with evolving regulatory developments. Devon regularly models numerous regional and macro-level scenarios, such as changes in regulations or market conditions, as well as acquisitions or divestitures, to test the strength of our portfolio of reserves and resources. On an annual basis, these modeled scenarios inform the strategic decision-making of Devon's Executive Committee and Board of Directors, culminating in Devon's annual long-range plan. As discussed above, policy makers at both the U.S. federal and state levels have introduced legislation and proposed new regulations designed to quantify and limit the emission of greenhouse gases. Several states where we operate, including Wyoming and New Mexico, have already imposed, or stated intentions to impose, laws or regulations designed to reduce methane emissions from oil and gas exploration and production activities. For example, the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) and New Mexico's Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department (EMNRD) are moving forward in the process to develop new methane regulations as directed by the governor's January 2019 executive order on climate change. EMNRD promulgated a natural gas waste prevention rule in May 2021, while the NMED emission reduction rule has recently been proposed. Devon is closely monitoring the regulatory developments in New Mexico, which may result in additional operational costs for new controls and new recordkeeping requirements. Devon's Climate Change Assessment Report specifically considers

		base case scenarios from both ICF (a consulting firm that produces market fundamental and pricing forecasts) and the IEA for the oil and natural gas market and compares each base case scenario to an alternate carbon-constrained future scenario. The Climate Change Assessment Report discusses potential transition risks as set forth in the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). These include potential risks from emerging regulation (e.g. potential GHG-reduction policies). See also Devon's 10-K for a discussion of potential risks.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Devon's risk evaluation uses a scenario analysis of technology and market conditions that considers pricing scenarios that are at least as challenging as IEA's Sustainable Development Scenario and runs through at least 2040 (Devon's current report analyzes through 2050). Devon's Climate Change Assessment Report (CCAR) specifically considers base case scenarios from both ICF and the IEA for the oil and natural gas market and compares each base case scenario to an alternate carbon-constrained future scenario. The CCAR discusses potential transition risks as set forth in the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). These include potential risks from technology (e.g. supplanting of current dominant technologies by new technologies developed for the purpose of transitioning to a lower-carbon economy). The CCAR also discusses how breakeven prices may change as drilling and operations techniques and technology improve. See also Devon's 10-K for a discussion of potential risks. Devon remains focused on continuous improvement and growing our technological capabilities and resources to match our business needs and objectives. In 2018, to meet growing business needs and better leverage new technologies, Devon invested in a software product to transition our enterprise system to cloud computing. The deployment of cloud computing better enables us to monitor vast amounts of data in real-time and use advanced analytics tools to transform collected data into actionable insights and inform decision-making. Because technologies to detect and quantify methane emissions are rapidly evolving, Devon assembled a cross-functional team to conduct ongoing evaluation into new and emerging technologies to better understand potential solutions that could enhance our ability not only to find and prevent leaks, but also to empirically measure and validate our emissions performance. In the Delaware Basin where there is increasing social and political attention on emissions performance, we implemented a pilot project to test aircraft-based methane detection sensors in 2019. The project provided valuable insight into the capabilities of remote detection technologies, the types of emissions detectable, and potential use cases going forward. Since then, Devon

		joined a 6-month joint industry partner study aiming to determine the best way to deploy continuous methane monitoring technology that will allow industry to find, detect, and repair methane leaks faster.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Devon consistently manages and monitors legal risks; however, these are not always climate-related. Devon's Climate Change Assessment Report specifically considers base case scenarios from both ICF and the IEA for the oil and natural gas market and compares each base case scenario to an alternate carbon-constrained future scenario. The Climate Change Assessment Report discusses potential transition risks as set forth in the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). These include potential legal risks (e.g. increased litigation around failure to mitigate climate change impacts or to sufficiently disclose material financial risks). See also Devon's 10-K for a discussion of potential risks.
Market	Relevant, always included	Devon's financial condition, results of operations and the value of our properties are dependent on the general supply and demand for oil, natural gas and NGLs, which impact the prices we ultimately realize on our sales of these commodities. Historically, market prices and our realized prices have been volatile. Such volatility is likely to continue in the future due to numerous factors beyond our control, including, but not limited to, the price and availability of alternative energy sources and technological advances affecting energy consumption and production (e.g., electric vehicles). See also Devon's 10-K for a discussion of other factors. Devon monitors changes in the demand for our products, whether those changes are climate-related or not. Devon's risk evaluation uses a scenario analysis of technology and market conditions that considers pricing scenarios at least as challenging as IEA's Sustainable Development Scenario and runs through at least 2040 (Devon's report analyzes through 2050). Devon regularly models numerous regional and macro-level scenarios, such as changes in regulations or market conditions, as well as acquisitions or divestitures, to test the strength of our portfolio of reserves and resources. On an annual basis, these modeled scenarios inform the strategic decision-making of Devon's Executive Committee and Board of Directors, culminating in Devon's annual long-range plan. Devon's Climate Change Assessment Report (CCAR) considers base case scenarios from both ICF and the IEA for the oil and natural gas market and compares each base case scenario to an alternate carbon-constrained future scenario. The CCAR specifically discusses and analyses risks from market impacts, such as a lower demand for oil.

		Oil prices for the ICF Sustainable Development Case were estimated by applying a derived price elasticity for oil to the demand change between the IEA New Policies Scenario or the IEA Stated Policies Scenario and the IEA Sustainable Development Scenarios. For example, in 2030, IEA forecasted a 17% reduction in demand and a 29% reduction in price for the WEO 2019 Sustainable Development Scenario compared to the IEA Stated Policies Scenario. ICF used the resulting 0.59 price elasticity of demand for 2030 to determine the expected price change that would result if the same demand change that occurred between the IEA scenarios occurred between the ICF Base Case and the ICF Sustainable Development Case in the year 2030.
Reputation	Relevant, sometimes included	Reputational risk is assessed as a cost of doing business as any negative perception could delay construction and/or regulatory approval for projects, as well as potentially lead to a higher cost of capital. Devon's Climate Change Assessment Report specifically considers base case scenarios from both ICF and the IEA for the oil and natural gas market and compares each base case scenario to an alternate carbon-constrained future scenario. The Climate Change Assessment Report discusses potential transition risks as set forth in the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). These include potential risks from reputation (e.g. changing public perceptions as a result of their perceived role in mitigating or exacerbating climate change). See also Devon's 10-K for a discussion of potential risks.
Acute physical	Relevant, sometimes included	Devon analyzes potential impacts due to natural disasters and short and medium-term weather changes when evaluating and planning future development. This analysis considers the likelihood of those events occurring and how Devon could mitigate the potential impact of those events. Oil and natural gas extraction operations have been successful in some of the most extreme environments across the planet, and in the areas where Devon operates and plans to operate, we are confident in our ability to continue to operate during periods of extreme weather or natural disasters Currently, and in the short, medium, and long-term time frames, Devon does not foresee risks associated with acute physical changes due to climate change impacting our business any more or less than the status quo. In part, this is because Devon has experience managing extreme weather and natural disasters. Examples include Devon's adept response to Hurricane Harvey in 2017, in which as a precautionary measure Devon temporarily suspended operations and

		shut-in production across our entire Eagle Ford position in south Texas during an unprecedented disruption of transportation and logistics infrastructure in the energy sector in the U.S. Gulf Coast region. Devon also plans in the medium term for potential infrastructure shut downs due to a variety of factors, and appropriate responses to each of them. This evaluation considers floods, tornados, hurricane risk, and other potential physical risks to infrastructure and Devon's assets.
Chronic physical	Relevant, sometimes included	Devon analyzes potential impacts due to natural disasters and short and medium-term weather changes when evaluating and planning future development. This analysis considers the likelihood of those events occurring and how Devon could mitigate the potential impact of those events. Oil and natural gas extraction operations have been successful in some of the most extreme environments across the planet, and in the areas where Devon operates and plans to operate, we are confident in our ability to continue to operate during periods of extreme weather or natural disasters Currently, and in the short, medium, and long-term time frames, Devon does not foresee risks associated with chronic physical changes due to climate change impacting our business any more or less than the status quo. In part, this is because Devon has experience managing extreme weather and natural disasters. Examples include Devon's adept response to Hurricane Harvey in 2017, in which as a precautionary measure Devon temporarily suspended operations and shut-in production across our entire Eagle Ford position in south Texas during an unprecedented disruption of transportation and logistics infrastructure in the energy sector in the U.S. Gulf Coast region. Devon also plans in the medium term for potential infrastructure shut downs due to a variety of factors, and appropriate responses to each of them. This evaluation considers floods, tornados, hurricane risk, and other potential physical risks to infrastructure and Devon's assets.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation

Other, please specify

Continuing and increasing political and social attention to the issue of climate change has resulted in legislative, regulatory and other initiatives, including international agreements, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Policy makers and regulators at both the U.S. federal and state levels have already imposed, or stated intentions to impose, laws and regulations designed to quantify and limit the emission of greenhouse gases. For example, both the EPA and the BLM have issued regulations for the control of methane emissions, which also include leak detection and repair requirements, for the oil and gas industry; similar or more stringent emissions requirements may be imposed by the Biden Administration. In addition, several states where we operate, including Wyoming, New Mexico and Texas, have already imposed, or stated intentions to impose, laws or regulations designed to reduce methane emissions from oil and gas exploration and production activities.

It is possible that any such restrictions in the future may particularly target industry activity on federal lands. President Biden and certain members of his administration have expressed support for, and have taken steps to implement, additional regulation of oil and gas leasing and permitting on federal lands. Such proposals range from more onerous permitting requirements to an outright moratorium on new oil and gas leasing and permitting on federal lands. For example, President Biden issued an executive order on January 27, 2021 to pause entering new oil and gas leases on public lands to the extent possible and to launch a rigorous review of all existing leasing and permitting practices related to fossil fuel development on public lands.

While it is not possible at this time to predict the ultimate impact of future regulatory changes, any additional restrictions or prohibitions on our ability to operate on federal lands could adversely impact our business in the Delaware and Powder River Basins, as well as other areas where we operate under federal leases. If permits are not issued, or if unfavorable restrictions or conditions are imposed on our drilling or completion activities, we may not be able to conduct our operations as planned. In addition, we may be required to make large expenditures to comply with applicable governmental laws, rules, regulations, permits or orders. As of December 31, 2020, less than 20% of Devon's total post-merger leasehold resides on federal land. In the Delaware Basin of

New Mexico and Texas, Devon's most active operating area, 65% of leasehold resides on non-federal land.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact may vary significantly by regulatory requirement.

Although it is not possible at this time to predict the outcome of any new proposal designed to quantify and limit the emission of greenhouse gases, any new restrictions in areas in which we conduct business could potentially result in increased compliance costs, delays or cessation in development or other restrictions on our operations.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response is noted as zero, because management costs are incorporated into our facility and operating cost structure. Moreover, costs may vary significantly by project.

To mitigate Devon's risk related to federal land exposure, we actively built an inventory of federal drilling permits. In New Mexico specifically, Devon has secured more than 500 federal drilling permits, covering activity for multiple years.

To mitigate Devon's risk related to emerging legislative and regulatory efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, we manage our emissions performance through a variety of mitigation strategies. We have steadily expanded our leak detection and repair (LDAR) program, transitioned to air-driven pneumatic controllers and reduced flaring in our

highest-activity basin. We have also increasingly incorporated engines powered by alternative fuels into our drilling program. Devon is conducting ongoing evaluations into emerging emissions detection and quantification technologies, and we collaborate with industry, environmental non-profits and agency partners on emissions-reduction strategies.

For example, in New Mexico, where there is increasing social and political attention on emissions performance, we implemented a pilot project to test methane emission detection using aircraft-based sensors in 2019. As of December 31, 2020, the Delaware Basin of New Mexico was our most active operating area and accounted for 49% of our total production. The pilot project provided valuable insight into the capabilities of remote detection technologies, the types of emissions detectable, and potential use cases going forward in order to further improve the company's emissions performance. Since then, Devon joined a 6-month joint industry partner study aiming to determine the best way to deploy continuous methane monitoring technology that will allow industry to find, detect, and repair methane leaks faster.

Following the merger with WPX, Devon reinforced our commitment to proactively manage our climate related risk by establishing a suite of environmental performance targets to limit GHG and methane emissions for our operations. On June 21, 2021, we announced our intention to achieve net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for Scopes 1 and 2 by 2050, reduce Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity by 50% by 2030, reduce methane emissions intensity by 65% by 2030, and achieve flaring intensity of 0.5% or lower by 2025 and eliminate routine flaring by 2030.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Reputation

Other, please specify

Changing perception of climate change

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify

Changing perception of climate change may result in reputational risk and higher cost of capital

Company-specific description

With respect to more comprehensive regulation designed to quantify and limit the emission of greenhouse gases, policy makers and political leaders have made, or expressed support for, a variety of proposals, such as the development of clean energy standards or carbon tax programs. In addition, President Biden has made climate change a priority of his administration, and he previously released an energy plan calling for a number of sweeping changes to address climate change, including, among other measures, a national mobilization effort to achieve net-zero emissions for the U.S. economy by 2050, through increased use of renewable power, stricter fuel-efficiency standards and support for zero-emission vehicles.

In addition to regulatory risk, other market and social initiatives resulting from the changing perception of climate change present risks for our business. For example, in an effort to promote a lower-carbon economy, there are various initiatives subsidizing the development and adoption of alternative energy sources and technologies, including the mandate to use specific fuels or technologies. These initiatives may reduce the competitiveness of carbon-based fuels, such as oil and gas. Moreover, an increasing number of financial institutions, funds and other sources of capital have begun restricting their investment in oil and natural gas activities due to their concern regarding climate change. Such restrictions in capital could decrease the value of our business and make it more difficult to fund our operations. Finally, governmental entities and other plaintiffs have brought, and may continue to bring, claims against us and other oil and gas companies for purported damages caused by the alleged effects of climate change.

Several states where Devon operates – including New Mexico, which accounted for 49% of Devon's production as of December 31, 2020 – have already imposed, or stated intentions to impose, laws or regulations designed to reduce methane emissions from oil and natural gas exploration and production activities. Companies that fall behind with complying with such laws and regulations risk reputational harm, among other things.

Given the potential impact to Devon assets, we receive questions from stakeholders on how our assets could be affected by regulatory, social, and market efforts to mitigate climate change. These topics help guide our conversations with shareholders, including BlackRock and Climate Action 100+.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

We are unable to speculate on the future actions of shareholders and/or the financial markets. Accordingly, we are unable to quantify a specific financial impact to the potential for a higher cost of capital in the future.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response is noted as zero, because management costs are incorporated into our cost structure.

Devon's ESG Steering Committee assists senior management in setting and implementing strategy relating to ESG matters, including monitoring climate change and ESG matters, and overseeing communications with employees, investors, and other stakeholders with respect to ESG matters.

Devon has ongoing engagements on climate issues with a wide variety of partners along the value chain, ranging from stockholders, to non-profits such as the Environmental Defense Fund and industry associations such as the American Petroleum Institute. We engage with state and federal agencies and agency partners including the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Devon works with climate-focused groups including The Environmental Partnership, the Energy Water Initiative, and the Texas Methane & Flaring Coalition.

Devon employees engage with stakeholders to build relationships founded in trust and cooperation. The company places a high priority on our commitment to work together to find solutions benefiting the stakeholders and communities where we operate. Devon conducts investor outreach throughout the year to ensure that management and the Board understand the compensation and sustainability issues that matter to Devon's stockholders. During 2020, we contacted a majority of our 50 largest stockholders and had productive interactions with many stockholders, both inside and outside of that group. In addition, Devon's participation in several ESG-related surveys – including ISS, MSCI, Sustainalytics, JUST Capital, RobecoSAM and VigeoEires, among others – has allowed Devon to provide transparency to our stakeholders, as well as stay informed on key issues that are important to Devon's stakeholders.

These engagements help inform Devon's strategies to proactively mitigate the risk that climate change poses to our business. For example, following the merger with WPX, Devon soon established environmental performance targets to reduce the carbon

intensity of our operations in order to mitigate elevating climate-related risk and to seize the opportunity to create long-term value for our stakeholders. This decision was informed by these engagements and others.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation

Other, please specify

Restrictions in access to, or disposal of, water

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Devon's oil and natural gas extraction operations depend upon reliable access to, and the ability to dispose of, water used or produced in drilling and completions operations. Regulatory restrictions in Devon's ability to either source or dispose of water may result in higher operating costs. In recent years, various federal agencies have asserted regulatory authority over certain aspects of the hydraulic fracturing process. For example, the EPA finalized regulations in 2016 that prohibit the discharge of wastewater from hydraulic fracturing operations to publicly owned wastewater treatment plants. Several states in which Devon operates have adopted, or stated intentions to adopt, laws or regulations that mandate further restrictions on hydraulic fracturing, such as requiring disclosure of chemicals used in hydraulic fracturing and imposing more stringent permitting, disclosure, and well construction requirements on hydraulic fracturing operations.

It is possible that any such restrictions, whether related to hydraulic fracturing or other aspects of our operations, may particularly target industry activity on federal lands, which could adversely impact our operations in the Delaware and Powder River Basins, as well as other areas where we operate under federal leases. As of December 31, 2020, less than 20% of Devon's total post-merger leasehold resides on federal land. In the Delaware Basin of New Mexico and Texas, Devon's most active operating area, 65% of leasehold resides on non-federal land.

In addition to risk driven by regulations around water use and disposal, Devon recognizes the need to mitigate physical risks associated with regional water stress. By working to identify and develop alternative sources of water for operational activities, we

hope to reduce our dependence on fresh water and improve our ability to respond in a scenario where fresh water or disposal availability is constrained.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact could vary significantly based upon the availability and feasibility of using alternative sources of water.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

The cost of management is integrated into our development plans. The cost of construction for each water treatment facility varies based upon the location and local logistics.

Devon has invested significant capital in developing technologies for reusing and recycling water as well as using alternative sources of water, which will help to improve our ability to respond to lack of freshwater availability. Devon's history of leadership in water conservation includes being the first company to recycle flowback and produced water from natural gas wells in the Barnett Shale of north Texas in 2004 and subsequently becoming one of the largest users of treated produced water in New Mexico, where we led the effort to establish state rules to encourage the practice.

Wherever possible, Devon works to use water in our operations that would not be consumed for drinking and other public uses and to use recycled produced water to avoid freshwater use in areas of drilling and production activity. Every gallon of produced, recycled, brackish, or non-potable water that Devon uses in our operations reduces our consumption of fresh water. In addition to water management, Devon also

takes a proactive approach to planning. In all of our project designs, Devon considers access to and the cost of water, alongside the costs of methane and GHG management. Such costs are incorporated into the characterizations of an asset, which may then inform the overall allocation of capital to an area. If costs are too burdensome, the company may consider directing capital to other assets. This proactive approach helps Devon mitigate both the physical and transition risks related to water access.

In our most active basin, the Delaware Basin located in arid southeastern New Mexico, Devon reused more than 60 million barrels of water from our water treatment facilities from 2015-2020. Integral to operations and saving water, Devon built impoundment basins to store the reusable water, which are connected by a local pipeline network that diminishes the need to haul water away by truck, reducing emissions and traffic safety hazards.

Comment

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Other, please specify

Flaring reduction to capture and monetize natural gas

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify

Increased revenues through efficiency gains

Company-specific description

A key component of Devon's proactive emissions reduction strategy is to focus on reducing flared volumes to protect the environment. Moreover, it provides Devon the opportunity to generate additional revenue by increasing the amount of gas we sell into the marketplace. Flaring of natural gas is a controlled process for eliminating emissions of methane and VOCs. It is necessary for safe operations in various phases of the oil and natural gas production process. Devon strives to avoid venting of raw gas entirely and to limit flaring as much as possible at all locations. This reflects Devon's objective of protecting the environment and capturing as much natural gas as possible for its economic value, while also complying with laws, regulations and permits and proactively addressing stakeholder concerns.

Devon's flare reduction efforts were primarily focused in New Mexico in 2019 and 2020, because it is our most active operating area and had historically accounted for most of our flared volumes. Our flaring performance has improved over the last five years to a rate below 0.5% of gross natural gas produced company-wide in 2020. In New Mexico specifically, our proactive reduction efforts resulted in rates falling from about 5% in 2018 to 0.5% in 2020.

For Devon, associated gas flaring has historically been one of the main contributors to our overall GHG emissions performance, so reducing flared volumes will be a key driver to achieving Devon's recently established emission reduction targets: 50% reduction in GHG intensity and 65% reduction in methane intensity by 2030 and net zero GHG emissions by 2050. Following the merger with WPX, Devon began evaluating strategies for improving our flaring performance and ultimately established a two-pronged approach to achieve meaningful reductions going forward — targeting a flaring intensity of 0.5% of gross natural gas produced by 2025 and eliminating routine flaring, as defined by the World Bank, by 2030.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact may vary significantly by flaring-reduction project type.

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Cost to realize the opportunity may vary significantly for various projects. For an example, please see note in the comment section below regarding the formation of Cotton Draw Midstream.

Devon seeks to proactively avoid venting and limit flaring at all locations throughout our operations in order to minimize our environmental impact. Devon continually evaluates and optimizes our facilities, including the installation of reliable pressure-relief valves to minimize tank releases and vapor-recovery equipment to capture flash gas emissions and route them to a pipeline. We also use “green completions” to capture produced natural gas following hydraulic fracturing and well workovers. Where flaring is unavoidable, pilot monitoring equipment is installed to help ensure the gas is properly combusted.

In 2019 and 2020, Devon’s flaring reduction efforts primarily focused on improving performance at one field with facilities that accounted for most of our flared gas volumes in New Mexico. Devon took ownership of the associated midstream gas compression equipment and proceeded to drive down the upset conditions that caused most of the flaring. With our multi-year commitment to building out midstream assets through our partnership with Cotton Draw Midstream in our highest activity basin (see note in comment section below), Devon is positioning to continue reducing flared volumes and associated emissions in our operations while seizing the opportunity to efficiently monetize natural gas resources.

Following the merger with WPX and establishing the new performance targets, we expect to drive further improvements by continuing to engage in pre-production planning, optimize facility design and operating conditions, assess and deploy beneficial reuse technologies, and collaborate with service providers to prevent and mitigate midstream and downstream constraints.

Moreover, Devon is a founding member and current steering committee member of The Environmental Partnership, a voluntary coalition of oil and natural gas companies operating across the U.S. seeking to reduce air emissions. In 2020, the Partnership announced the launch of its latest initiative, the Flare Management Program, the development of which was chaired by Devon. As part of the program, companies will share best practices to reduce flaring, encourage beneficial use of associated gas, and improve flare reliability and efficiency when flaring does occur.

Comment

FORMATION OF COTTON DRAW MIDSTREAM :

Devon and QL Capital Partners (QLCP) entered into an agreement to create a new partnership to fund selected gas gathering and compression assets owned by Devon in the “Cotton Draw” development area within the Delaware Basin. As part of the transaction, Devon agreed to contribute our existing gas gathering and compression infrastructure within an area of mutual interest to Cotton Draw Midstream. Devon dedicated ~24,000 acres for gathering and compression on the Partnership’s system. QLCP agreed to fund a $100 MM distribution to Devon, as well as additional capital to build out the Cotton Draw Midstream assets over the next several years.

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Other, please specify

GHG emissions reduction to deliver lower-carbon intensity products

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify

Increased Access to Capital / Increased Demand for Lower-Carbon Intensity Products

Company-specific description

Devon has long recognized the opportunity and importance of reducing GHG and methane emissions to proactively develop risk mitigation solutions, protect our social license to operate, and drive long-term value for our shareholders. Producing lower-carbon intensity oil and natural gas will also foster the preservation of our cost and access to capital and increased access to end user markets by proactively responding to shifting consumer preferences.

In 2018, Devon conducted a materiality assessment – facilitated by a third-party sustainability consultant – to identify the most relevant and impactful performance areas for Devon and our key stakeholders on environmental, social and governance (ESG) matters. As a result of the examination, two of the top material areas identified were GHG emissions and climate change. The results of the assessment have been used to inform Devon’s ESG-related strategy (e.g., GHG emissions mitigation initiatives and targets), disclosures (e.g., Sustainability Report and Climate Change Assessment Report), and engagement with stakeholders (e.g., BlackRock, Climate Action 100+), including with respect to GHG emissions and climate change.

Reducing the carbon intensity of the products we sell will not only mitigate stakeholder

concerns, but will also create opportunities for Devon to differentiate the products we sell from others in the market. As such, Devon established targets to reduce our Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity by 50% and methane emissions intensity by 65% by 2030 and to achieve net zero GHG emissions for Scopes 1 and 2 by 2050. For example, natural gas accounted for approximately 30% of Devon's production portfolio in 2020. Our emission targets will result in lower methane intensity natural gas, which may enable Devon to differentiate our produced natural gas from others in the market.

Devon's New Ventures team, established in 2021, is exploring energy transition opportunities complementary to our core business, including investment in strategic export opportunities to enhance the ultimate value of our production, electrification (including renewable-source generation), produced water management, hydrogen development, carbon capture utilization and storage, and liquefied natural gas opportunities, among others. The team will not only help guide Devon's climate-related risk management and emission reduction efforts, but will also pursue climate-related opportunities presented by a lower-carbon future.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact may vary significantly by emission-reduction project type.

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize the opportunity may vary significantly for various projects and is incorporated into our facility and operating cost structure.

Devon's ESG Steering Committee monitors our performance in the context of an

evolving regulatory, legal and stakeholder landscape and keeps senior leaders informed on current and emerging issues that influence business planning, strategy, and operations. Our cross-functional EHS Council helps develop Devon's emissions reduction strategy and works closely with the ESG Steering Committee and senior leaders to ensure we implement the strategy effectively.

Devon manages our emissions performance through a variety of mitigation strategies. We have reduced flared volumes across the company, steadily expanded our leak detection and repair (LDAR) program, transitioned to air-driven pneumatic controllers in our highest activity basin, and incorporated dual-fuel and electric drilling rigs to reduce diesel fuel usage. We are conducting ongoing evaluations into emerging emission detection technologies, and we collaborate with industry, environmental non-profits and agency partners on emissions-reduction strategies. Together, all of this focused effort in 2020 advanced our progress on lowering GHG and methane emissions. Please see the Emissions Data section of this report.

Since our founding in 1971, Devon has been at the forefront of technological innovation in the oil and natural gas industry. Our long history of using advanced technologies to improve efficiencies across the business will be key to delivering on our ambition to achieve net zero GHG emissions from Scopes 1 and 2 by 2050. To demonstrate our progress in achieving our longer-term net zero ambition, we are targeting reductions of our Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity by 50% and methane emissions intensity by 65% by 2030 from a 2019 baseline. Our go-forward emissions reduction strategy will involve a range of potential actions including further expanding our leak detection and repair program; implementing advanced leak detection technologies; reducing the volume of natural gas that is flared; electrifying facilities to reduce the use of natural gas and diesel consumed onsite, including transitioning from gas-driven to air-driven pneumatic controllers; and optimizing facility design to minimize leaks and eliminate common equipment failures.

Comment

Note that the concept of materiality used in the materiality assessment described above is not intended to correspond to the concept of materiality associated with the disclosures required by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Other, please specify

Using Advanced Analytics and Technology to Improve Leak Detection and Quantification

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify

Emission Detection and Quantification / Increased Access to Capital / Increased Demand for Lower-Carbon Intensity Products

Company-specific description

Advanced leak prevention, detection, and quantification has the potential to not only reduce the carbon intensity of the products that Devon sells, but also improve our access to capital.

Technological innovation has been a Devon hallmark since our founding in 1971. Our track record for innovation includes being the first company to generate economic success drilling horizontal wells with hydraulic fracturing in shale and the first to use recycled water in our operations. Devon remains focused on continuous improvement and growing our technological capabilities and resources to match our business needs and objectives. Today, we are also among the first exploration and production companies to move to cloud computing. Through leveraging real-time telemetry and well condition data, Devon believes the application of advanced analytics tools has the potential to strengthen our capacity to improve emission detection and reduce leaks by, for example, being able to receive earlier notifications if an onsite leak has occurred. Moreover, Devon believes predictive analytics and machine learning have the ability to not only anticipate potential leaks and equipment failures, but ultimately to prevent them before they occur.

Additionally, technologies to detect and quantify emissions are rapidly evolving, which could further enhance Devon's ability not only to find and prevent leaks, but also to empirically measure and validate our emissions performance. For example, Devon has invested more than $1 million in optical gas imaging (OGI) cameras used to perform frequent equipment inspections to detect leaks across our operating areas. Devon has steadily and voluntarily expanded our leak detection and repair (LDAR) program. The data collected through this LDAR program allows Devon to establish best management practices and identify technology, equipment and materials for improved performance. As a result, the percentage of components found leaking improved from 0.021% in 2019 to 0.012% in 2020. Devon is now evaluating emerging emission detection technologies that could supplement and enhance our existing LDAR program.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

We are unable to speculate on the future actions of shareholders, financial markets, and/or end user demand and preferences. Accordingly, we are unable to quantify a specific financial impact to improved access to capital and/or markets in the future.

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Utilizing infrared cameras to detect emission leaks and confirm the effectiveness of repairs is one of Devon's primary emissions reduction opportunities. We have steadily and voluntarily expanded our LDAR program, in part by including valves, pumps and other equipment in our camera surveys. Environmental operators in each Devon business unit focus primarily on conducting infrared camera surveys at our sites and then making sure repairs are successful. LDAR data have allowed us to progressively refine our proactive maintenance programs by identifying the equipment most likely to develop leaks. This has led us to install thief hatches that have a lower leak rate and focus on specific equipment failures and settings.

In 2018, to meet growing business needs and better leverage new technologies, Devon invested in a software product to transition our enterprise system to cloud computing. The deployment of cloud computing better enables Devon to monitor vast amounts of data in real-time and use advanced analytics tools to transform collected data into actionable insights and inform decision-making. Real-time telemetry and facility data allow for the potential to utilize advanced analytics to strengthen our emission prevention, detection, and quantification efforts in the future.

In 2019, Devon assembled a cross-functional team to conduct ongoing evaluation into new and emerging emission detection technologies and to collaborate with industry, environmental groups, and others to better understand potential technology solutions that could further enhance our ability not only to find and prevent leaks, but also to empirically measure and validate our emissions performance. As a result of the ongoing evaluation, Devon implemented a pilot project to test aircraft-based sensors in the Delaware Basin, where there is increasing social and political attention on emissions performance. Since then, Devon implemented a pilot project in the Anadarko Basin to test a long-range laser-based detection technology that would enable continuous

methane monitoring over large areas. Devon also joined a 6-month joint industry partner study to test the best way to deploy a ground-based, continuous methane monitoring technology that would enable faster detection and repair of leaks. The ongoing evaluation has provided valuable insight into the capability of advanced detection technologies, the types and levels of emissions detectable, and potential use cases going forward.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your organization's strategy and/or financial planning?

Yes

C3.1b

(C3.1b) Does your organization intend to publish a low-carbon transition plan in the next two years?

	Intention to publish a low-carbon transition plan	Comment
Row 1	No, we do not intend to publish a low-carbon transition plan in the next two years	On June 21, 2021, Devon announced new environmental performance targets focused on reducing the carbon intensity of our operations, minimizing freshwater use, and engaging constructively with our value chain. KEY TARGET HIGHLIGHTS: - Achieve net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for Scopes 1 and 2 by 2050 - Reduce Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity by 50% by 2030 - Reduce methane emissions intensity by 65% by 2030 - Achieve flaring intensity of 0.5% or lower by 2025 and eliminate routine flaring by 2030 - Continue to advance water recycling rate and to use 90% or more non-freshwater for completions activities in the most active operating areas within the Delaware Basin - Engage value chain in assessment of performance in key environmental, social, and governance (ESG) areas Since our founding in 1971, Devon has been at the forefront of technological innovation in the oil and natural gas industry. The

		company's long history of using advanced technologies to improve efficiencies across the business will be key to delivering on our ambition to achieve net zero GHG emissions for Scopes 1 and 2 by 2050. In pursuit of continued transparency, Devon will refresh our Climate Change Assessment Report by year-end 2021, outlining our approach to proactively address climate-related risks and opportunities.

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenarios and models applied	Details
IEA Sustainable development scenario	Developing and publishing a Climate Change Assessment Report has allowed Devon to enhance discussions with stakeholders. One of the influencing factors in deciding to utilize both qualitative and quantitative scenario analysis was that it would enable us to better understand the potential impacts of a carbon-constrained future and to guide various aspects of our engagement with stakeholders, such as Climate Action 100+ and BlackRock. In 2018, Devon retained a third-party consultant, ICF, to help assess the company's oil and natural gas portfolio's resilience in the face of potential impacts of climate policy on oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids (NGL) demand, production, and prices. During that assessment, Devon evaluated several possible future climate change scenarios to quantify the potential risks to Devon's oil and natural gas portfolio and long-range business plan from a possible carbon-constrained future, modeled through 2050. Devon's 2018 analysis used the IEA New Policies Scenario, the IEA Sustainable Development Scenario, ICF Base Case, and ICF Sustainable Development Scenario. Analyzing both IEA and ICF base case scenarios provides a level of robustness against alternative future scenarios. In 2020, Devon again retained ICF to provide updated scenario analyses, including the IEA's Sustainable Development Scenario, which targets a rise in global temperatures to "well below 2°C". In addition, Devon retained Global Affairs Associates to enhance the company's alignment with the

	recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD), an international, multi-industry-led initiative launched to develop recommendations for voluntary disclosure of climate related risk. Consistent with the core elements of the TCFD framework, this report follows the structure outlined in the TCFD recommendations and focuses on governance, strategy, risk management and metrics, and targets, while addressing each of the 11 TCFD disclosures. To model the impacts of a carbon-constrained future, the analysis applies, under both scenarios, IEA's assumptions about demand for oil and natural gas under aggressive carbon-reduction policies. In the carbon-constrained scenarios, demand for oil and natural gas is substantially reduced and the results indicate that the aggressive low-carbon scenarios will reduce oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids (NGLs) prices by 18-50%. Even in such carbon-constrained scenarios, oil and natural gas remain a crucial component for fulfilling global energy demand and the model results suggest that Devon's current portfolio is likely to be resilient to these potential impacts. The results of the assessments have helped inform our approach to managing climate risks and to develop strategies that will enable us to remain profitable in a potential low-carbon scenario – including our approach to emissions reduction. For example, following the merger with WPX, Devon soon announced a suite of additional environmental performance targets to demonstrate our commitment to mitigating climate risks and to deliver long-term value for our shareholders. Our targets include a commitment to achieve net zero GHG emissions for Scopes 1 and 2 by 2050. Devon established a new team in 2021, led by our Vice President, New Ventures, to explore energy transition opportunities complementary to our core business, including investment in strategic export opportunities to enhance the ultimate value of our production, electrification (including renewable-source generation), produced water management, hydrogen development, carbon capture utilization and storage, and liquefied natural gas opportunities, among others. The New Ventures team will not only help guide Devon's climate-related risk management and emission reduction efforts, but will also pursue climate-related opportunities presented by a lower-carbon future.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your	Description of influence

	strategy in this area?	
Products and services	Yes	The products Devon sells are crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids; we do not provide services. To date, climate risks have not significantly influenced or impacted the markets for these commodities. Devon believes, and the results of our Climate Change Assessment Report indicate, that demand for the products we sell will remain for decades. However, Devon has long recognized the opportunity and importance of reducing GHG and methane emissions to proactively develop risk mitigation solutions, protect our social license to operate, and drive long-term value for our shareholders. We believe that producing lower-carbon intensity oil and natural gas will also foster the preservation of our cost and access to capital and increased access to end user markets by proactively responding to shifting consumer preferences. Reducing the carbon intensity of the products we sell will not only mitigate stakeholder concerns, but will also create opportunities for Devon to differentiate the products we sell from others in the market. As such, Devon established targets to reduce our Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity by 50% and methane emissions intensity by 65% by 2030 and to achieve net zero GHG emissions for Scopes 1 and 2 by 2050.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Devon has ongoing engagements on climate issues with a wide variety of partners along the value chain, ranging from shareholders including BlackRock and Climate Action 100+, nonprofits such as the Environmental Defense Fund, and climate-focused industry groups including The Environmental Partnership and the Texas Methane & Flaring Coalition. Devon's contractors, suppliers, and vendors (collectively referred to here as “contractors”) play a vital role in the achievement of Devon’s vision to be the premier independent oil and natural gas company. We pride ourselves on a culture of integrity that defines our relationship with our contractors, as well as sets the standards of operating ethically in a socially and environmentally responsible manner. We expect high quality, environmentally sound and safe work from our contractors, which requires our contractors to provide and retain quality personnel who are adequately trained to perform their jobs safely. Once awarded work, contractors must meet Devon's agreement

		requirements, insurance requirements, and environmental health & safety (EHS) requirements. Moreover, contractors are expected to support Devon's EHS Philosophy and Guiding Principles, which includes environmental stewardship and the reduction of GHG emissions. To build upon the compliance and onboarding process, Devon recently established a commitment to engage our value chain to assess performance in key environmental, social, and governance (ESG) areas. By 2023, Devon's contractors who perform work on Devon locations will begin undergoing annual evaluations to assess their ESG performance in key areas.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Devon remains focused on continuous improvement and growing our technological capabilities and resources to match our business needs and objectives. In 2018, to meet growing business needs and better leverage new technologies, Devon invested in a software product to transition our enterprise system to cloud computing. The deployment of cloud computing better enables the company to monitor vast amounts of data in real-time and use advanced analytics tools to transform collected data into actionable insights and inform decision-making. Through leveraging real-time telemetry and well condition data, Devon believes the application of advanced analytics tools has the potential to strengthen our capacity to improve emission detection and reduce leaks by, for example, being able to receive earlier notifications if an onsite leak has occurred. Moreover, Devon believes predictive analytics and machine learning have the ability to not only anticipate potential leaks and equipment failures, but ultimately to prevent them before they occur. Because technologies to detect and quantify emissions are rapidly evolving, Devon assembled a cross-functional team to conduct ongoing evaluation into new and emerging technologies and to collaborate with industry, environmental groups, and others to better understand potential technology solutions that could further enhance our ability not only to find and prevent leaks, but also to empirically measure and validate our emissions performance. In the Delaware Basin where there is increasing social and political attention on emissions performance, Devon implemented a pilot project to test methane emission detection

		using aircraft-based sensors in 2019. Resulting from Devon's ongoing evaluation of emissions detection and quantification technologies, the pilot project provided valuable insight into the capabilities of remote detection technologies, the types of emissions detectable, and potential use cases going forward in order to further improve the company's emissions performance. Since then, Devon joined a 6-month joint industry partner study aiming to determine the best way to deploy continuous methane monitoring technology that will allow industry to find, detect, and repair methane leaks faster. (http://www.scientificaviation.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Project-Falcon-Press-Release-03012021.pdf)
Operations	Yes	Devon believes that efficient and effective operations will improve our environmental performance and help us to protect our social license to operate, manage risks, and drive long-term value for our shareholders. Devon has long been committed to managing our environmental performance, including our emissions performance. In order to provide support for Devon's ongoing Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) efforts, our executive leadership established an ESG Steering Committee, which helps senior leaders remain focused, informed and engaged on ESG matters that influence the company's business planning, strategy, and operations. Our ESG Steering Committee sets strategy and monitors environmental performance and issues, including climate-change related issues, to address stakeholder concerns. The cross-functional Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Council formed in 2018 works closely with the ESG Steering Committee and senior leaders to ensure implementation of our strategy to continuously improve our environmental performance and to protect Devon's social license to operate. Following the merger with WPX, Devon reinforced our commitment to environmental stewardship and emissions reductions by establishing a suite of environmental performance targets to limit GHG and methane emissions for our operations. On June 21, 2021, we announced our intention to achieve net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for Scopes 1 and 2 by 2050, reduce Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity by 50% by 2030, reduce methane emissions intensity by 65% by 2030, and achieve flaring intensity of 0.5% or lower by 2025 and

		eliminate routine flaring by 2030. Devon's emission reduction strategy will involve a range of potential actions including expanding our leak detection and repair program; implementing advanced leak detection technologies; reducing the volume of natural gas that is flared; electrifying facilities to reduce the use of natural gas and diesel consumed onsite, including transitioning from gas-driven to air-driven pneumatic controllers; and optimizing facility design to minimize leaks and eliminate common equipment failures. Further, Devon's newly established New Ventures team will not only help guide Devon's climate-related risk management and emission reduction efforts, but will also pursue climate-related opportunities presented by a lower-carbon future.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation	Devon's Climate Change Assessment Report analyzes half-cycle breakeven oil prices—the constant price needed to recover capital expenditures (excluding sunk capital), operating costs, royalties and taxes and earn an acceptable return on investment—for the plays in which Devon operates. Devon's Climate Change Assessment Report evaluated several possible future climate change scenarios in order to quantify the risks to Devon from aggressive global carbon reduction-policies, modeled through 2050. The Climate Change Assessment Report performs a comparison of projected regional price impacts with estimated regional breakeven prices for each of Devon's major assets. Because Devon's internal calculations of asset-specific prices are confidential, the breakeven oil prices are based on the Citi E&P oil price breakeven analysis. All of Devon's oil assets are expected to yield high economic returns in the $63/Bbl oil price environment in the ICF Base Case and much higher returns in the $93/Bbl oil price environment in the IEA Stated Policies Scenario. The $66/Bbl oil price environment in the IEA Sustainable Development Scenario is still higher than any of the oil assets' breakeven prices and, therefore, is expected to yield positive economic returns. Even at much lower WTI oil price projections in the ICF Sustainable Development Case, $39/Bbl, all the oil assets are expected

		to be economic. Continuing and increasing political and social attention to the issue of climate change has resulted in legislative, regulatory and other initiatives, including international agreements, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as carbon dioxide and methane. For example, certain states in which we operate, including Wyoming, New Mexico and Texas, have already imposed, or stated intentions to impose, laws or regulations designed to reduce methane emissions from oil and gas exploration and production activities. For example, in May 2021, the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) proposed new rules to limit emissions from oil and natural gas operations in the state by requiring companies to implement new control and leak detection and repair requirements, which may result in increased administrative and operating costs. The rules are expected to take effect in 2022. Devon is closely monitoring and assessing climate-related regulatory developments and incorporating into our financial planning efforts. Moreover, on June 21, Devon publicly announced we are establishing new environmental performance targets focused on reducing the carbon intensity of our operations, minimizing freshwater use, and engaging constructively with our value chain. The targets include our intention to achieve net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for Scopes 1 and 2 by 2050, reduce Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity by 50% by 2030, reduce methane emissions intensity by 65% by 2030, and achieve flaring intensity of 0.5% or lower by 2025 and eliminate routine flaring by 2030. Capital allocation to emission reduction efforts will be required to meet these ambitious targets. Devon’s emission reduction strategy will involve a range of potential actions including expanding our leak detection and repair program; implementing advanced leak detection technologies; reducing the volume of natural gas that is flared; electrifying facilities to reduce the use of natural gas and diesel consumed onsite, including transitioning from gas-driven to air-driven pneumatic controllers; and optimizing facility design to minimize leaks and eliminate common equipment failures. Moreover, Devon's New Ventures team, established in 2021, is exploring energy transition opportunities complementary to our core business, including investment in strategic export opportunities to enhance the ultimate value of our production, electrification (including renewable-source generation), produced water management, hydrogen development, carbon capture utilization and storage and liquefied natural gas opportunities, among others. The New Ventures team will not only help guide Devon's climate-related risk management and

		emission reduction efforts, but will also pursue climate-related opportunities presented by a lower-carbon future.

C3.4a

(C3.4a) Provide any additional information on how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy and financial planning (optional).

Please see responses above.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Both absolute and intensity targets

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 1+2 (location-based)

Base year

2019

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)

4,700,000

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

100

Target year

2050

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

0

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4,200,000

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

10.6382978723

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but it has not been approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

Other, please specify

While Devon believes establishing a goal to achieve net zero GHG emissions by 2050 for Scopes 1 and 2 is supportive of the aims of the Paris Agreement, our targets have not undergone certification by the Science Based Targets Initiative

Please explain (including target coverage)

PLEASE NOTE, as explained in C0.1, on January 7, 2021, Devon and WPX Energy, Inc. (WPX) completed an all-stock merger of equals. Financial and operational performance data, such as production, revenue and emissions, provided in this document exclude amounts related to WPX's assets unless otherwise noted due to the Merger closing subsequent to December 31, 2020. However, certain prospective information included within this document is reflective of the post-merger company.

The above target was established in 2021 following the merger with WPX. As such, the "Covered emissions in base year", "Covered emissions in reporting year", and "% of target achieved" are estimates for the post-merger, combined company and are subject to change. Pro-forma performance metrics, including the target baseline and historical performance, will be disclosed in Devon's 2021 Sustainability Report to be released later this year. As noted above, financial and operational performance throughout the rest of this report excludes amounts related to WPX's assets, unless otherwise noted.

In June 2021, Devon established a target to achieve net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for Scopes 1 and 2 by 2050. Since our founding in 1971, Devon has been at the forefront of technological innovation in the oil and natural gas industry. The company's long history of using advanced technologies to improve efficiencies across the business will be key to delivering on our ambition to achieve net zero GHG emissions for Scopes 1 and 2 by 2050.

In pursuit of continued transparency, Devon will refresh our Climate Change Assessment Report by year-end 2021, outlining our approach to proactively address climate-related risks and opportunities.

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number
Int 1

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
Scope 1+2 (location-based)

Intensity metric
Metric tons CO2e per unit of production

Base year
2019

Intensity figure in base year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
18

% of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category) covered by this intensity figure
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
50

Intensity figure in target year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]
9

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
50

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

Intensity figure in reporting year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

15

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

33.3333333333

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but it has not been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

Other, please specify

Devon believes establishing an interim goal to reduce GHG emissions intensity 50% by 2030 is supportive of our efforts to achieve Net Zero GHG emissions by 2050 and of the aims of the Paris Agreement.

Please explain (including target coverage)

PLEASE NOTE, as explained in C0.1, on January 7, 2021, Devon and WPX Energy, Inc. (WPX) completed an all-stock merger of equals. Financial and operational performance data, such as production, revenue and emissions, provided in this document exclude amounts related to WPX's assets unless otherwise noted due to the Merger closing subsequent to December 31, 2020. However, certain prospective information included within this document is reflective of the post-merger company.

The above target was established in 2021 following the merger with WPX. As such, the "Intensity figure in base year", "Intensity figure in reporting year", "Intensity figure in target year", and "% of target achieved" are estimates for the post-merger, combined company and are subject to change. Pro-forma performance metrics, including the target baseline and historical performance, will be disclosed in Devon's 2021 Sustainability Report to be released later this year. As noted above, financial and operational performance throughout the rest of this report excludes amounts related to WPX's assets, unless otherwise noted.

In June 2021, Devon established a target to reduce Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity by 50% by 2030. To demonstrate Devon's progress in achieving our longer-term net zero ambition, we are targeting reductions of our Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity by 50% and methane emissions intensity by 65% by 2030 from a 2019 baseline. Devon's emission reduction strategy will involve a range of potential actions including expanding our leak detection and repair program; implementing advanced leak detection technologies; reducing the volume of natural gas that is flared; electrifying facilities to reduce the use of natural gas and diesel consumed onsite, including transitioning from gas-driven to air-driven pneumatic controllers; and optimizing facility design to minimize leaks and eliminate common equipment failures.

Please note, "% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions" indicated above is reflective of a scenario where our asset portfolio, production mix, production volume, and reporting methodology are similar to the baseline year. However, our asset portfolio, production mix, production volume, and calculation methodology may change over time, resulting in a higher or lower reduction in absolute emissions.

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Target(s) to reduce methane emissions
Net-zero target(s)
Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number
Oth 1

Year target was set
2019

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)
Methane reduction target
Other, please specify
Methane emissions as a % of gross natural gas produced

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
unit of production

Base year
2018

Figure or percentage in base year
0.316

Target year
2025

Figure or percentage in target year
0.28

Figure or percentage in reporting year
0.2

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]
322.2222222222

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Yes, this target is supportive of our broader emission reduction strategy.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain (including target coverage)
In 2019, Devon established a voluntary, company-specific target to reduce methane emissions for our U.S. oil and natural gas production operations. By 2025, Devon has targeted a methane-intensity rate of 0.28 percent or lower. In 2018, Devon's methane intensity rate was 0.32 percent. While Devon achieved this target level earlier than anticipated, continued focus and diligence will be required to meet or exceed the target level in the years to come.

Target coverage: The target covers methane emissions from all (i.e., 100%) Devon operated oil and natural gas production facilities, including production facilities not reportable to the EPA.

Target reference number
Oth 2

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)
Methane reduction target

Total methane emissions in CO2e

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Other, please specify

MBoe produced

Base year

2019

Figure or percentage in base year

2.6

Target year

2030

Figure or percentage in target year

0.9

Figure or percentage in reporting year

1.9

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

41.1764705882

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, to demonstrate Devon's progress in achieving our longer-term net zero ambition, the company is targeting reductions of our Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity by 50% and methane emissions intensity by 65% by 2030 from a 2019 baseline.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain (including target coverage)

PLEASE NOTE, as explained in C0.1, on January 7, 2021, Devon and WPX Energy, Inc. (WPX) completed an all-stock merger of equals. Financial and operational performance data, such as production, revenue and emissions, provided in this document exclude amounts related to WPX's assets unless otherwise noted due to the Merger closing subsequent to December 31, 2020. However, certain prospective information included within this document is reflective of the post-merger company.

The above target was established in 2021 following the merger with WPX. As such, the "Figure or percentage in base year", "Figure or percentage in target year", and "Figure or percentage in reporting year", and "% of target achieved" are estimates for the post-merger, combined company and are subject to change. Pro-forma performance metrics, including the target baseline and historical performance, will be disclosed in Devon's 2021 Sustainability Report to be released later this year. As noted above, financial and operational performance throughout the rest of this report excludes amounts related to

WPX's assets, unless otherwise noted.

In June 2021, Devon established a target to reduce our methane emissions intensity by 65% by 2030. To demonstrate Devon's progress in achieving our longer-term net zero ambition, we are targeting reductions of our Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity by 50% and methane emissions intensity by 65% by 2030 from a 2019 baseline. Devon's emission reduction strategy will involve a range of potential actions including expanding our leak detection and repair program; implementing advanced leak detection technologies; reducing the volume of natural gas that is flared; electrifying facilities to reduce the use of natural gas and diesel consumed onsite, including transitioning from gas-driven to air-driven pneumatic controllers; and optimizing facility design to minimize leaks and eliminate common equipment failures.

Target reference number

Oth 3

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Other, please specify

Other, please specify

Flared volume

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Other, please specify

Gross natural gas produced

Base year

2019

Figure or percentage in base year

2.2

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

0.5

Figure or percentage in reporting year

1.5

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

41.1764705882

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, a key component of Devon's broader emissions reduction strategy is to focus on reducing flared volumes to protect the environment. Achieving the flaring targets will help Devon reach our targets to deliver a 50% reduction in GHG emissions intensity by 2030, a 65% reduction in methane emissions intensity by 2030, and net zero GHG emissions by 2050.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain (including target coverage)

PLEASE NOTE, as explained in C0.1, on January 7, 2021, Devon and WPX Energy, Inc. (WPX) completed an all-stock merger of equals. Financial and operational performance data, such as production, revenue and emissions, provided in this document exclude amounts related to WPX's assets unless otherwise noted due to the Merger closing subsequent to December 31, 2020. However, certain prospective information included within this document is reflective of the post-merger company.

The above target was established in 2021 following the merger with WPX. As such, the "Figure or percentage in base year", "Figure or percentage in target year", and "Figure or percentage in reporting year", and "% of target achieved" are estimates for the post-merger, combined company and are subject to change. Pro-forma performance metrics will be disclosed in Devon's 2021 Sustainability Report to be released later this year. As noted above, financial and operational performance throughout the rest of this report excludes amounts related to WPX's assets, unless otherwise noted.

In June 2021, Devon established a two-pronged approach to improve our flaring performance — targeting a flaring intensity of 0.5% of gross natural gas produced by 2025 and eliminating routine flaring, as defined by the World Bank, by 2030. Devon expects to drive results by continuing to engage in pre-production planning, optimize facility design and operating conditions, assess and deploy beneficial reuse technologies, and collaborate with service providers to prevent and mitigate midstream and downstream constraints.

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Abs1

Int1

Target year for achieving net zero

2050

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next 2 years

Please explain (including target coverage)

While Devon believes establishing a goal to achieve net zero GHG emissions by 2050 for Scopes 1 and 2 is supportive of the aims of the Paris Agreement, our targets have not undergone certification by the Science Based Targets Initiative.

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	2	149,463
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

Other, please specify

Use of electricity and lower emissions fuels to generate electricity

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

15,699

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2,645,691

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Monetary savings assumes the average prices of fuels as follows: Diesel $2.32/gallon, CNG $1.49/DGE, Natural Gas $2.00/MCF and $0.07/kWh for electricity. Investment required is noted as zero, because the cost is incorporated into our cost structure.

Please note, emission reduction initiatives implemented within the reporting year are not limited to the two examples in this report.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Other, please specify

Other, please specify

Initiative to reduce the percentage of gas flared

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

133,764

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1,866,554

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Devon implemented an initiative to reduce the percentage of gas flared in our Delaware Basin operations. Reductions were achieved through operational changes at the facility, choking wells back, improving compressor reliability, shutting in production, and purchasing the gathering system (and subsequent formation of Cotton Draw Midstream) in a particularly problematic area.

The estimated annual monetary savings is calculated by estimating the volume of natural gas that would have been flared in the absence of this emission reduction initiative, multiplied by the average sales price per mcf in the Delaware Basin as reported in Devon's 2020 Form 10-K. The estimated investment required is noted as zero, because the investment has been integrated into our cost structure.

Please note, emission reduction initiatives implemented within the reporting year are not limited to the two examples in this report.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Devon is subject to environmental requirements and standards in all jurisdictions in which we operate, and strives to maintain compliance and continuously improve our environmental performance. For example, leak detection and repair surveys are performed in accordance with regulatory requirements.
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	Devon has also invested with Altira Group LLC, a venture capital provider which specializes in backing new technology for crude oil and natural gas technology products and advantaged service offerings, including emission reduction technologies.
Other	Devon is a founding member of the Environmental Partnership, an organization devoted to pursuing and tracking emission reducing

Participation in industry effort to reduce emissions	technologies onshore in the United States. These projects include leak detection and monitoring, pneumatic controller replacement, the manual monitoring of liquids unloading events, and a flare management program.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions.

Level of aggregation

Product

Description of product/Group of products

Natural gas for electric power generation

Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?

Low-carbon product

Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify

Development and production of natural gas as a cleaner fuel for electric power generation

% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year

17

Comment

Devon considers natural gas, which accounted for approximately 30% of our production portfolio in 2020, to be a low-carbon product, particularly when it is used to displace coal in electric power generation. According to estimates from the Energy Information Administration, the amount of CO2 produced per kilowatt hour (kwh) in electric power generation is nearly 60% lower when using natural gas compared to coal.

In certain states in which Devon operates, like New Mexico and Wyoming, coal remains the primary source of power generation, so there is an opportunity for continued coal-to-natural gas fuel switching that would result in lower CO2 emissions.

C-OG4.6

(C-OG4.6) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

Devon recognizes the potential risk of more stringent climate-driven regulation pertaining to the capture and monitoring of methane emissions from production sites. Even before EPA required new production facilities to be monitored using infra-red cameras, Devon recognized that such regulation was likely, and moved quickly to acquire cameras and train operators in using them. We began monitoring some of our sites before the regulation was proposed and currently conduct voluntary leak detection and repair (LDAR) monitoring on selected sites that are not yet subject to EPA regulation. Similarly, Devon continues to proactively monitor new technologies that could supplement or supplant existing infrared-camera based LDAR monitoring, including implementation of pilot projects to detect methane leaks using aircraft based sensors and ground based continuous monitoring sensors.

Devon manages our methane emissions performance through a variety of mitigation strategies. We have steadily expanded our LDAR program, transitioned to air-driven pneumatic controllers and reduced flaring. In 2020, Devon operators performed LDAR surveys at approximately 1,400 facilities company-wide. While surveys were required by state and/or federal regulations at certain facilities, more than 81% of the surveys conducted in 2020 were performed voluntarily. We found few leaks, and the majority that were detected were repaired on the same day. The percentage of components found leaking improved from 0.021% in 2019 to 0.012% in 2020. We have also increasingly incorporated engines powered by alternative fuels into our drilling program. As discussed above, Devon is conducting ongoing evaluations into emissions detection and quantification technologies - including active pilot projects in the Anadarko and Permian Basins, which have provided valuable insight into the capabilities of aerial and ground based detection technologies, the types of emissions detectable, and potential use cases going forward in order to further improve our emissions performance. We also collaborate with industry, environmental non-profits and agency partners on emissions-reduction strategies. For example, Devon joined a 6-month joint industry partner study to test the best way to deploy continuous methane monitoring technology that would enable faster detection and repair of leaks. Beginning in March 2021, Devon, along with Chevron, ConocoPhillips, ExxonMobil, Pioneer Natural Resources, Shell, and TRP Energy, is testing Scientific Aviation's SOOFIE (Systematic Observations of Facility Intermittent Emissions) system, a ground-based technology that monitors methane emissions 24 hours per day.

Devon also implemented an initiative to reduce the percentage of gas flared in our legacy Delaware Basin operations, which resulted in the reduction of methane and other greenhouse gases. Reductions were achieved through operational changes at the facility, improving compressor reliability, restricting or shutting in production, and purchasing the gathering system in a particularly problematic area (and subsequent formation of Cotton Draw Midstream). Devon and QL Capital Partners (QLCP) entered into an agreement to create a new partnership to fund selected gas gathering and compression assets owned by Devon in the "Cotton Draw" development area within the Delaware Basin. As part of the transaction, Devon agreed to contribute our existing gas gathering and compression infrastructure within an area of mutual interest to Cotton Draw Midstream. Devon dedicated ~24,000 acres for gathering and

compression on the Partnership's system. QLCP agreed to fund a $100 MM distribution to Devon, as well as additional capital to build out the Cotton Draw Midstream assets over the next several years.

Following the merger with WPX, Devon reinforced our commitment to emissions reductions by establishing a suite of environmental performance targets to limit GHG and methane emissions for our operations. On June 21, 2021, we announced our intention to achieve net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for Scopes 1 and 2 by 2050, reduce Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity by 50% by 2030, reduce methane emissions intensity by 65% by 2030, and achieve flaring intensity of 0.5% or lower by 2025 and eliminate routine flaring by 2030. Devon's go-forward emission reduction strategy will involve a range of potential actions including further expanding our leak detection and repair program; implementing advanced leak detection technologies; reducing the volume of natural gas that is flared; electrifying facilities to reduce the use of natural gas and diesel consumed onsite, including transitioning from gas-driven to air-driven pneumatic controllers; and optimizing facility design to minimize leaks and eliminate common equipment failures.

C-OG4.7

(C-OG4.7) Does your organization conduct leak detection and repair (LDAR) or use other methods to find and fix fugitive methane emissions from oil and gas production activities?

Yes

C-OG4.7a

(C-OG4.7a) Describe the protocol through which methane leak detection and repair or other leak detection methods, are conducted for oil and gas production activities, including predominant frequency of inspections, estimates of assets covered, and methodologies employed.

Devon has established a methane leak detection and repair standard operating procedure (SOP) for U.S. oil and gas production facilities and predominantly conducts surveys in accordance with the EPA's New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Subpart OOOOa. The SOP establishes the process of using infra-red cameras to evaluate emissions associated with the company's operations and enhance our management practices; if leaks are detected, they are repaired and verified. Surveys are conducted in all of Devon's operating areas, including at facilities where surveys are not required by federal or state regulation, many of which are surveyed multiple times per year.

Devon's leak detection and repair (LDAR) program continues to expand year over year, averaging more than 500 surveys per month in 2020. Devon operators performed LDAR surveys at approximately 1,400 facilities company-wide. While surveys were required by state and/or federal regulations at certain facilities, more than 81% of the surveys conducted in 2020 were performed voluntarily. We found very few leaks, and the majority that were detected were repaired on the same day. The percentage of components found leaking improved from 0.021% in 2019 to 0.012% in 2020.

In 2019, we assembled a cross-functional team to evaluate new and emerging emission-detection technologies. These include expanding the capabilities of optical gas imaging (OGI) cameras, sensor-based continuous monitoring, facility flyovers and even remote detection using satellites. As a result of this ongoing evaluation, Devon is conducting evaluations into emissions detection and quantification technologies - including active pilot projects in the Anadarko and Permian Basins, which provide valuable insight into the capabilities of aerial and ground based detection technologies, the types of emissions detectable, and potential use cases going forward in order to further improve our emissions performance.

C-OG4.8

(C-OG4.8) If flaring is relevant to your oil and gas production activities, describe your organization's efforts to reduce flaring, including any flaring reduction targets.

A key component of Devon's proactive emissions reduction strategy is to focus on reducing flared volumes to protect the environment. Flaring of natural gas is a controlled process for eliminating emissions of methane and VOCs. It is necessary for safe operations in various phases of the oil and natural gas production process. Devon strives to avoid venting of raw gas entirely and to limit flaring as much as possible at all locations. This reflects the company's objective of protecting the environment and capturing as much natural gas as possible for its economic value, while also complying with laws, regulations and permits and proactively addressing stakeholder concerns.

For Devon's operations, flaring is managed from the planning stage on through the drilling, completion, and production of the well. Devon continually evaluates and optimizes its facilities, including the installation of reliable pressure-relief valves to minimize tank releases and vapor-recovery equipment to capture flash gas emissions and route them to a pipeline. We also use "green completions" to capture produced natural gas following hydraulic fracturing and well workovers. Where flaring is unavoidable, pilot monitoring equipment is installed to help ensure the gas is properly combusted.

Devon's flare reduction efforts were primarily focused in New Mexico in 2019 and 2020, because it is our most active operating area and had historically accounted for most of our flared volumes in the area. Reductions were achieved through operational changes at the facility, improving compressor reliability, restricting or shutting in production, and purchasing the gathering system in a particularly problematic area (and subsequent formation of Cotton Draw Midstream). Our flaring performance has improved over the last five years to a rate below 0.5% of gross natural gas produced company-wide in 2020. In New Mexico specifically, our proactive reduction efforts resulted in rates falling from about 5% in 2018 to 0.5% in 2020.

Devon and QL Capital Partners (QLCP) entered into an agreement to create a new partnership to fund selected gas gathering and compression assets owned by Devon in the "Cotton Draw" development area within the Delaware Basin. As part of the transaction, Devon agreed to contribute our existing gas gathering and compression infrastructure within an area of mutual interest to Cotton Draw Midstream. Devon dedicated ~24,000 acres for gathering and compression on the Partnership's system. QLCP agreed to fund a $100 MM distribution to

Devon, as well as additional capital to build out the Cotton Draw Midstream assets over the next several years.

Following the merger with WPX, Devon established a two-pronged approach to further improve its flaring performance — targeting a flaring intensity of 0.5% of gross natural gas produced by 2025 and eliminating routine flaring, as defined by the World Bank, by 2030. Devon expects to drive results by continuing to engage in pre-production planning, optimize facility design and operating conditions, assess and deploy beneficial reuse technologies, and collaborate with service providers to prevent and mitigate midstream and downstream constraints.

Moreover, Devon is a founding member and current steering committee member of The Environmental Partnership, a voluntary coalition of oil and natural gas companies operating across the U.S. seeking to reduce air emissions. In 2020, the Partnership announced the launch of its latest initiative, the Flare Management Program, the development of which was chaired by Devon. As part of the program, companies will share best practices to reduce flaring, encourage beneficial use of associated gas, and improve flare reliability and efficiency when flaring does occur.

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2).

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1, 2019

Base year end
December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2,616,349.85

Comment
The 2019 base year emissions has been slightly adjusted due to a recommendation received from the Environmental Protection Agency.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1, 2019

Base year end
December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

179,294.84

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.2

(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

American Petroleum Institute Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry, 2009
IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006
IPIECA's Petroleum Industry Guidelines for reporting GHG emissions, 2003
US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,748,703.18

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We have operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors, but are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

Devon uses accounting invoices for kilowatts purchased and an emission factor per region and/or state to calculate our Scope 2 emissions.

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

201,697

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

We report indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Devon.

To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions.

According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 “Use of Sold Products” is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company’s total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category.

As an exploration and production company, Devon has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

We report indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Devon.

To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA’s 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 “Use of Sold Products” is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company’s total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category.

As an exploration and production company, Devon has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

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

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

We report indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Devon.

To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA’s 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 “Use of Sold Products” is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account

for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category.

As an exploration and production company, Devon has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

We report indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Devon.

To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category.

As an exploration and production company, Devon has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

We report indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Devon.

To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category.

As an exploration and production company, Devon has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

We report indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Devon.

To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category.

As an exploration and production company, Devon has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

We report indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Devon.

To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category.

As an exploration and production company, Devon has no direct control over how the

raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

We report indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Devon.

To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category.

As an exploration and production company, Devon has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

We report indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Devon.

To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category.

As an exploration and production company, Devon has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can

most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

We report indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Devon.

To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category.

As an exploration and production company, Devon has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

49,000,000

Emissions calculation methodology

We report indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Devon. Scope 3 GHG emissions include indirect emissions resulting from the consumption and use of Devon's crude oil and natural gas production.

To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. We report "Use of Sold Products" by calculating combustion emissions for our oil, natural gas and marketed natural gas liquids products using emission factors obtained from the EPA and net

equity production reported in Devon's 2020 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

It is important to note that Scope 3 emissions estimates are subject to uncertainty, inconsistency, and duplication due to the reporting of assets outside the control of the reporting company, various reporting methodologies, and that two or more companies will account for the same emissions within their Scope 1, 2, or 3 emission inventories (as further described in the IPIECA guidance document).

As an exploration and production company, Devon has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

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

0

Please explain

Per the IPIECA guidance, we report category 11 "Use of Sold Products" by calculating combustion emissions for our oil, natural gas and marketed natural gas liquids products using emission factors obtained from the EPA and net equity production reported in Devon's 2020 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

We report indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Devon.

To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category.

As an exploration and production company, Devon has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

We report indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Devon.

To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category.

As an exploration and production company, Devon has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

We report indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Devon.

To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category.

As an exploration and production company, Devon has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

We report indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Devon.

To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category.

As an exploration and production company, Devon has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

We report indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Devon.

To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category.

As an exploration and production company, Devon has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

We report indirect emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3) on an equity basis from sources not owned or controlled by Devon.

To estimate our Scope 3 emissions, we rely upon IPIECA's 2016 guidance document Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. According to the IPIECA guidance, category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is generally the largest contributor of Scope 3 emissions for a fuel-producing company and can account for more than 80% of a company's total Scope 3 emissions. As such, we have limited our Scope 3 disclosures to the "Use of Sold Products" category.

As an exploration and production company, Devon has no direct control over how the raw materials we produce and sell are ultimately consumed. As such, we are committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. We will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

0.000403977

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

1,950,399.74

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

4,828,000,000

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

10

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

In the reporting year, revenue and emissions decreased by 22% and 30% year-over-year, respectively.

Please see Devon's 2020 Report on Form 10-K for a discussion of factors that impacted Devon's revenue, including inherently volatile commodity prices. In 2020, WTI oil prices averaged $39.59 per barrel versus $57.02 per barrel in 2019. Crude prices experienced tremendous volatility in 2020 with a geopolitical price war in March, followed by a steep decline in global oil demand related to the COVID-19 pandemic and associated lockdowns. As a result of Devon's broad emission reduction efforts, as well as the divestiture of our Barnett Shale assets, Devon's Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions fell in 2020.

C-OG6.12

(C-OG6.12) Provide the intensity figures for Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) per unit of hydrocarbon category.

Unit of hydrocarbon category (denominator)

Thousand barrels of crude oil/ condensate

Metric tons CO2e from hydrocarbon category per unit specified

10.32

% change from previous year

19

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

As a result of Devon's broad emission reduction efforts, as well as the divestiture of our Barnett Shale assets, Devon's Scope 1 GHG emissions fell in 2020.

Comment

C-OG6.13

(C-OG6.13) Report your methane emissions as percentages of natural gas and hydrocarbon production or throughput.

Oil and gas business division

Upstream

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

0.162

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

0.08

Comment

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	1,383,423.66	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	364,107.34	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	1,189.91	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C-OG7.1b

(C-OG7.1b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from oil and gas value chain production activities by greenhouse gas type.

Emissions category

Combustion (excluding flaring)

Value chain
Upstream

Product
Unable to disaggregate

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)
1,080,840.01

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
850.85

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1,103,184.18

Comment

Emissions category
Flaring

Value chain
Upstream

Product
Unable to disaggregate

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)
301,647.91

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
702.44

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
319,326.08

Comment

Emissions category
Venting

Value chain
Upstream

Product
Unable to disaggregate

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)
826.46

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
11,941.74

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
299,634.81

Comment

Emissions category
Fugitives

Value chain
Upstream

Product
Unable to disaggregate

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)
90.54

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
1,061.02

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
26,558.25

Comment

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	1,748,703.18

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
US E&P	1,748,703.18

C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4

(C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	1,748,703.18	
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	0	
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	0	

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for in Scope 2 market-based approach (MWh)
United States of America	201,696.56	0	285,067.84	0

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
US E&P	201,696.56	

C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7

(C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	201,696.56		
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	0		
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	0		

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption				We do not directly consume renewable energy.
Other emissions reduction activities	149,463.37	Decreased	0.05	Change in emissions(mt CO2e)= 149,463.37 mt CO2e (2020 Emissions Reduction Project

				Savings) Emissions value percentage= ((1149,463.37 Emissions reduction MT CO2e) /(2,795,644.85 2020 U.S. scope 1+ scope 2 emissions MT CO2e))* 100
Divestment				Although we experienced a decrease in emissions due to divestitures; we do not calculate emissions from divested assets. The buyer is responsible for reporting these emissions.
Acquisitions				
Mergers				
Change in output				
Change in methodology				
Change in boundary				
Change in physical operating conditions				
Unidentified				
Other				

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

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

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)		6,789,419.68	6,789,419.68
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity			285,067.84	285,067.84
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy				
Total energy consumption			7,074,487.52	7,074,487.52

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application

Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Diesel

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

721,972

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

69,531.56

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Emission factor

74.21

Unit

kg CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source

EPA Table C-1 and C-2 to Part 98 Subpart C

Comment

Calculation units assume a default diesel HHV of 5830000 Btu/bbl and 3.413 MWH/MMBTU

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Natural Gas

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
6,011,022

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
1,448.42

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

Emission factor
53.11

Unit
kg CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source
EPA Table C-1 and C-2 to Part 98 Subpart C

Comment
Emission units are in MWH/MMBTU and assume a default natural gas HHV of 1020 Btu/scf and 3.413 MWH/MMBTU

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
594

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

Emission factor
61.76

Unit
kg CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source

EPA Table C-1 and C-2 to Part 98 Subpart C

Comment

Emission units are in MWH/MMBTU and assume a default LNG HHV of 84810 Btu/gal and 3.413 MWH/MMBTU

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

55,832

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

5,930.33

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Emission factor

53.11

Unit

kg CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source

EPA Table C-1 and C-2 to Part 98 Subpart C

Comment

Emission units are in MWH/MMBTU and assume a default diesel gas equivalent HHV of 5830000 Btu/bbl and 3.413 MWH/MMBTU

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	1,716,996.42	1,716,996.42	0	0
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C-OG9.2a

(C-OG9.2a) Disclose your net liquid and gas hydrocarbon production (total of subsidiaries and equity-accounted entities).

	In-year net production	Comment
Crude oil and condensate, million barrels	57	As reported in Devon's 2020 Annual Report on Form 10-K. Please note, however, In order to align with the way Devon accounts for emissions, we calculate our GHG and methane intensities using gross production as reported under the EPA Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program.
Natural gas liquids, million barrels	29	As reported in Devon's 2020 Annual Report on Form 10-K. Please note, however, In order to align with the way Devon accounts for emissions, we calculate our GHG and methane intensities using gross production as reported under the EPA Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program.
Oil sands, million barrels (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)	0	Not applicable.
Natural gas, billion cubic feet	221	As reported in Devon's 2020 Annual Report on Form 10-K. Please note, however, In order to align with the way Devon accounts for emissions, we calculate our GHG and methane intensities using gross production as reported under the EPA Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program.

C-OG9.2b

(C-OG9.2b) Explain which listing requirements or other methodologies you use to report reserves data. If your organization cannot provide data due to legal restrictions on reporting reserves figures in certain countries, please explain this.

Devon files reserves information with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Department of Energy (DOE).

Proved oil and gas reserves are those quantities of oil, gas and NGLs which can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be economically producible from known reservoirs under existing economic conditions, operating methods and government regulations. To be considered proved, oil and gas reserves must be economically producible before contracts providing the right to operate expire, unless evidence indicates that renewal is reasonably certain. Also, the project to extract the hydrocarbons must have commenced or the operator must be reasonably certain that it will commence the project within a reasonable time. We establish our proved reserves estimates using standard geological and engineering technologies and computational methods, which are generally accepted by the petroleum industry. We primarily prepare our proved reserves additions by analogy using type curves that are based on decline curve analysis of wells in analogous reservoirs. We further establish reasonable certainty of our proved reserves estimates by using one or more of the following methods: geological and geophysical information to establish reservoir continuity between penetrations, rate-transient analysis, analytical and numerical simulations, or other proprietary technical and statistical methods.

The process of estimating oil, gas and NGL reserves is complex and requires significant judgment. As a result, we have developed internal policies for estimating and recording reserves in compliance with applicable SEC definitions and guidance. Our policies assign responsibilities for compliance in reserves bookings to our Reserve Evaluation Group (the "Group"). The Group, which is led by Devon's Director of Reserves and Economics, is responsible for the internal review and certification of reserves estimates. We ensure the Director and key members of the Group have appropriate technical qualifications to oversee the preparation of reserves estimates and are independent of the operating groups. The Director of the Group has over 30 years of industry experience, a degree in engineering and is a registered professional engineer. The Group also oversees audits and reserves estimates performed by qualified third-party petroleum consulting firms. During 2020, we engaged LaRoche Petroleum Consultants, Ltd. to audit approximately 88% of our proved reserves. Additionally, we have a Reserves Committee that provides additional oversight of our reserves process. The committee consists of five independent members of our Board of Directors with education or business backgrounds relevant to the reserves estimation process.

Devon discloses only proved reserves (1P) in compliance with the definitions and guidance from the SEC and DOE. We cannot disclose probable and possible (2P and 3P) reserves, because this information is subject to significant uncertainty and speculation and could lead to misleading conclusions from our investors.

For additional discussion, please see Devon's Annual Report on Form 10-K.

C-OG9.2c

(C-OG9.2c) Disclose your estimated total net reserves and resource base (million boe), including the total associated with subsidiaries and equity-accounted entities.

	Estimated total net proved +	Estimated total net proved +	Estimated net total	Comment

	probable reserves (2P) (million BOE)	probable + possible reserves (3P) (million BOE)	resource base (million BOE)	
Row 1				Devon discloses only proved reserves (1P) in compliance with the definitions and guidance from the SEC and DOE. We cannot disclose probable and possible (2P and 3P) reserves, because this information is subject to significant uncertainty and speculation and could lead to misleading conclusions from our investors.

C-OG9.2d

(C-OG9.2d) Provide an indicative percentage split for 2P, 3P reserves, and total resource base by hydrocarbon categories.

	Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)	Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)	Net total resource base (%)	Comment
Crude oil/ condensate/ natural gas liquids				Devon discloses only proved reserves (1P) in compliance with the definitions and guidance from the SEC and DOE. We cannot disclose probable and possible (2P and 3P) reserves, because this information is subject to significant uncertainty and speculation and could lead to misleading conclusions from our investors.
Natural gas				Devon discloses only proved reserves (1P) in compliance with the definitions and guidance from the SEC and DOE. We cannot disclose probable and possible (2P and 3P) reserves, because this information is subject to significant uncertainty and speculation and could lead to misleading conclusions from our investors.
Oil sands (includes bitumen and				Devon discloses only proved reserves (1P) in compliance with the definitions and guidance from the SEC and DOE.

synthetic crude)				We cannot disclose probable and possible (2P and 3P) reserves, because this information is subject to significant uncertainty and speculation and could lead to misleading conclusions from our investors.

C-OG9.2e

(C-OG9.2e) Provide an indicative percentage split for production, 1P, 2P, 3P reserves, and total resource base by development types.

Development type

Onshore

In-year net production (%)

100

Net proved reserves (1P) (%)

100

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

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

Net total resource base (%)

Comment

Devon discloses only proved reserves (1P) in compliance with the definitions and guidance from the SEC and DOE. We cannot disclose probable and possible (2P and 3P) reserves, because this information is subject to significant uncertainty and speculation and could lead to misleading conclusions from our investors.

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C-CO9.6a/C-EU9.6a/C-OG9.6a

(C-CO9.6a/C-EU9.6a/C-OG9.6a) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.

Technology area	Stage of development in the reporting year	Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years	R&D investment figure in the reporting year (optional)	Comment
Other, please specify Unable to disaggregate by technology area	Applied research and development	≤20%		Stage of development: Devon committed its investment over a multi-year time horizon to a private equity fund to explore new, innovative oilfield technology, including, but not limited to, emission reduction and carbon abatement technologies. Because Devon is unable to disaggregate by technology area, we cannot provide an accurate average percentage of the total research/development investments over the last three years. As such, we uniformly selected 0-20%.
Other, please specify Cloud Computing and Advanced Analytics	Full/commercial-scale demonstration	≤20%	235,000	Stage of development: Devon invested in a software platform to serve as the foundation of an enterprise data warehouse (i.e. the Devon Data Hub). The data hub is a data lake and data warehouse that manages and configures structured, semi-structured, and unstructured data. The data hub possesses enhanced cloud computing and advanced analytics capabilities. Devon rebuilt its GHG reporting program by using the new platform and is hopeful to utilize predictive analytics to enhance

				leak detection efficiency in the future. Because Devon is unable to disaggregate by technology area within the category of Cloud Computing and Advanced Analytics, we cannot provide an accurate average percentage of the total research/development investments over the last three years. As such, we uniformly selected 0-20%.
Other, please specify Cloud Computing and Advanced Analytics	Full/commercial-scale demonstration	≤20%	260,000	Stage of development: Similarly, Devon invested in a data service to serve as the transformation engine that reads the data from the software discussed above, executes the transformation, and subsequently writes the data back to the software. The data hub possesses enhanced cloud computing and advanced analytics capabilities. Devon rebuilt its GHG reporting program by using the new platform and is hopeful to utilize predictive analytics to enhance leak detection efficiency in the future. Because Devon is unable to disaggregate by technology area within the category of Cloud Computing and Advanced Analytics, we cannot provide an accurate average percentage of the total research/development investments over the last three years. As such, we uniformly selected 0-20%.

C-OG9.7

(C-OG9.7) Disclose the breakeven price (US$/BOE) required for cash neutrality during the reporting year, i.e. where cash flow from operations covers CAPEX and dividends paid/ share buybacks.

35

As discussed in Devon's Q1 2021 Earnings Call, our breakeven price is in the mid-to-low $30's.

C-OG9.8

(C-OG9.8) Is your organization involved in the sequestration of CO2?

Yes

C-OG9.8a

(C-OG9.8a) Provide, in metric tons CO2, gross masses of CO2 transferred in and out of the reporting organization (as defined by the consolidation basis).

	CO2 transferred – reporting year (metric tons CO2)
CO2 transferred in	342,448.5
CO2 transferred out	0

C-OG9.8b

(C-OG9.8b) Provide gross masses of CO2 injected and stored for the purposes of CCS during the reporting year according to the injection and storage pathway.

Injection and storage pathway	Injected CO2 (metric tons CO2)	Percentage of injected CO2 intended for long-term (>100 year) storage	Year in which injection began	Cumulative CO2 injected and stored (metric tons CO2)
CO2 used for enhanced oil recovery (EOR) or enhanced gas recovery (EGR)	342,448.5	0	January 1, 2008	5,841,746.5

C-OG9.8c

(C-OG9.8c) Provide clarification on any other relevant information pertaining to your activities related to transfer and sequestration of CO2.

Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS) is an important technology to achieve GHG emissions reduction goals in the oil and natural gas industry. Devon has successfully used CCUS technology for more than a decade in our operations. Since 2008, the company has injected nearly 6 million metric tons of CO2 for enhanced oil and natural gas recovery into the

Beaver Creek and Big Sand Draw oilfields. The company's experience positions Devon to take advantage of emerging opportunities related to CCUS in the future.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 3	No third-party verification or assurance

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

No, but we are actively considering verifying within the next two years

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

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

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

No, but we anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Compliance & onboarding

Details of engagement

Included climate change in supplier selection / management mechanism

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

100

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Devon's contractors, suppliers, and vendors (collectively referred to in this report as “contractors”) play a vital role in the achievement of Devon’s vision to be the premier independent oil and natural gas company. We pride ourselves on a culture of integrity that defines our relationship with our contractors, as well as sets the standards of operating ethically in a socially and environmentally responsible manner. We expect high quality, environmentally sound and safe work from our contractors, which requires our contractors to provide and retain quality personnel who are adequately trained to perform their jobs safely.

Once awarded work, contractors must meet Devon's agreement requirements, insurance requirements, and environmental health & safety (EHS) requirements. Moreover, contractors are expected to support Devon's EHS Philosophy (linked below) and Guiding Principles, which includes environmental stewardship and the reduction of GHG emissions.

Please note, the "% of suppliers by number" and "% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)" shown above refer to the work performed by contract partners in field

operations and is limited to contractors that are tracked in our third-party contractor management system. "% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5" is noted as 0%, because the source category Devon reports in C6.5 is related to the use of sold products only and would not be applicable to our contract partners in our field operations.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Devon's policy has long been to work only with approved contractors who complete our supplier qualification process and meet our extensive policy, insurance and EHS requirements. Contractors are responsible for having EHS programs that meet or exceed all federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations, as well as Devon's standards and protocols. Devon assesses, among other things, whether a company has a written environmental program in place, received any citations from a regulatory agency, has had hazardous material releases or agency reportable releases - including both air or spill releases.

One of the impacts of the contractor qualification process is to demonstrate Devon's commitment to environmental, health, and safety performance and to meeting or exceeding all federal, state, and local laws to our contractors. One measure of success of the qualification program would be fewer environmental, health, and safety incidents throughout our operations.

Comment

https://www.devonenergy.com/operations/supply-chain

https://www.devonenergy.com/operations/supply-chain/requirements

https://www.devonenergy.com/documents/Sustainability/Environment/DVN_ehs-philosophy.pdf

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Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

100

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

To build upon the compliance and onboarding process, Devon recently established a commitment to engage our value chain to assess performance in key environmental, social, and governance (ESG) areas. By 2023, Devon's contractors who perform work on Devon locations will begin undergoing annual evaluations to assess their ESG performance in key areas. Through partnership with a third-party service provider, Devon intends to develop a questionnaire to assess, including among other things, whether the company has policies, strategies, and mitigation efforts in place to track and reduce its GHG emissions.

Please note, the "% of suppliers by number" and "% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)" shown above refer to the work performed by contract partners in field operations and is limited to contractors that are tracked in our third-party contractor management system. "% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5" is noted as 0%, because the source category Devon reports in C6.5 is related to the use of sold products only and would not be applicable to our contract partners in our field operations.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Devon is committed to and focused on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for assets under our control, where we can most directly and meaningfully effect emissions reductions. However, we will continue to evaluate ways in which we can reduce value chain emissions and engage constructively with stakeholders upstream and downstream of our production operations. We believe that adopting this target is a key step to better understand and influence the performance of our value chain partners.

Comment

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

Devon has ongoing engagements on climate issues with a wide variety of partners along the value chain, ranging from stockholders including BlackRock and Climate Action 100+ to non-profits such as the Environmental Defense Fund. We engage with state and federal agencies and agency partners including the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. We work with climate-focused groups including The Environmental Partnership and the Texas Methane & Flaring Coalition. We prioritize our engagements based on efforts that we see as most effective and where we can contribute meaningfully while prudently managing our financial resources and personnel.

KEY EXAMPLE:
Devon is a founding member and current steering committee member of The Environmental Partnership, a voluntary coalition of U.S. oil and natural gas companies across the value chain – upstream, midstream and downstream. Since forming in 2017, the partnership has more than doubled in size to more than 80 companies committed to continuously improving the industry's environmental performance. Partnership companies commit to collaborative action to improve

environmental performance. They develop best practices and embrace new technologies to reduce the industry's footprint. Results are shared publicly on the partnership's website.

The group's focus has been on further reducing the industry's emissions, including methane and VOCs. The partnership implemented programs for leak detection and repair, eliminating the use of high-bleed pneumatic controllers and improving the manual liquids unloading process. Selected based on EPA emissions data, these programs are designed to reduce emissions using proven, cost-effective controls. Since the inception of the program, more than 3,300 high-bleed pneumatic controllers have been replaced, retrofitted, or removed from service, and more than 10,500 additional gas driven controllers have been replaced or removed from service. As a result, 43 participating companies report no longer having high-bleed pneumatic controllers in their operations.

In 2020, the partnership announced the launch of a new performance program designed to reduce flaring in upstream operations; the development of the program was chaired by Devon. As part of the program, companies will advance best practices to reduce flared volumes, encourage the beneficial use of associated gas, and improve flare reliability and efficiency when flaring does occur. To monitor progress from year to year, companies will report data to calculate flare intensity, which will be analyzed and aggregated in the partnership's annual reporting.

BUSINESS PARTNERS:
Devon has ongoing engagements with business partners, vendors and contractors to incorporate more climate-friendly equipment and procedures into our operations. We have employed written correspondence, in-person and online meetings to develop our plans for collaborative projects to replace diesel engines in our field operations with motors that will run on natural gas or electricity. We have worked with electric-service providers to electrify our field locations via local and regional power grids. Electrified drilling and production operations enable us to reduce GHG emissions. To reduce methane emissions from our production facilities, we engage directly and collaboratively with suppliers to ensure we're installing the most reliable pumps, controllers, valves and remote-sensing equipment available. We engage with the leading infrared camera supplier to acquire the latest tools and techniques to detect methane leaks at our facilities. This enables us to execute and confirm repairs quickly.

INDUSTRY PARTNERS:
In 2019, Devon assembled a cross-functional team to conduct ongoing evaluation into new and emerging emission detection technologies and to collaborate with industry, environmental groups, and others to better understand potential technology solutions that could further enhance our ability not only to find and prevent leaks, but also to empirically measure and validate its emissions performance. As a result of the ongoing evaluation, Devon implemented a pilot project to test aircraft-based sensors in the Delaware Basin, where there is increasing social and political attention on emissions performance.

Since then, Devon implemented a pilot project in the Anadarko Basin to test a long-range laser-based emission detection technology that would enable continuous methane monitoring over large areas. Devon also joined a 6-month joint industry partner study to test the best way to

deploy continuous methane monitoring technology that would enable faster detection and repair of leaks. Beginning in March 2021, Devon, along with Chevron, ConocoPhillips, ExxonMobil, Pioneer Natural Resources, Shell, and TRP Energy, is testing Scientific Aviation's SOOFIE (Systematic Observations of Facility Intermittent Emissions) system, a ground-based technology that monitors methane emissions 24 hours per day.

C12.3

(C12.3) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?

Direct engagement with policy makers
Trade associations

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?

Focus of legislation	Corporate position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Clean energy generation	Support	Devon is actively engaged in conversations promoting the benefits of clean burning natural gas as a base-load and peak-demand electric generating fuel.	While Devon believes free markets tend to find the best, most cost-effective solutions to public policy problems, the company would support reasonable measures to encourage electric generation from natural gas.
Regulation of methane emissions	Support	Devon is actively engaged in conversations with policymakers, industry groups and NGOs, and has communicated its position publicly.	Devon believes a meaningful reduction in methane emissions is essential to managing the risks of climate change, and supports the regulation of methane at the federal level in a way that encourages innovation and operational flexibility.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Are you on the board of any trade associations or do you provide funding beyond membership?

Yes

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation.

Trade association

American Petroleum Institute

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

API CLIMATE POSITION:
API and its members commit to delivering solutions that reduce the risks of climate change while meeting society's growing energy needs. We support global action that drives greenhouse gas emissions reductions and economic development.

The natural gas and oil industry plays a vital role in advancing human and economic prosperity that is essential to extending the benefits of modern life. One way the industry accomplishes this is by developing and deploying technologies and products that continue to reduce GHG emissions.

API will lead by providing platforms for industry action to:
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions through industry-led solutions, and
- Actively work on policies that address the risks of climate change while meeting the global need for affordable, reliable and sustainable energy.

API CLIMATE POLICY PRINCIPLES:
API and its members advocate for government policies that ensure the availability and continued development of affordable, reliable and sustainable energy, including oil and natural gas supplies and products derived from them, to consumers. The following principles will guide API's perspective on public policies that address the risks of climate change. Sound public policy approaches must be designed to:

- Facilitate meaningful GHG emissions reductions and conservation from all sectors of the economy.
- Balance economic, environmental and energy security needs.
- Promote economy-wide innovation and development of cost-effective technologies to meaningfully reduce GHG emissions.
- Optimize solutions by eliminating redundant or contradictory policies.
- Support market-based policies to drive innovation.
- Maintain the competitive positioning of U.S. businesses in global markets.
- Rely upon predictable and economically efficient policy frameworks, such as the use of offsets, that foster competition and utilize economy-wide market forces, to deliver outcomes at the least cost to society.
- Ensure that energy producers, manufacturers and suppliers are responsible for their direct emissions.
- Recognize and appropriately account for early and/or voluntary actions.
- Make the costs and associated climate benefits of any policy fully transparent to the American public.
- Continue to advance understanding of global climate change in order to calibrate and adapt future policies appropriately and effectively.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

Yes, Devon engages directly with industry and association leaders to help shape forward-leaning policy positions that facilitate meaningful GHG emissions reductions, align with Devon's climate and emissions reduction objectives and goals, and serve the interests of Devon's stakeholders.

Trade association

American Exploration & Production Council

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

AXPC CLIMATE POLICY AND PRINCIPLES:
American oil and gas producers have an irreplaceable role in meeting the challenge of global climate change. AXPC, representing large independent American oil and gas producers, supports innovative, collaborative solutions that lower greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions while meeting the world's growing need for abundant, low cost, reliable energy. Successful public policy must recognize that oil and gas underpins our standard of living and American oil and gas is critical to our national security and economic prosperity.

The following principles will guide AXPC's climate advocacy efforts, including policy that:

Facilitates meaningful GHG emissions reductions
- Requires proportional participation from all sectors of the economy
- Utilizes fair, consistent and transparent measurement methodologies across industries
- Encourages and appropriately accounts for early and/or voluntary actions
- Minimizes inconsistent, redundant and/or contradictory regulations and policies
- Attributes to energy producers only emissions arising during production operations

Balances economic, environmental and energy security needs
- Ensures the development of critical energy infrastructure
- Makes the costs and associated climate benefits of any policy fully transparent to the American public
- Ensures that the United States shoulders an equitable burden under international agreements
- Does not disadvantage American oil and gas producers and workers against foreign competitors

Promotes innovation
- Champions economy-wide public and private investment to develop cost-effective technologies that will materially reduce GHG emissions
- Relies upon predictable and economically efficient policy frameworks, such as the use of market-based policies and/or offsets, to deliver outcomes at the lowest cost to society

- Allows all energy sources to compete for innovation funding

AXPC Members meaningfully reduce methane emissions and advocate for natural gas opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and policies that promote innovation and technology.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

Yes, Devon engages directly with industry and association leaders to help shape forward-leaning policy positions that facilitate meaningful GHG emissions reductions, align with Devon's climate and emissions reduction objectives and goals, and serve the interests of Devon's stakeholders.

C12.3f

(C12.3f) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

Devon's Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Steering Committee is formally engaged with our executive committee and board of directors on environmental performance, risks and opportunities, including those related to climate change. The ESG Steering Committee includes representatives from across the business, including operations, communications, corporate governance, investor relations, environmental health and safety, legal and government affairs - ensuring clarity and alignment.

Climate-related public policy issues are fully integrated into Devon's internal processes. In order to ensure that the company maintains strong internal alignment and focus related to public policy, including climate change, Devon appointed its Vice President, Public and Government Affairs to lead and coordinate the development of climate-related policy and advocacy strategies across the company. Devon's Vice President, Public and Government Affairs supports the executive team and the Board of Directors, serves on the ESG Steering Committee, and regularly engages with other leaders and subject-matter experts throughout the company on public policy developments. With a senior executive dedicated to public policy, Devon can comprehensively inform its position on the issues and engage thoughtfully and constructively with our trade associations and other external stakeholders on developing industry-led GHG emissions reduction solutions.

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document
DevonEnergy 2020 10K.pdf

Page/Section reference
Climate Change: 5,18
Emissions: 13, 15, 17, 18, 27
Governance: 2, 6, 21, 106
Strategy: 6, 7, 14, 30
Risks/Opportunities: 2, 5, 9, 14, 18, 27

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emission targets

Comment
Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020

Publication
In other regulatory filings

Status
Complete

Attach the document
DevonEnergy2020ProxyStatement.pdf

Page/Section reference
Climate Change: 3, 4, 38, 44, 49
Emissions: 1, 3, 4, 38, 44, 49
Governance: 21, 5, 7, 12, 14, 15, 20, 22, 38
Strategy: 1, 2, 3, 12
Risks/Opportunities: 3, 12, 21

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emission targets

Comment

2021 Proxy Statement and Notice of Annual Meeting

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Underway – previous year attached

Attach the document

DVN_2020_SustainabilityReport.pdf

Page/Section reference

Climate Change: 2, 4, 10, 12, 13, 17, 20, 53
Emissions: 2, 6, 12-20, 75
Governance: 42-46
Strategy: 15, 21, 32, 33, 41, 46, 68, 69
Risks/opportunities: 26, 29, 36, 45, 53

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment

Devon Energy 2020 Sustainability Report

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Underway – previous year attached

Attach the document

DVN_CCAR20.pdf

Page/Section reference

Climate Change: 2,3,4, 8,9, 13, 14
Emissions: 3, 7, 14, 15, 16
Governance: 4, 16
Strategy: 3
Risks/opportunities: 13-16

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment

Devon Energy 2020 Climate Change Assessment Report

C15. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

This questionnaire includes “forward-looking statements” as defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). Such statements include those concerning strategic plans, our expectations and objectives for future operations, as well as other future events or conditions. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, included in this questionnaire that address activities, events or developments that Devon expects, believes or anticipates will or may occur in the future are forward-looking statements. Such statements are not promises or guarantees of future conduct or policy and are subject to a number of assumptions, risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control. Consequently, Devon’s actual activities and future results, including the development, implementation or continuation of any program, target or initiative, may differ materially in the future due to a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the risk that Devon is unable to implement the new technologies and practices contemplated to achieve such programs, targets or initiatives successfully or on a timely basis; the risk that such technologies and practices result in higher than anticipated costs or cause operational disruptions that adversely impact Devon’s financial performance; and the other risks identified in Devon’s 2020 Annual Report on Form 10-K and its other filings with the SEC.

Additional risks are identified in our Form 10-K and other filings with the SEC. The forward-looking statements in this questionnaire are made as of the date of submittal of our responses to this questionnaire, even if subsequently made available by Devon on its website or otherwise. Devon does not undertake any obligation to update the forward-looking statements as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

C15.1

(C15.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category

Row 1	Chief Operating Officer	Chief Operating Officer (COO)

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I am submitting to	Public or Non-Public Submission
I am submitting my response	Investors	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms