Woodside Energy

Environment data table

Data included in the 2025 column of this data table is relevant to the period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 and was published on 24 February 2026. Please note this table is updated annually in conjunction with the release of the corresponding annual report.

Environment performance [1, 2]	**2025**	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**
Non-greenhouse gas emissions [3]					
Nitrogen oxides (NOx) (tonnes)	11,760	12,959	14,431	14,173	12,973
Sulphur oxides (SOx) (tonnes) [4]	9,029	3,566	56	56	50
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) (tonnes)	16,268	17,699	14,836	16,073	16,445
Refrigerants - Ozone depleting substances [5]					
CFC-11 equivalent (tonnes)	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.00
Water					
Fresh water use (m^3) [6]	315,431	343,540	338,842	330,902	399,443
Fresh water intensity (m^3/kt) [7]	10	10	11	11	15
Produced formation water discharge - reinjection (m^3) [8, 9]	13,748,716	11,963,992	10,431,801	10,785,905	5,510,790
Produced formation water discharge - open marine (m^3) [10]	4,741,686	4,533,799	4,347,138	3,875,322	3,076,324
Produced formation water - oil load open marine (kg) [10, 11]	57,522	57,878	48,992	38,079	28,673
Waste [12]					
Non-hazardous (tonnes)	3,361	3,525	3,343	3,676	2,600
Hazardous (tonnes) [13]	13,836	9,726	10,215	11,738	12,967
Total waste (tonnes)	**17,197**	**13,251**	**13,558**	**15,414**	**15,566**
Waste disposal					
Incineration (tonnes)	67	48	26	0	0
Evaporation (tonnes) [13]	10,592	6,236	6,193	8,785	7,082
Landfill (tonnes)	2,401	2,737	2,956	3,275	2,218

Reused / recycled (tonnes)	3,886	3,529	4,218	2,861	5,064
Other (tonnes) [14]	252	702	161	311	1,202
Environmental incidents [15]					
Total number of hydrocarbon spills >1 bbl	2	2	0	1	0
Total - Quantity of hydrocarbon spilt for spills >1 bbl (m^3) [16]	16	7	0	0.75	0
Total number of hazardous non-hydrocarbon spills >1 bbl	0	4	0	2	0
Total - Quantity of hazardous non-hydrocarbon spilt for spills > 1 bbl (m^3)	0	15	0	2.91	0

NPR refers to not previously reported.

n/a Not applicable.

Footnotes

1. Data in this table includes information relevant to Woodside Energy Group Ltd (which was known as Woodside Petroleum Ltd prior to 19 May 2022). Data relevant to the assets acquired through the merger with BHP's petroleum business is reflected from 1 June 2022.
2. Performance data is reported on an operated basis.
3. For Australian facilities estimated NOx, SOx and VOCs emissions are guided by NPI techniques using a combination of direct measurement, engineering calculation and emission factors. Emissions are aggregated for all Australian facilities and are irrespective of NPI reporting thresholds. For International assets, the 2023-2024 data uses calculation techniques and emissions factors guided by Australian NPI and AP-42 where applicable for NOx, SOx and VOCs emissions. For 2022 data relevant to International assets, NOx and SOx emissions were estimated using a combination of engineering calculation and emission factors. International assets VOCs were excluded in 2022.
4. The increase in SOx emissions from 2023 reflects the commencement of Sangomar operations. Sangomar reservoirs contain relatively high concentrations of hydrogen sulfide (H2S), which, when thermally oxidised via the acid gas incinerator or flare, results in elevated SOx emissions. Thermal destruction of H2S is required for safe operations due to its toxicity even at low concentrations.
5. For the majority of our facilities Woodside no longer acquires Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS), two facilities acquired ODS in 2025 (Shenzi and Angostura). This footnote was updated on 24 February 2026 to clarify that the Pyrenees facility did not acquire ODS in 2024, only Shenzi and Angostura facilities acquired ODS in 2024. The 2023 refrigerants data was updated on the 25th February 2025 to 0.03 tonnes CFC-11 equivalent, this data was previously reported as 0.57 tonnes which was the mass of R-22 refrigerant used.
6. Total fresh water withdrawal was from a third-party water supplier. There are no surface or ground water withdrawals for these assets. Data for seawater withdrawal is not reported. Fresh water consumption is equal to fresh water withdrawal. Includes Perth and Houston corporate offices, KGP, Pluto LNG, KBSF, Macedon, Angostura and Shenzi.
7. Fresh water intensity is calculated per kilotonne of hydrocarbon production.
8. Facilities under operational control that reinject produced formation water include Ngujima-Yin and Pyrenees.
9. Previously reported volumes of the 'Produced formation water discharge - reinjection' metric have been restated in 2025 to remove any previously included volume of treated seawater. Treated seawater is injected into oil reservoirs as an enhanced oil

recovery (EOR) technique, and is not classified as Produced water. The reporting period(s) from 2021 to 2024 inclusive have been restated.

10. Facilities under operational control that discharge produced formation water are Goodwyn-A, NRC, Okha, Angel, Pluto, Angostura, Shenzi and Sangomar.

11. The 2022 produced formation water - oil load open marine data was corrected on the 27th February 2024 with an increase of 5,668kg reflected.

12. Includes Perth and Houston corporate offices, Australian production assets under operational control, Angostura, Shenzi and Sangomar waste generation.

13. The 2025 increase in hazardous waste and evaporation disposal is associated with higher onshore project activities in Australia.

14. The 2024 increase in the waste category 'Other' relative to 2023 is due to the decommissioning of LNG Train 2 at Karratha Gas Plant resulting in higher volumes of liquid waste disposal.

15. Hydrocarbon or hazardous non-hydrocarbon spills greater than 1 bbl which have been released to the environment.

16. Total volume estimated from two reported hydrocarbon spills >1 bbl reported in 2025. Of this total, 16.15 m3 of oil is estimated to have been released during a planned flushing of the Griffin subsea flowline in preparation for removal and 0.30 m3 of hydraulic oil from the platform wellhead hydraulic system from Goodwyn Alpha.

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