

0.1

Introduction

Please give a general description and introduction to your organization

ExxonMobil is the world's largest publicly traded international oil and gas company. We hold an industry-leading inventory of global oil and gas resources. We are the world's largest refiner and marketer of petroleum products, and our chemical company ranks among the world's largest. We are also a technology company, applying science and innovation to find better, safer and cleaner ways to deliver the energy the world needs.

Our upstream asset base includes exploration and production acreage in 38 countries and production operations in 24 countries around the world. Our current portfolio of more than 130 major development projects has the potential to develop more than 26 billion net oilequivalent barrels during its lifetime. In 2010, 3 major upstream projects started operations, adding an equivalent of 120 thousand net oil-equivalent barrels a day to production at peak performance. Between 2011 and 2013, we anticipate the start-up of 11 major projects. We sell natural gas in almost all major and developing markets. Total net oil and gas production available for sale in 2010 averaged 4.4 million oil-equivalent barrels per day.

As the largest global integrated refiner, ExxonMobil has interests in 36 refineries in 21 countries. We market our fuels products to millions of customers worldwide through more than 26,000 retail service stations and four Fuels Marketing business lines—Retail, Industrial and Wholesale, Aviation, and Marine. We are the world's largest supplier of lubricant base stocks and a market leader of high-technology and globally recognized synthetic lubricant brands, such as Mobil 1 and Mobil SHC. We are also a leading supplier of asphalt and specialty products. In 2010, refinery throughput averaged 5.3 million barrels per day and petroleum product sales were 6.4 million barrels per day.

ExxonMobil is a leader in the petrochemical industry with interests in 51 wholly owned and joint-venture manufacturing facilities around the world. Our product portfolio is a unique combination of commodity and specialty businesses that have been developed through proprietary technology. We are one of the largest producers of aromatics and olefins, the basic petrochemical building blocks, and polyolefins, including plastics such as polyethylene and polypropylene. Our world-scale, integrated facilities allow us to produce a diverse set of less cyclical specialty products that deliver advanced performance and value to our customers in a broad array of applications. More than 90 percent of our businesses are ranked first or second in global market position. In 2010, chemical prime product sales totaled 25.9 million metric tons.

0.2**Reporting Year**

Please state the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

The current reporting year is the latest/most recent 12-month period for which data is reported. Enter the dates of this year first.

We request data for more than one reporting period for some emission accounting questions. Please provide data for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not provided this information before, or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. (This does not apply if you have been offered and selected the option of answering the shorter questionnaire). If you are going to provide additional years of data, please give the dates of those reporting periods here. Work backwards from the most recent reporting year.

Please enter dates in following format: day(DD)/month(MM)/year(YYYY) (i.e. 31/01/2001).

Enter Periods that will be disclosed
Fri 01 Jan 2010 - Fri 31 Dec 2010

0.3**Country list configuration**

Please select the countries for which you will be supplying data. This selection will be carried forward to assist you in completing your response

Select country
Rest of world

0.4**Currency selection**

Please select the currency in which you would like to submit your response. All financial information contained in the response should be in this currency.

USD(\$)

0.5

Please select if you wish to complete a shorter information request

0.6

Modules

As part of the Investor CDP information request, electric utilities, companies with electric utility activities or assets, companies in the automobile or auto component manufacture sectors and companies in the oil and gas industry should complete supplementary questions in addition to the main questionnaire.

If you are in these sectors (according to the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS)), the corresponding sector modules will be marked as default options to your information request. If you want to query your classification, please email respond@cdproject.net.

If you have not been presented with a sector module that you consider would be appropriate for your company to answer, please select the module below. If you wish to view the questions first, please see <https://www.cdproject.net/en-US/Programmes/Pages/More-questionnaires.aspx>.

Oil & Gas

Module: Management [Investor]

Page: 1. Governance

1.1

Where is the highest level of direct responsibility for climate change within your company?

Individual/Sub-set of the Board or other committee appointed by the Board

1.1a

Please identify the position of the individual or name of the committee with this responsibility

The Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer and the members of the Management Committee have responsibility for climate change matters.

The Board's Public Issues and Contributions Committee is responsible for the oversight of safety, health, and environmental performance, including climate change risk. This committee reviews the effectiveness of the Corporation's policies, programs, and practices on safety, health and the environment, and social responsibility. The Committee hears reports from operating units on safety and environmental activities and also visits operating sites to observe and comment on current operating practices. All members of the Committee are independent within the meaning of the NYSE listing standards. The Committee's charter is available on the Corporate Governance section of our website.

Corporate governance is managed with systems and standards for all aspects of our business.

Specific to environmental issues, there are timely interactions with members of the Management Committee as well as updates at least annually with the ExxonMobil Board of Directors and the Public Issues and Contributions Committee, which is comprised of non-employee directors.

On the subject of risks of climate change, the full ExxonMobil Board of Directors receives in depth briefings at least annually that cover updates on public policy, scientific and technical research, as well as company positions and actions in this area.

In addition, the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer and members of the Management Committee are actively engaged in discussions relating to greenhouse gas emissions and climate change on an ongoing basis.

1.2

Do you provide incentives for the management of climate change issues, including the attainment of targets?

Yes

1.2a

Please complete the table

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivised performance indicator
Other: Executives and Senior Technical Professionals	Monetary reward	Environmental performance (including GHG emissions) is assessed and recognized through the annual planning and budget process. During this process, key strategies and objectives are established for each business line for both the short and long term. During the initial planning meeting and then each quarter, results are stewarded against prior commitments. Each year, the executives are assessed on how well they are executing the long-term strategies

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivised performance indicator
		outlined for their operating unit. They are assessed on the performance of the Corporation overall and each of the respective business lines for which they have responsibility, on both an absolute basis and relative to companies of comparable size and scope of business activities. Performance is assessed throughout the year during specific business reviews and other meetings that provide reports on strategy development; operating and financial results; safety, health, and environmental results, including GHG emissions; business controls; and other areas pertinent to the general performance of the Company. In assessing the performance of the executives, weights are not assigned to the factors considered. Performance must be high in all key performance areas in order for the individual to receive an overall superior evaluation.

2.1

Please select the option that best describes your risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company wide risk management processes

2.1a

Please provide further details (see guidance)

Each year, ExxonMobil takes a comprehensive look at long-term trends in energy demand, supply, emissions, and technology to guide long-term investment decisions. We publish the results annually in our Outlook for Energy. In our most recent Outlook, we see many opportunities for economic growth, improved living standards, and exciting new energy technologies. But we also see tremendous challenges: how to meet the world's growing energy needs to support and expand prosperity while reducing the impacts of energy use on the environment. Meeting growing energy demand will require navigating a host of risks—technological, political, regulatory, social, environmental, and physical.

Due to concerns over the risks of climate change, a number of countries have adopted, or are considering the adoption of, regulatory frameworks to reduce GHG emissions, including cap and trade regimes, carbon taxes, increased efficiency standards, and incentives or mandates for renewable energy. When adopted, related requirements could increase our compliance costs for monitoring or reducing GHG emissions, raise the cost of energy across the economy, and shift energy demand to less-carbon intensive energy sources.

International accords and underlying regional and national regulations for GHG reduction are evolving with uncertain timing and outcome, making it difficult to predict their business impact. We include estimates of potential costs for energy-related GHG emissions in our long-term Outlook for Energy, which is used for assessing

the business environment and in our investment evaluations. Business impacts depend not only depend on regulations, but also on the response of companies and consumers. Through 2030, the Outlook anticipates significant growth in global energy demand including oil and natural gas.

Natural gas is expected to be the fastest growing major energy source, and ExxonMobil is well positioned to help meet this demand. The robustness of major investments is tested against appropriate sensitivities, including potential regulatory compliance costs and variations in energy/product demand.

Since ExxonMobil's operations include activities in a variety of environments, severe weather events can disrupt supplies or interrupt operations. While current scientific understanding of climate change provides limited guidance on how the risks of weather extremes may change in the future, we manage these risks through robust design and operations contingency planning.

2.2

Is climate change integrated into your business strategy?

Yes

2.2a

Please describe the process and outcomes (see guidance)

Environmental performance (including GHG emissions) is assessed and recognized through the annual planning and budget process. During this process, key strategies and objectives are established for each business line for both the short and long term. During the initial planning meeting and then each quarter, results are stewarded against prior commitments.

Society currently faces, and will continue to face, two major, global energy-related challenges. The first is to maintain and expand energy supplies to meet growing global demand. The second challenge is to address the societal and environmental risks posed by rising greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Managing GHG emissions and energy challenges requires action by individuals, companies, and governments. This will require an integrated set of solutions, and for ExxonMobil, this includes increasing efficiency; advancing lower-carbon energy technologies; and supporting effective, national and international policies. Our efforts aim not only to reduce emissions from our operations, but also to reduce emissions by end users of energy.

At ExxonMobil, our strategy to reduce GHG emissions is focused on increasing our own energy efficiency in the short term; implementing current proven emission-reducing technologies in the near and medium term; and developing breakthrough, game-changing technologies for the long term.

2.2b

Please explain why not

2.3

Do you engage with policy makers to encourage further action on mitigation and/or adaptation?

Yes

2.3a

Please explain (i) the engagement process and (ii) actions you are advocating

ExxonMobil scientists have undertaken climate change research and related policy analysis for over 30 years. Their work has resulted in publication of more than 45 papers in peer-reviewed literature. In addition, two of our scientists are among the very few from business who have participated as authors in assessments of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) since its inception.

ExxonMobil shares with policy makers, industry, and consumers the global challenge of addressing risks posed by increases in global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. While climate change remains extraordinarily complex, increasing scientific evidence makes it clear that rising GHG emissions pose risks to society and ecosystems. These risks justify the development and implementation of responsible actions by governments, companies, and individuals.

ExxonMobil believes that the long-term objective of a climate change policy should be to reduce the risk of serious impacts on society and ecosystems, while considering the importance of energy to global economic development. Managing these risks will require effort and decisions over many decades. During that time, policies need to be flexible to respond to evolving scientific knowledge, experience with policy implementation, and changes in the global economy and technology. This flexibility is critical for identifying and progressing the most cost-effective solutions to address the risks posed by rising GHG emissions.

In our view, the policy and regulatory strategies that are being developed and implemented to address the risks to society and ecosystems from rising greenhouse gas emissions should recognize energy's importance to the world's economies, and they need to address these risks while not reducing society's ability to address other global, national, and regional priorities such as economic development, poverty eradication and public health.

Policymakers can work today to reduce the risk of climate change due to rising greenhouse gas emissions by seeking to:

- Promote energy efficiency both in energy supply and end use;
- Ensure wider deployment of existing emissions-reducing technology;
- Support research and development of new technologies that can dramatically lower emissions while ensuring energy availability; and,
- Maintain support for climate research, to inform policy and the pace of response.

The choice of policy tools will be important. Each should be assessed for effectiveness, scale, and cost, as well as their implications for economic growth and quality of life. In our view, effective policies will be those that:

- Ensure any cost of carbon is uniform across the economy and is predictable; uniformity ensures economic efficiency in getting the biggest reduction in emissions at the lowest cost, and predictability facilitates investment in technologies needed to reduce emissions;
- Let market prices drive the selection of solutions and aid rapid adoption of successful initiatives;
- Promote global participation;

- Maximize transparency;
- Minimize complexity and administrative costs; and,
- Provide flexibility to adjust to ongoing understanding of the economic impact and evolving climate science.

One of the areas where government can provide needed stability is by implementing simple, transparent, and predictable policies to mitigate greenhouse-gas emissions. Throughout the world, policymakers are considering a variety of legislative and regulatory options.

Consistent with that view and the principles above, we believe an economy-wide, revenue neutral, greenhouse gas (carbon) tax is the tool most likely to reduce greenhouse gas emissions at the minimum cost to society. This is important because society will need to prioritize and address many competing concerns in the future.

We participate in the policy debate through participation and support for scientific research and assessments. Over the years the company has supported major projects at such institutions as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Stanford University, the Australian Bureau of Agricultural Resource Economics, Battelle Pacific Northwest Laboratory, Princeton University, the Hadley Centre for Climate Prediction, the International Energy Agency Greenhouse Gas R & D Programme, Yale University, The University of Texas, the University of Wyoming, Carnegie Mellon University, and the Lamont Doherty Earth Observatory at Columbia University. Similarly, we support an array of public policy organizations that research and promote discussion on climate change and other domestic and international issues, including the Brookings Institution, the American Enterprise Institute, the Council on Foreign Relations, Resources for the Future, The Center for Clean Air Policy and the Center for Strategic and International Studies. We publish our support of 501(c)(3) organizations on our Web site — and update the list annually.

Attachments

[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/2.Strategy/ExxonMobil Energy Outlook_2010.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/2.Strategy/ExxonMobil%20Energy%20Outlook_2010.pdf)

Page: 3. Targets and Initiatives

3.1

Did you have an emissions reduction target that was active (ongoing or reached completion) in the reporting year?

Absolute and intensity targets

3.1a

Please provide details of your absolute target

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Base year	Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Target year	Comment
Flare	Scope 1	10%	20%	2008	15800000	2010	In 2009, ExxonMobil set a target to "reduce upstream hydrocarbon flaring volumes by more than 20% over the next several years from 2008 levels" in its 2009 Corporate Citizenship Report. As of year end 2010, we have reduced upstream hydrocarbon flaring by over 35%. In 2010, our upstream flaring averaged 350 million cubic feet per day, a reduction of about 20 percent from 2009, 35 percent from our 2008 base year, and nearly a 60 percent improvement from 2006. We continue to seek opportunities to reduce flared gas as a means of decreasing our overall GHG emissions. Nigeria and Equatorial Guinea account for the greatest percentage of flared gas, contributing about 80 percent of our upstream flaring. We continue to make infrastructure investments to improve gas management in these countries. In 2010, we achieved almost a 40 percent reduction in flaring in Nigeria and more than 10 percent reduction in Equatorial Guinea compared to 2009.

3.1b

Please provide details of your intensity target

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Metric	Base year	Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Target year	Comment
EE	Scope 1	60%	10%	Other: efficiency index	2002	80000000	2012	We remain on track to achieve our target of improving energy efficiency across our worldwide refining and chemical operations by at least 10 percent between 2002 and 2012. We have improved energy efficiency by an average of 7.5 percent in refining and over 10 percent in chemical since 2002. At our Baton Rouge Chemical Plant in Louisiana, we are upgrading existing equipment to improve energy efficiency, reliability, and raw material flexibility. We anticipate the upgrades will be completed by the end of 2011 and will reduce annual GHG emissions by approximately 80,000 metric tons. At Beaumont, Texas, we constructed a steam line from the chemical plant to the refinery where there is a

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Metric	Base year	Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Target year	Comment
								demand for steam. The line will reduce annual costs by over \$1.5 million and will reduce GHG emissions by 21,000 metric tons per year, or the equivalent of removing 4000 cars from U.S. roads.

3.1c

Please also indicate what change in absolute emissions this intensity target reflects

ID	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions	Comments
Flare	Decrease		No change	0%	In 2010, our direct equity GHG emissions by about 4 million metric tonnes, or 3 percent from 2009. While increases in liquefied natural gas production in Qatar and the initiation of operations in Iraq increased emissions by 5 million metric tonnes, we offset 3 million metric tonnes through energy management and flare reductions. The remainder was due to normal variations in operations.
EE	Decrease		No change	0%	In 2010, our direct equity GHG emissions by about 4 million metric tonnes, or 3 percent from 2009. While increases in liquefied natural gas production in Qatar and the initiation of operations in Iraq increased emissions by 5 million metric tonnes, we offset 3 million metric tonnes through energy management and flare reductions. The remainder was due to normal variations in operations.

3.1d

Please provide details on your progress against this target made in the reporting year

ID	% complete (time)	% complete (emissions)	Comment
Flare	100%	100%	Our stated objective of reducing upstream hydrocarbon flaring volumes by more than 20 percent over the next several years from 2008 levels has been achieved. As of year end 2010, we have reduced upstream hydrocarbon flaring by over 35%.
EE	80%	75%	We are on track to achieve our stated objective of improving energy efficiency by at least 10 percent between 2002 and 2012 across our worldwide refining and chemical operations.

3.1e

Please explain (i) why not; and (ii) forecast how your emissions will change over the next five years

3.2

Does the use of your goods and/or services directly enable GHG emissions to be avoided by a third party?

Yes

3.2a

Please provide details (see guidance)

We do not collect emissions avoided by a third party due to the inability to accurately calculate these numbers. ExxonMobil believes producers, refiners, distributors, and end-users should each be responsible for managing and reporting the emissions generated from activities under their control.

However, we are working to improve efficiency of our products. Examples include the following:

(1) Together with tire manufacturers, we are introducing a new tire lining technology that uses up to 80 percent less material in the manufacturing process. This makes tires lighter and keeps them properly inflated longer, both of which contribute to greater fuel efficiency. Plastics have reduced the weight of automobiles by about 10 percent, and car parts such as bumpers, door panels, and fuel tanks made from advanced ExxonMobil plastics have been a significant contributor. In the United States, ExxonMobil's Lubricants and Specialties organization launched Mobil 1 Advanced Fuel Economy, a synthetic motor oil that is expected to improve fuel economy by up to 2 percent, compared to those grades most commonly used. Actual savings are dependent upon vehicle/engine type, outside temperature, driving conditions, and current engine oil viscosity. Collectively, utilization of the tire lining, lightweight plastics and advanced lubricant technologies in one-third of the vehicles in the U.S. fleet could save about five billion gallons of gasoline a year and yield greenhouse gas emissions savings equivalent to taking about eight

million cars off the roads.

(2) Lithium-Ion Battery Materials. Through ExxonMobil's interest in a battery separator film JV with Toray Tonen Specialty Separator Godo Kaisha, we have developed a new generation of separator films that are expected to improve the power, capacity, and safety of lithium-ion batteries used in hybrid and electric vehicles. Lighter, smaller, and more durable batteries will help improve the energy efficiency and affordability of hybrid and electric vehicles. If just 10% of the gasoline vehicles on U.S. roads today were hybrids, the reduction in carbon dioxide emissions would be over 25 million metric tons or the equivalent of taking five million cars off the road. If just 10% of the gasoline vehicles on U.S. roads today were hybrids, the reduction in carbon dioxide emissions would be over 25 million metric tons or the equivalent of taking five million cars off the road.

(3) Packaging. Stronger-yet-lighter products reduce packaging material and shipping weights, requiring less energy for transportation. Also, plastic packaging lengthens the shelf life of food products, minimizing waste and thereby lowering transportation costs.

3.3

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

Yes

3.3a

Please provide details in the table below

Activity type	Description of activity	Annual monetary savings (unit currency)	Investment required (unit currency)	Payback period
Other	Facility investments and procedural changes to reduce routine flaring in upstream operations		5000000000	>3 years
Energy efficiency: processes	Facility investments and procedural changes to improve energy efficiency in refineries and chemical plants		1600000000	>3 years
Other	Cogeneration investments ExxonMobil has interests in about 4900 megawatts of cogeneration capacity in over 100 individual installations at more than 30 locations around the world. This is		1000000000	>3 years

Activity type	Description of activity	Annual monetary savings (unit currency)	Investment required (unit currency)	Payback period
	<p>enough capacity to supply the electricity needs of more than 2 million U.S. homes. Cogeneration is the simultaneous production of electricity to power our operations while capturing useful heat or steam for industrial processes. One of our newest high-efficiency cogeneration plants at our Antwerp refinery in Belgium generates 125 megawatts, enough energy to power the refinery as well as meet the needs of most of ExxonMobil's other Belgian manufacturing operations. The new plant will reduce Belgium's carbon dioxide emissions by approximately 200,000 metric tons per year. In addition, we began operation of a new 250 megawatt cogeneration facility in China in 2009 and another similarly sized unit is under construction in Singapore that will increase our cogeneration capacity to more than 5000 megawatts in the next few years. Since 2004, we have invested more than \$1billion (\$600 million in the U.S.) into cogeneration projects.</p>			
Energy efficiency: building fabric	<p>Our Global Real Estate and Facilities group has been working on a Green Assets initiative to minimize the environmental footprint of our assets by utilizing best practices from building standards such as LEED, BREEAM, and Green Star. The group also developed design criteria to reduce energy consumption in the United States, which is now being expanded internationally. In 2010, the four buildings at our Brookhollow campus in Texas, received the 2009 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Energy Star Awards, the national symbol for superior energy efficiency and environmental protection. Overall, the Brookhollow campus has reduced its total energy consumption by 27 percent from 2007 through 2010 or by 13,320 gigajoules.</p>			

3.3b

What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Other	<p>Adherence to internal standards and objectives. Our Operations Integrity Management System (OIMS) provides a systematic and disciplined approach to managing safety, security, health, environmental, and social risks. OIMS is consistent with the standard for environmental management systems established by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO14001:2004). Together, our Corporate Environment Policy and OIMS Framework set an expectation that all projects will be developed, constructed, maintained, and operated in compliance with all applicable environmental laws and regulations and with responsible standards where laws and regulations are not adequately protective. Our Protect Tomorrow. Today. initiative outlines our expectations for each business to deliver superior environmental performance, drive environmental incidents with real impact to zero, and achieve industry-leading performance in focus areas of importance to each business. Progress toward these goals is managed through our Environmental Business Planning (EBP) process, which integrates environmental improvement into overall business plans and strategies. The businesses use EBP to identify key environmental drivers, set targets in high-priority</p>

Method	Comment
	focus areas, and identify actions to achieve these targets.
Internal price of carbon	The Outlook for Energy: A View to 2030, our long-term forecast of supply and demand trends, projects global energy demand in 2030 to be about 35-percent higher than it was in 2005—even with substantial gains in efficiency. Meeting this rising demand for energy in a safe and environmentally responsible way is ExxonMobil’s mission and is a key challenge facing governments and societies worldwide. The scale and nature of this challenge is described in the Outlook, which we use to help guide our investment decisions. We also share it publicly to encourage broader understanding of energy issues. For the purposes of the Outlook, ExxonMobil anticipates that by 2020, adoption of these policies will be equivalent to adding CO2 costs of about \$30 per metric ton in OECD countries, rising to \$60 per metric ton by 2030.

3.3c

If you do not have any emissions reduction initiatives, please explain why not

Attachments

[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/3.TargetsandInitiatives/xom_community_ccr_2010.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/3.TargetsandInitiatives/xom_community_ccr_2010.pdf)
[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/3.TargetsandInitiatives/OIMS_Framework_Brochure.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/3.TargetsandInitiatives/OIMS_Framework_Brochure.pdf)
[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/3.TargetsandInitiatives/Exxon Mobil Corporation_Environment Policy.doc](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/3.TargetsandInitiatives/Exxon%20Mobil%20Corporation_Environment%20Policy.doc)

Page: 4. Communication

4.1

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

Publication	Page/Section Reference	Identify the attachment
In annual reports (complete)	7	2010 Summary Annual Report

Publication	Page/Section Reference	Identify the attachment
In voluntary communications (complete)	32 - 37	2010 Corporate Citizenship Report
In voluntary communications (complete)	32 - 37	2010 The Outlook for Energy: A View to 2030
In voluntary communications (complete)	NA	Senior Mgmt Speeches on website
In other regulatory filings (complete)	4	2010 SEC Form 10-K Report

Attachments

[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/4.Communication/xom_sar_2010.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/4.Communication/xom_sar_2010.pdf)
[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/4.Communication/ExxonMobilCorporation_10KA_20110228.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/4.Communication/ExxonMobilCorporation_10KA_20110228.pdf)

Module: Risks and Opportunities [Investor]

Page: 5. Climate Change Risks

5.1

Have you identified any climate change risks (current or future) that have potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Tick all that apply

Risks driven by changes in regulation
 Risks driven by changes in other climate-related developments

5.1a

Please describe your risks driven by changes in regulation

ID	Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
IA	International agreements	<p>Rising greenhouse gas emissions pose risks to society and ecosystems that could be significant. Since most of these emissions are energy-related, any integrated approach to meeting the world's growing energy need over the coming decades will incorporate strategies to address the risk of climate change. In recognition of the long-term nature of the risks from climate change, the climate policy debate has shifted from a focus primarily on targets to limit near-term emissions to also include consideration of long-term emissions pathways that ultimately stabilize GHG concentrations. As well, international and national attention also have turned to focus on adaptation as a strategy to mitigate risk. There has been extensive international focus on the costs and benefits of policies to reduce GHG emissions and address the risk of climate change. New technologies will be required to make deep reductions in GHG emissions, and the cost of these new technologies is not known at this time. Of course, the overall cost will also depend on the policy framework, especially the extent of global participation. The U.S. DOE study, Scenarios of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Atmospheric Concentrations, examined what costs for CO2 emissions would be necessary to achieve several stabilization scenarios. CO2 costs depend on a number of factors, including assumptions about the cost and availability of future technologies to reduce emissions. Along each stabilization pathway, costs rise with time, and costs are greater for lower, more stringent targets. For reference, a cost of \$100 per metric ton of CO2 would be equivalent to adding about \$40 per barrel to the cost of oil, or about \$0.92 per gallon of gasoline. Throughout the world, national and regional policymakers are considering a variety of legislative and regulatory options to mitigate GHG emissions and to develop capacity to adapt to potential impacts. In our view, assessing options requires an understanding of their likely effectiveness, scale and cost, as well as their implications for economic growth and quality of life.</p>	Increased operational cost	1-5 years	Direct	Unknown	Unknown
CT	Carbon taxes	<p>A carbon tax avoids the costs and complexity of having to build a new market for securities traders or the necessity of adding a new layer of regulators and administrators to police companies</p>	Increased operational cost	1-5 years	Direct	Unknown	Unknown

ID	Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
		and consumers. And a carbon tax can be more easily implemented. It could be levied under the current tax code without requiring significant new infrastructure or enforcement bureaucracies. A carbon tax is also the most efficient means of reflecting the cost of carbon in all economic decisions—from investments made by companies to meet their fuel needs to the product choices made by consumers. In addition, such a tax should be made revenue neutral. There should be reductions or changes to other taxes—such as income or excise taxes—to offset the impacts of the carbon tax on the economy.					
C&T	Cap and trade schemes	One policy option that is intended to reduce emissions—and which has received much attention—is a cap-and-trade system. Before we rush to enact such a system, we must ask whether it can best achieve our shared goal of actually reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Cap-and-trade systems inevitably introduce unnecessary cost and complexity that undercut their effectiveness. It is important to remember that a cap-and-trade system requires a new market infrastructure for traders to trade emissions allowances. This new “Wall Street” of emissions brokers will take the emphasis away from the goal of reducing carbon emissions and focus on trading on price volatility instead.	Increased operational cost	Current	Direct	Very likely	Unknown
ER	Emission reporting obligations	Current and pending greenhouse gas regulations may also increase our compliance costs, such as monitoring and reporting. These requirements could make our products more expensive and reduce demand for hydrocarbons, as well as shifting hydrocarbon demand toward relatively lower-carbon sources such as natural gas.	Increased operational cost	Current	Direct	Very likely	Low
EE	Product efficiency regulations and standards	Efficiency or specific product regulations or standards, such as CAFE standards, may exceed the technological or economic limitations of specific processes or products thereby increasing costs to consumers or reducing supplies in the marketplace	Increased operational cost	1-5 years	Direct	More likely than not	Unknown
UNC	Uncertainty surrounding new regulation	ExxonMobil’s financial and operating results are subject to a variety of risks inherent in the global oil and gas business. Many of these risk factors are not within the Company’s control and could adversely affect our business, our financial and operating results or our financial condition. Due to concern over the risk of climate change, a number of countries have adopted, or are	Increased operational cost	Current	Direct	More likely than not	Unknown

ID	Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
		considering the adoption of, regulatory frameworks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. These include adoption of cap and trade regimes, carbon taxes, increased efficiency standards, and incentives or mandates for renewable energy. These requirements could make our products more expensive and reduce demand for hydrocarbons, as well as shifting hydrocarbon demand toward relatively lower-carbon sources such as natural gas. Current and pending greenhouse gas regulations may also increase our compliance costs, such as monitoring or sequestering emissions.					
REG	General environmental regulations, including planning	Throughout the world, national and regional policymakers are considering a variety of legislative and regulatory options to mitigate GHG emissions and to develop capacity to adapt to potential impacts. In our view, assessing options requires an understanding of their likely effectiveness, scale and cost, as well as their implications for economic growth and quality of life. Policy options and their overall effect upon the Corporation vary greatly from country to country and are not predictable. These requirements could make our products more expensive and reduce demand for hydrocarbons, as well as shifting hydrocarbon demand toward relatively lower-carbon sources such as natural gas.	Increased operational cost	1-5 years	Direct	More likely than not	Unknown

5.1b

Please describe (i) the potential financial implications of the risk before taking action; (ii) the methods you are using to manage this risk; and (iii) the costs associated with these actions

Technological, political, and regulatory risks have been inherent in the oil and gas industry since its earliest beginnings. ExxonMobil will respond to these uncertainties and developments using our traditional approach: disciplined planning and investment, financial strength, efficient and reliable operations, and research and development. Those best able to manage investment and operating risks and operate efficiently will achieve competitive advantage. As the industry responds to these commercial impacts, we expect - just as we have in other areas - to be an industry pacesetter.

ExxonMobil's strength in management systems provides us an ongoing opportunity to comply with emerging regulations in a manner that is more efficient and provides an economic advantage with respect to competitors. Examples include our leadership in energy efficiency through the Global Energy Management System.

ExxonMobil has also systematically worked to improve efficiency and environmental performance throughout our facilities worldwide. Since the launch of our Global Energy Management System (GEMS) in 2000, we have identified steps to improve energy efficiency at our refineries and chemical plants by 15 to 20 percent, and we already have implemented more than half of these improvements. We have improved energy efficiency of these businesses at a rate two to three times faster than the industry average. We are also increasing our interests in cogeneration facilities, a more efficient power source than purchasing from a local utility, in some cases up to 50 percent more efficient.

ExxonMobil continues to reduce flaring. We have invested more than \$5 billion in natural gas utilization and commercialization projects that will help reduce the routine flaring of natural gas that is a by-product of oil production.

In 2009, our flaring is down about 23% versus 2008. In 2010, our upstream flaring averaged 350 million cubic feet per day, a reduction of about 20 percent from 2009 and nearly 60 percent improvement from 2006. We continue to seek opportunities to reduce flared gas as a means of decreasing our overall GHG emissions. Nigeria and Equatorial Guinea account for the greatest percentage of flared gas, contributing about 80 percent of our upstream flaring. We continue to make infrastructure investments to improve gas management in these countries. In 2010, we achieved almost a 40 percent reduction in flaring in Nigeria and more than 10 percent reduction in Equatorial Guinea compared to 2009.

5.1c

Please describe your risks that are driven by change in physical climate parameters

ID	Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
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5.1d

Please describe (i) the potential financial implications of the risk before taking action; (ii) the methods you are using to manage this risk; and (iii) the costs associated with these actions

5.1e

Please describe your risks that are driven by changes in other climate-related developments

ID	Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
RE	Reputation	Effective management of business and operational risks, including risks related to greenhouse gas emissions, is essential to promoting and maintaining a good corporate reputation. A reputation for effective, responsible and ethical management, in turn, is an important component of the corporation's dealings with governments, business partners, employees and shareholders. The lack of effective management can negatively impact reputation.	Other: Increased regulatory, capital and other costs.	Current	Direct	Unknown	Unknown

5.1f

Please describe (i) the potential financial implications of the risk before taking action; (ii) the methods you are using to manage this risk; (iii) the costs associated with these actions

ExxonMobil believes that our ability to consistently deliver strong returns to shareholders is a direct result of our ability to effectively manage risk. Risk cannot be eliminated, but it can be managed.

ExxonMobil manages risk through a capable and committed workforce with clear accountability, well-developed and clearly defined policies and procedures, high standards of design, rigorously applied management systems, employee and contractor training, and a systematic approach to assessing performance that drives continuous improvement.

ExxonMobil employs such a framework: our Operations Integrity Management System (OIMS). OIMS is the cornerstone of our commitment to managing risks to safety, security, health, and the environment. It guides the activities of each of our employees and contractors around the world. OIMS is a rigorous, 11-element system designed to identify hazards and manage risks. It covers: design, construction and maintenance of facilities; preparation of employees and communities for natural disaster or other incidents; and thorough investigations into accidents and safety incidents.

Through OIMS, ExxonMobil has achieved industry-leading safety performance. Our lost-time incident rates have been significantly reduced, and operating efficiencies have improved. Risks to the environment have been reduced, with a sharp decline in spills and continuing reduction in emissions. By focusing on the integrity of our operations, ExxonMobil improves safety and environmental performance, and maximizes the return to shareholders.

5.1g

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to risks driven by changes in regulation that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

5.1h

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to risks driven by physical climate parameters that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

ExxonMobil's operations around the world include activities both onshore and offshore that experience weather extremes and storms. Both the likelihood of these occurrences and their overall effect upon the Corporation vary greatly from country to country and are not predictable in detail, though trends can be assessed. Current scientific understanding provides limited guidance on how the trends in weather extremes and storms will change in the future. We currently design, construct and operate facilities to withstand a variety of extreme weather conditions, including much of the range of potential outcomes.

5.1i

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to risks driven by changes in other climate-related developments that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

Further Information

At ExxonMobil, risks are mitigated with appropriate contingency planning and the application of a comprehensive risk management system. Known risks are mitigated first of all by factoring them into equipment and facility design, construction and operations. Business continuity planning and emergency preparedness are two essential elements to manage risks of business disruption, so that we can continue supplying fuels for transportation and electrical power as well as chemicals for consumer products, which are vital to the world's economy.

Our approach to managing these risks includes the following elements:

- incorporation of understanding of risk into design, construction and operation of exposed facilities;

- early and coordinated action to respond rapidly and effectively;
- business continuity and emergency response plans to protect the safety of our employees and operations;
- worst-case scenario emergency response exercises to practice coordination and logistical response, and propose upgrades to standard processes and contingency plans.

Page: 6. Climate Change Opportunities

6.1

Have you identified any climate change opportunities (current or future) that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Tick all that apply

Opportunities driven by changes in regulation
 Opportunities driven by changes in other climate-related developments

6.1a

Please describe your opportunities that are driven by changes in regulation

ID	Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
REG	General environmental regulations, including planning	ExxonMobil's strength in management systems provides us an ongoing opportunity to comply with emerging regulations in a manner that is more efficient and provides an economic advantage with respect to competitors. Examples include our leadership in energy efficiency through the Global Energy Management System.	Other: Improved competitive position	Current	Direct	Unknown	Unknown
ER	Emission reporting obligations	ExxonMobil's strength in management systems provides us an ongoing opportunity to comply with emerging regulations in a manner that is more efficient and provides an economic advantage with respect to competitors.	Other: Improved competitive position	Current	Direct	Unknown	Unknown
EE	Product efficiency regulations and standards	Innovations in the chemicals industry play an important role in meeting the world's energy and environmental challenges. Through lightweight	Increased demand for existing products/services	1-5 years	Direct	Unknown	Unknown

ID	Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
		plastics and other products that enable consumers to use energy more efficiently, ExxonMobil is helping reduce emissions associated with energy use. In fact, a recent study – industry-commissioned and independently validated – concluded that for every unit of greenhouse gas (GHG) emitted by the chemical industry during production, more than two units of GHGs are saved by society through the use of products and technologies enabled by our industry. As a leader in the global petrochemical industry, ExxonMobil is focused on providing value and improving the efficiency of our customers throughout the supply chain.					

6.1b

Please describe (i) the potential financial implications of the opportunity; (ii) the methods you are using to manage this opportunity; (iii) the costs associated with these actions

Technological, political, and regulatory risks have been inherent in the oil and gas industry since its earliest beginnings. ExxonMobil will respond to these uncertainties and developments using our traditional approach: disciplined planning and investment, financial strength, efficient and reliable operations, and research and development. Those best able to manage investment and operating risks and operate efficiently will achieve competitive advantage. As the industry responds to these commercial impacts, we expect - just as we have in other areas - to be an industry pacesetter.

6.1c

Please describe the opportunities that are driven by changes in physical climate parameters

ID	Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
----	--------------------	-------------	------------------	-----------	-----------------	------------	---------------------

6.1d

Please describe (i) the potential financial implications of the opportunity; (ii) the methods you are using to manage this opportunity; (iii) the costs associated with these actions

6.1e

Please describe the opportunities that are driven by changes in other climate-related developments

ID	Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
RE	Reputation	The risk associated with major energy projects and the day-to-day operations we undertake are considerable. The importance of risk management has been brought back into the market spotlight as a variety of sectors in the global economy have experienced significant challenges stemming from the failure to assess and manage risk effectively. ExxonMobil is experienced in managing the financial, technological, market, and operational risks that are inherent to our industry. Long-term planning is fundamental to our approach to risk management. Our long-term view also guides our commitment to technology. Technology gives us the confidence in our ability to deliver new solutions, to invest in unconventional resources, and to continue to deliver operational excellence. Technology also enables us to operate with less impact on the environment.	Other: Improved reputation	Current	Direct	Unknown	Unknown
CB	Changing consumer behaviour	Perhaps the most obvious opportunity created by the concern over climate change lies in the enhanced use of natural gas to reduce emissions growth in electric power generation. As the leading private equity holder of gas reserves and a leader in LNG and tight gas technologies, ExxonMobil is well positioned to play a leading role in meeting rising demand for natural gas. Global demand for energy will continue to rise especially in developing countries where about 2.5 billion people who still rely on traditional biomass fuels for heating and cooking. We are well positioned to respond to this opportunity and challenge to develop and utilize efficient and clean energy	Increased demand for existing products/services	1-5 years	Direct	Unknown	Unknown

ID	Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
		technologies and products that meet growing demand.					

6.1f

Please describe (i) the potential financial implications of the opportunity; (ii) the methods you are using to manage this opportunity; (iii) the costs associated with these actions

To develop new technologies, ExxonMobil was the founding sponsor of the Global Climate and Energy Project (GCEP) at Stanford University. We have since contributed over half of our \$100 million commitment to the program. This pioneering research program is focused on identifying breakthrough energy technologies that reduce GHG emissions and that could be developed on a large scale within a 10-to-50-year timeframe. GCEP has sponsored more than 66 research programs at 27 institutions in Australia, Europe, Japan, and the United States.

Some of the technologies being researched at GCEP include the following:

- Lowering the cost and / or increasing efficiency of solar photovoltaic devices
- Studies of fuel cells and bioelectric conversion of energy
- Increasing the energy capacity of lithium-ion batteries for applications in vehicles
- Thermodynamic principles for designing engines that produce higher efficiency and lower emissions
- Pathways to produce biodiesel fuel from bacteria to achieve a twentyfold increase in energy yield
- Increasing knowledge of hydrogen bonding to create new strategies for using hydrogen to power vehicles

Many of the technologies are years away from widespread adoption, but they hold promise.

In addition, ExxonMobil researchers are active in technology development, including the following examples:

Advanced plastics to make vehicles lighter. For every 10% drop in vehicle weight fuel economy improves by about 7%.

- New tire-lining technology to keep tires properly inflated. Cars with properly inflated tires may save an extra tank of gas annually.
- Mobil 1 Advanced Fuel Economy lube oil which can improve fuel economy by up to 2% versus motor oils commonly used.
- Advanced internal combustion engine and fuel system technologies which could achieve significant gains in fuel economy.
- Alternative fuels research which could make fuels more available and affordable with lower life cycle GHG emissions.

Further detail is provided on three key research areas below:

(1) Biofuels from Algae. The ExxonMobil Algae Biofuels Research and Development Program, which includes an alliance with Synthetic Genomics Inc. (SGI), continues to explore photosynthetic algae as a commercially viable option for transportation fuels. This research and development program is a long-term effort, and if milestones are successfully met, we expect to invest over \$600 million in the next 10 years.

In 2010, ExxonMobil and SGI opened a new greenhouse research and testing facility, entering an important second stage in the collaboration to develop strains of algae that could produce refinery feedstock and make transportation fuels. This high-tech greenhouse supplements ongoing laboratory activity with additional research in a more real-world environment. Here, scientists and engineers experiment with different algae growth systems, light levels, temperature conditions, carbon dioxide amounts, and nutrient concentrations to better evaluate whether large-scale volumes of affordable biofuel can be made from algae. If successful, advanced biofuels could help meet the world's growing demand for transportation fuels.

(2) Lithium-Ion Battery Materials. Through ExxonMobil's interest in a battery separator film JV with Toray Tonen Specialty Separator Godo Kaisha, we have developed a new generation of separator films that are expected to improve the power, capacity, and safety of lithium-ion batteries used in hybrid and electric vehicles. Lighter, smaller, and more durable batteries will help improve the energy efficiency and affordability of hybrid and electric vehicles. If just 10% of the gasoline vehicles on U.S. roads today were hybrids, the reduction in carbon dioxide emissions would be over 25 million metric tons or the equivalent of taking five million cars off the road.

(3) Engine Research. ExxonMobil researchers, together with major vehicle and engine manufacturers such as Toyota, are developing more efficient, cleaner-burning internal combustion engines and fuel systems that could improve the fuel economy of future vehicles versus current gasoline engines. For example, together with our partners in industry and the research community, EM is developing an innovative on-board hydrogen powered fuel cell system. Measured on a "well-to-wheels" basis, this system could be up to 80 per cent more fuel-efficient and emit 45 per cent less CO₂ than today's vehicles.

6.1g

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to opportunities driven by changes in regulation that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

6.1h

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to opportunities driven by physical climate parameters that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

ExxonMobil's operations around the world include activities both onshore and offshore that experience weather extremes and storms. Both the likelihood of these occurrences and their overall effect upon the Corporation vary greatly from country to country and are not predictable in detail, though trends can be assessed. Current scientific understanding provides limited guidance on how the trends in weather extremes and storms will change in the future. We currently design, construct and operate facilities to withstand a variety of extreme weather conditions, including much of the range of potential outcomes.

6.1i

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to opportunities driven by changes in other climate-related developments that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

Attachments

[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/GCEP_Tri-Fold_2009-2010_Final.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/GCEP_Tri-Fold_2009-2010_Final.pdf)
[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/news_pub_cfz.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/news_pub_cfz.pdf)
[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/news_pub_algae_brochure.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/news_pub_algae_brochure.pdf)

Module: GHG Emissions Accounting, Energy and Fuel Use, and Trading [Investor]

Page: 7. Emissions Methodology

7.1

Please provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2)

Base year	Scope 1 Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2 Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Sun 01 Jan 2006 - Sun 31 Dec 2006	145000000	13000000

7.2

Please give the name of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

Please select the published methodologies that you use	
<input type="checkbox"/>	IPIECA's Petroleum Industry Guidelines for reporting GHG emissions, 2003
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other

7.2a

If you have selected "Other", please provide details below

American Petroleum Institute's Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimation Methodologies for the Oil and Gas Industry

7.3

Please give the source for the global warming potentials you have used

Gas	Reference
CO2	IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR - 100 year)
CH4	IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR - 100 year)
N2O	IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR - 100 year)

7.4

Please give the emissions factors you have applied and their origin; alternatively, please attach an Excel spreadsheet with this data

Fuel/Material/Energy	Emission Factor	Unit	Reference
Natural gas	130.07	lb CO2e per million BTU	API GHG Compendium, 2009
Refinery gas	133.82	lb CO2e per million BTU	API GHG Compendium, 2009
Petroleum coke	237.00	lb CO2e per million BTU	API GHG Compendium, 2009
Distillate fuel oil No 4	176.81	lb CO2e per million BTU	API GHG Compendium, 2009
Residual fuel oil	182.76	lb CO2e per million BTU	API GHG Compendium, 2009

Fuel/Material/Energy	Emission Factor	Unit	Reference
Other: Low BTU Gas	278.00	lb CO2e per million BTU	API GHG Compendium, 2009

Further Information

Q7.4 - The Fuel/Material/Energy categories listed comprise over 95% of our energy sources. Our operations utilize the most accurate emission factors available to them beginning with the API GHG Compendium emission factors, then applying locally regulated emission factors where required, and finally, by applying site specific emission factors, if determined to be more accurate than API.

Page: 8. Emissions Data - (1 Jan 2010 - 31 Dec 2010)

8.1

Please select the boundary you are using for your Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas inventory

Equity share

8.2a

Please provide your gross global Scope 1 emissions figure in metric tonnes CO2e

132000000

8.2b

Please provide your gross global Scope 1 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e - Part 1 breakdown

Boundary	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Comment
----------	---	---------

8.2c

Please provide your gross global Scope 1 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e - Part 1 Total

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e) - Total Part 1	Comment
--	---------

8.2d

Please provide your gross global Scope 1 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e - Part 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e) - Other operationally controlled entities, activities or facilities	Comment
---	---------

8.3a

Please provide your gross global Scope 2 emissions figure in metric tonnes CO2e

15000000

8.3b

Please provide your gross global Scope 2 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e - Part 1 breakdown

Boundary	Gross global Scope 2 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Comment
----------	---	---------

8.3c

Please provide your gross global Scope 2 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e - Part 1 Total

Gross global Scope 2 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e) - Total Part 1	Comment
--	---------

8.3d

Please provide your gross global Scope 2 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e - Part 2

Gross global Scope 2 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e) - Other operationally controlled entities, activities or facilities	Comment

8.4

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

8.4a

Please complete the table

Reporting Entity	Source	Scope	Explain why the source is excluded

8.4

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

Yes

8.4a

Please complete the table

Source	Scope	Explain why the source is excluded
XTO Energy	Scope 1 and 2	XTO acquisition, data integration underway

8.5

Please estimate the level of uncertainty of the total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 figures that you have supplied and specify the sources of uncertainty in your data gathering, handling, and calculations

Scope	Uncertainty Range	Main sources of uncertainty	Please expand on the uncertainty in your data
Scope 1	More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%	Metering/ Measurement Constraints Sampling Published Emissions Factors	
Scope 2	More than 30% but less than or equal to 40%	Assumptions Published Emissions Factors Other: Unknown due to global power sector variations	ExxonMobil has not undertaken an analysis of Scope 2 uncertainty. However, recent studies on electric power generation grid factor uncertainty, such as the one described in the attached paper by Christopher Weber, etal from Carnegie Mellon University in 2009, indicate that uncertainty across the U.S. grid CO2 emission factors maybe in the range of 40%.

8.6

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your Scope 1 emissions

Verification or assurance complete

8.6a

Please indicate the proportion of your Scope 1 emissions that are verified/assured

More than 0% but less than or equal to 20%

8.6b

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken, and attach the relevant statements

Type of verification or assurance	Relevant standard	Relevant statement attached
Verification	EC Directive 2003/87/EC Annex V and 2007/589/EC as amended	Applies to Scope 1 emissions regulated under the EU Emissions Trading Scheme
Verification	Other: California Regulation for the Mandatory Reporting of GHGs, 2007	Applies to Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions regulated under the California Regulation for Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases
Verification	Other: Alberta Environment, Specified Gas Emitter's Regulation, 2007	Applies to Scope 1 emissions regulated under the Alberta Environment's Climate Change and Emissions Management Act, Specified Gas Emitter's Regulation, 2007.
Reasonable assurance	ISAE 3000	LRQA provides assurance of our environmental data processes regarding the quality of the process and conformance to the IPIECA/OGP/API Reporting Guidance.

8.7

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your Scope 2 emissions

Verification or assurance complete

8.7a

Please indicate the proportion of your Scope 2 emissions that are verified/assured

More than 0% but less than or equal to 20%

8.7b

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken, and attach the relevant statements

Type of verification or assurance	Relevant standard	Relevant statement attached
Verification	Other: California Regulation for the Mandatory Reporting of GHGs, 2007	Applies to Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions regulated under the California Regulation for Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases
Reasonable assurance	ISAE 3000	LRQA provides assurance of our environmental data processes regarding the quality of the process and conformance to the IPIECA/OGP/API Reporting Guidance.

8.8

Are carbon dioxide emissions from the combustion of biologically sequestered carbon (i.e. carbon dioxide emissions from burning biomass/biofuels) relevant to your company?

No

8.8a

Please provide the emissions in metric tonnes CO₂e

Further Information

Q8.2a

15 percent of ExxonMobil's Scope 1 emissions (20 million metric tonnes) are associated electricity generated in company owned power plants or cogeneration facilities and exported to others. Therefore, from a net emissions perspective, ExxonMobil's Scope 1 + Scope 2 emissions (less the Scope 1 emissions associated with export power) = 132 + 15 - 20 = 127 million metric tonnes.

Q8.4a

In June 2010, ExxonMobil acquired XTO Energy Inc. Financial and production data reported for 2010 include XTO performance. As part of the integration process, ExxonMobil and XTO are currently

assessing XTO's environmental, health, safety, human resources, and social data collection requirements and processes. Once program differences have been identified, we will implement a plan to ensure consistent data collection. XTO environmental, health, safety, human resources, and social data will not be reported until this integration process is complete.

NOTE: 2010 California emissions verifications not issued at this time.

Attachments

[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/8.EmissionsData\(1Jan2010-31Dec2010\)/Cold Lake_Verification Summary 2010.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/8.EmissionsData(1Jan2010-31Dec2010)/Cold%20Lake_Verification%20Summary%202010.pdf)
[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/8.EmissionsData\(1Jan2010-31Dec2010\)/Quirk Creek_Verification Summary 2010.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/8.EmissionsData(1Jan2010-31Dec2010)/Quirk%20Creek_Verification%20Summary%202010.pdf)
[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/8.EmissionsData\(1Jan2010-31Dec2010\)/EY XOM EU CO2_2011_06_23_V2.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/8.EmissionsData(1Jan2010-31Dec2010)/EY%20XOM%20EU%20CO2%202011%2006%2023_V2.pdf)
[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/8.EmissionsData\(1Jan2010-31Dec2010\)/Strathcona Refinery_Verification Summary 2010.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/8.EmissionsData(1Jan2010-31Dec2010)/Strathcona%20Refinery_Verification%20Summary%202010.pdf)
[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/8.EmissionsData\(1Jan2010-31Dec2010\)/LRQA Assurance Statement_2010.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/8.EmissionsData(1Jan2010-31Dec2010)/LRQA%20Assurance%20Statement%202010.pdf)
[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/8.EmissionsData\(1Jan2010-31Dec2010\)/Life cycle assessment and grid - uncertainty.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/8.EmissionsData(1Jan2010-31Dec2010)/Life%20cycle%20assessment%20and%20grid%20-%20uncertainty.pdf)
[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/8.EmissionsData\(1Jan2010-31Dec2010\)/Torrance_2009_Verification.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/8.EmissionsData(1Jan2010-31Dec2010)/Torrance_2009_Verification.pdf)

Page: 9. Scope 1 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2010 - 31 Dec 2010)

9.1

Do you have Scope 1 emissions sources in more than one country or region (if covered by emissions regulation at a regional level)?

Yes

9.1a

Please complete the table below

Country	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Other: Americas	60000000
Other: Europe/Africa/Middle East	45000000
Other: AsiaPacific	27000000

9.2

Please indicate which other Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

By business division

By GHG type

9.2a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division

Business Division	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Upstream	61000000
Downstream	53000000
Chemicals	18000000

9.2b

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by facility

Facility	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
----------	----------------------------

9.2c

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by GHG type

GHG type	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
CO2	128000000
CH4	3000000
Other: Other GHG Combined	1000000

9.2d

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by activity

Activity	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
----------	----------------------------

Page: 10. Scope 2 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2010 - 31 Dec 2010)

10.1

Do you have Scope 2 emissions sources in more than one country or region (if covered by emissions regulation at a regional level)?

Yes

10.1a

Please complete the table below

Country	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e
Other: Americas	10000000
Other: Europe/Africa/Middle East	2000000
Other: AsiaPacific	3000000

10.2

Please indicate which other Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

By business division

10.2a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division

Business division	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e
Upstream	2000000
Downstream	7000000
Chemicals	6000000

10.2b

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by facility

Facility	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e
----------	----------------------------

10.2c

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by activity

Activity	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e
----------	----------------------------

11.1

Do you consider that the grid average factors used to report Scope 2 emissions in Question 8.3 reflect the contractual arrangements you have with electricity suppliers?

Yes

11.1a

You may report a total contractual Scope 2 figure in response to this question. Please provide your total global contractual Scope 2 GHG emissions figure in metric tonnes CO₂e

11.1b

Explain the basis of the alternative figure (see guidance)

11.2

Has your organization retired any certificates, e.g. Renewable Energy Certificates, associated with zero or low carbon electricity within the reporting year or has this been done on your behalf?

No

11.2a

Please provide details including the number and type of certificates

Type of certificate	Number of certificates	Comments
---------------------	------------------------	----------

12.1

What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 25% but less than or equal to 30%

12.2

Please state how much fuel, electricity, heat, steam, and cooling in MWh your organization has consumed during the reporting year

Energy type	MWh
Fuel	360000000000
Electricity	350000000000
Heat	0
Steam	150000000000
Cooling	0

12.3

Please complete the table by breaking down the total "Fuel" figure entered above by fuel type

Fuels	MWh
Refinery gas	140000000000
Natural gas	130000000000
Other: Other Types Combined	90000000000

13.1

How do your absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to the previous year?

Increased

13.1a

Please complete the table

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change		Comment
Change in output	4	Increase		Increased oil and gas production volumes
Emissions reduction activities	2	Decrease		Improved energy efficiency, reduced flaring and increased cogeneration efficiency

13.2

Please describe your gross combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tonnes CO2e per unit currency total revenue

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Explanation
0.0004	metric tonnes CO2e	unit total revenue	15	Decrease	Revenue varies significantly with the cyclic nature of the oil and gas industry, therefore, revenue is not a useful intensity measure for our industry.

13.3

Please describe your gross combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tonnes CO2e per full time equivalent (FTE) employee

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Explanation
1838	metric tonnes CO2e	FTE Employee	4	Decrease	The oil and gas industry is a capital intensive industry, rather than a people intensive industry, therefore, headcount is not a useful intensity measure for our industry.

13.4

Please provide an additional intensity (normalized) metric that is appropriate to your business operations

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Explanation
1850	metric tonnes CO2e	unit of production	1.5	Increase	The metric provided in the table is our Upstream intensity only. We report our performance here using intensity metrics specific to each segment of the business (upstream, downstream and chemical) as provided below: Upstream Emissions Intensity – 18.5 metric tons of CO2e / 100 metric tons of production (increased by 1.5% from 2009) Refining Emissions Intensity - 16.6 metric tons of CO2e / 100 metric tons of throughput (decreased by 1% from 2009) Chemical Emissions Intensity - 38.2 metric tons of CO2e / 100 metric tons of throughput (decreased by 5.5% from 2009)

Further Information

We report GHG intensity here as a ratio of absolute direct emissions per 100 tons of production for our upstream operations or of throughput for our manufacturing operations (i.e. normalization factors).

Normalization factors facilitate a level of comparison over time among similar business operations within the company. We believe that measuring GHG intensity in this way (metric tons of CO2-e per unit production volume or throughput) is a more useful measure for our industry than normalization per US\$ total revenue or employee FTEs. It does however significantly oversimplify the drivers of emissions, which, for example in the case of refining, include the complexity of the refinery, how much processing is done between the input crude and the finished slate of products (which can vary widely between facilities).

14.1

Do you participate in any emission trading schemes?

Yes

14.1a

Please complete the following table for each of the emission trading schemes in which you participate

Scheme name	Period for which data is supplied	Allowances allocated	Allowances purchased	Verified emissions in metric tonnes CO2e	Details of ownership
European Union ETS	Fri 01 Jan 2010 - Fri 31 Dec 2010	19800000	720000	20100000	Other: equity share
Other: New Zealand	Thu 01 Jul 2010 - Fri 31 Dec 2010	0	1200000	1600000	Other: product sold

14.1b

What is your strategy for complying with the schemes in which you participate or anticipate participating?

ExxonMobil's strategy is to manage compliance obligations of our regulated facilities through comprehensive measurement and reporting, ongoing assessment and implementation of cost effective energy efficiency improvements and ratable purchase and sale of allowances. ExxonMobil has traded allowances in regulated emissions trading schemes when cost-effective for compliance and expects to continue to do so in the future.

We comply with all applicable laws and regulations, including the existing programs in the European Union and New Zealand.

We note that governments and legislatures in the US, Canada, Australia and Japan are considering mandatory programs. If enacted we will fully comply with those programs.

The Japanese Government introduced a "test cap & trade program" for FY 2008-12 using "voluntary" participation & "voluntary" target setting by participants, instead of caps imposed by the government. Protocols for monitoring/reporting, registration, verification, etc. are expected to evolve during the test period. ExxonMobil affiliates in Japan have elected to participate in the program.

14.2

Has your company originated any project-based carbon credits or purchased any within the reporting period?

No

14.2a

Please complete the following table

Credit origination or credit purchase	Project type	Project identification	Verified to which standard	Number of credits (metric tonnes of CO2e)	Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume	Credits retired	Purpose e.g. compliance
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Page: 15. Scope 3 Emissions

15.1

Please provide data on sources of Scope 3 emissions that are relevant to your organization

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	metric tonnes CO2e	Methodology	If you cannot provide a figure for emissions, please describe them
Use of sold products	1600000	New Zealand GHG Regulation	NOTE: THIS IS NOT TOTAL CORPORATION DATA. ONLY NEW ZEALAND SCOPE 3 SUBMITTED UNDER REGULATORY REPORTING REQUIREMENT. According to the International Energy Agency, approximately 90 percent of petroleum-related GHG emissions are generated when customers use our products and the remaining 10 percent are generated by industry operations.

15.2

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your Scope 3 emissions

Not verified or assured

15.2a

Please indicate the proportion of your Scope 3 emissions that are verified/assured

15.2b

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken, and attach the relevant statements

Type of verification or assurance	Relevant standard	Relevant statement attached
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15.3

How do your absolute Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year compare to the previous year?

This is our first year of estimation

15.3a

Please complete the table

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of Change	Comment
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Further Information

According to the International Energy Agency, approximately 90 percent of petroleum-related GHG emissions are generated when customers use our products and the remaining 10 percent are generated by industry operations.

OG0.1

Please enter the dates for the periods for which you will be providing data. We ask for historic data for the year ending in 2005 to the year ending in 2010 and a forecast for the year ending in 2011

Year ending	Date range
2005	Sat 01 Jan 2005 - Sat 31 Dec 2005
2006	Sun 01 Jan 2006 - Sun 31 Dec 2006
2007	Mon 01 Jan 2007 - Mon 31 Dec 2007
2008	Tue 01 Jan 2008 - Wed 31 Dec 2008
2009	Thu 01 Jan 2009 - Thu 31 Dec 2009
2010	Fri 01 Jan 2010 - Fri 31 Dec 2010

OG1.1

Please provide values for annual production of each of the hydrocarbon types (in units of BOE) for the years given in the following table. The values required are aggregate values for the reporting organization. The values for 2011 are forward-looking estimates

Product	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Other: Crude and natural gas liquids	921000000	979000000	955000000	880000000	871000000	884000000	
Natural gas	563000000	568000000	571000000	555000000	564000000	739000000	

OG1.2

Please provide values for proved reserves of each of the hydrocarbon types (in units of BOE) for 2010. The values required are aggregate values for the reporting organization

Product	Proved reserves (BOE), 2010	Date of assessment
Other: Liquids - crude, condensate and natural gas liquids	8890000000	Fri 31 Dec 2010
Nonconventional oils (e.g. oil sands & bitumen)	2783000000	Fri 31 Dec 2010
Natural gas	13136000000	Fri 31 Dec 2010

Further Information

Categories and volumes provided in Section OG 1 are based on U.S. Security and Exchange Commission Form 10-K submission.

Question OG 1.1

Anti-trust laws in the United States and other jurisdictions require that companies avoid providing information about levels of future business activity which could be competitively sensitive, therefore, data has not been provided for future years.

Attachments

[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/OG1Productionreservesbyhydrocarbontype/iol_oilsands_brochure.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/OG1Productionreservesbyhydrocarbontype/iol_oilsands_brochure.pdf)

Page: Oil & Gas - Emissions by segment in the O&G value chain

OG2.1

Please indicate the consolidation basis (financial control, operational control, equity share, Climate Change Reporting Framework Part 1) used to report the Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by segment in the O&G value chain. Further information can be provided in the text box in OG2.2

Segment	Consolidation basis for reporting Scope 1 emissions	Consolidation basis for reporting Scope 2 emissions
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Segment	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Refining	6000000	6000000	6000000	6000000	6000000	7000000	

Further Information

Questions 2.3 and 2.4

Anti-trust laws in the United States and other jurisdictions require that companies avoid providing information about levels of future business activity which could be competitively sensitive, therefore, data has not been provided for future years.

Page: Oil & Gas - Scope 1 emissions by emissions category

OG3.1

Please confirm the consolidation bases (financial control, operational control, equity share, Climate Change Reporting Framework Part 1) used to report Scope 1 emissions by emissions category

Segment	Consolidation basis for reporting Scope 1 emissions by emissions category
Exploration, production & gas processing	Equity Share
Refining	Equity Share

OG3.2

Please provide clarification for cases in which different consolidation bases have been used to report by emissions categories (combustion, flaring, process emissions, vented emissions, fugitive emissions) in the various segments

Equity share is applied for our GHG emissions, no further clarification required.

OG3.3

Please provide masses of gross Scope 1 GHG emissions released to atmosphere in units of metric tonnes CO2e for the whole organization broken down by emissions categories: combustion, flaring, process emissions, vented emissions, fugitive emissions. The values required for 2011 are forward-looking estimates

Category	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Combustion							
Flaring	22400000	24500000	23200000	15800000	12400000	9800000	
Process emissions							
Vented emissions							
Fugitive emissions							

Further Information

Question OG 3.3

Anti-trust laws in the United States and other jurisdictions require that companies avoid providing information about levels of future business activity which could be competitively sensitive, therefore, data has not been provided for future years.

Page: Oil & Gas - Transfers & sequestration of CO2 emissions

OG4.1

Please indicate the consolidation basis (financial control, operational control, equity share, Climate Change Reporting Framework Part 1) used to report transfers and sequestration of CO2 emissions

Activity	Consolidation basis
Transfers	Equity Share
Sequestration of CO2 emissions	Equity Share

OG4.2

Please provide clarification for cases in which different consolidation bases have been used (e.g. for a given activity, capture, injection or storage pathway)

N/A

OG4.3

Using the units of metric tonnes of CO₂, please provide gross masses of CO₂ transferred in and out of the reporting organization (as defined by the consolidation basis). Please note that questions of ownership of the CO₂ are addressed in OG4.5

Transfer direction	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
CO ₂ transferred in	0	0	0	0	0	0
CO ₂ transferred out	11200000	11400000	12500000	13000000	13300000	12900000

OG4.4

Please provide clarification on whether any oil reservoirs and/or sequestration system (geological or oceanic) have been included within the boundary of the reporting organization. Provide details, including degrees to which reservoirs are shared with other entities

Saline reservoir for CO₂ in Sleipner field in Norway is included within our boundary in this report. We have a 32.9% equity interest in Sleipner, which is operated by Statoil. Our equity share of oil reservoirs in Texas and New Mexico where CO₂ is injected for Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) is included within our boundary. Also included within our boundary is the acid gas injection well at our Labarge, Wyoming facility where we are the 100% owner and operator.

CO₂ transferred out in Question OG4.3 represents CO₂ from our facilities that is sold to others, primarily for Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR). Their EOR storage is not included within our boundary in this report.

OG4.5

Please explain who (e.g. the reporting organization) owns the transferred emissions and what potential liabilities are attached. In the case of sequestered emissions, please clarify whether the reporting organization or one or more third parties owns the sequestered emissions and who has potential liability for them

The CO2 that is sold (transferred out) from our facilities and any associated responsibilities are owned by the purchasers.

We retain our 32.9% equity ownership of the CO2 sequestered at Sleipner and 100% ownership of the CO2 sequestered via acid gas injection at Labarge, as well as our varying equity interests in the Texas and New Mexico EOR fields.

OG4.6

Please provide masses in metric tonnes of gross CO2 captured for purposes of carbon capture and sequestration (CCS) during the reporting year according to capture pathway. For each pathway, please provide a breakdown of the percentage of the gross captured CO2 that was transferred into the reporting organization and the percentage that was transferred out of the organization (to be captured)

Capture pathway in CCS	Captured CO2 (metric tonnes CO2)	Percentage transferred in	Percentage transferred out
Gas stream separation from natural gas purification	4800000	0%	90%

OG4.7

Please provide masses in metric tonnes of gross CO2 injected and stored for purposes of CCS during the reporting year according to injection and storage pathway

Injection and storage pathway	Injected CO2 (metric tonnes CO2)	Percentage of injected CO2 intended for long-term (>100 year) storage	Year in which injection began	Cumulative CO2 injected and stored (metric tonnes CO2)
CO2 injected into a geological formation or saline formation for long-term storage	240000	100%	1996	4000000
Acid gas injection (CO2 and H2S co-injected into a production reservoir)	350000	100%	2005	2000000

OG4.8

Please provide details of risk management performed by the reporting organization and/or third party in relation to its CCS activities. This should cover pre-operational evaluation of the storage (e.g. site characterisation), operational monitoring, closure monitoring, remediation for CO2 leakage, and

results of third party verification

Our Operations Integrity Management System (OIMS) is the cornerstone to managing the safety, security, health and environmental risks in our operations and achieving excellence in performance. As such, OIMS is rigorously applied in our CCS activities.

The Sleipner project involved extensive storage site characterization prior to injection. Operational monitoring is extensive using 2-D, 3-D and 4-D seismic, time-lapse, and gravity monitoring. Monitoring has been and continues to be supported by various consortia including SACS, CO2STORE and CO2REMOVE, and the results are shared broadly to promote learning, and advance technology and best practices.

Extensive dispersion modelling and reservoir characterization was used to select the injection site for the Labarge, Wyoming acid gas injection facilities. Rigorous state agency permitting requirements were met. Extensive pressure monitoring and continuous air monitoring with alarms have been applied throughout the operation. Comprehensive personnel training has been applied and refresher training is on-going. Rigorous mechanical integrity testing is conducted annually.

Attachments

[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor_CDP_2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/OG4TransferssequestrationofCO2emissions/news_pub_Carbon_Capture_Storage_brochure.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor_CDP_2011/Shared_Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/OG4TransferssequestrationofCO2emissions/news_pub_Carbon_Capture_Storage_brochure.pdf)

Page: Oil & Gas - Sales and emissions intensity of production

OG5.1

Please provide values for annual sales of the hydrocarbon types (in units of BOE) for the years given in the following table. The values required are aggregate values for the reporting organization. The values for 2011 are forward-looking estimates

Product	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Other: Petroleum Products	2744000000	2645000000	2591000000	2475000000	2346000000	2341000000	
Other: Natural Gas Available for Sale	563000000	568000000	571000000	555000000	564000000	739000000	

OG5.2

Please provide estimated emissions intensities associated with each hydrocarbon type based on the current production and operations

Year ending	Hydrocarbon type	Emissions intensity: exploration, production & gas processing (metric tonnes CO2e per thousand BOE)	Emissions intensity: storage, transportation & distribution (metric tonnes CO2e per thousand BOE)	Emissions intensity: refining (metric tonnes CO2e per thousand BOE)
2005	Other: All types	2100		1800
2006	Other: All types	2060		1760
2007	Other: All types	1980		1740
2008	Other: All types	1870		1700
2009	Other: All types	1810		1670
2010	Other: All types	1850		1660

OG5.3

Please clarify how each of the emissions intensities has been derived and supply information on the methodology used where this differs from information already given in answer to the methodology questions in the main information request

No further clarification required

Further Information

Question OG 5.2 - Emissions from "storage, transportation and distribution" are incorporated in the "exploration & production" and the "refining" emissions and intensity data based on our organizational structure.

Question OG 5.1

Anti-trust laws in the United States and other jurisdictions require that companies avoid providing information about levels of future business activity which could be competitively sensitive, therefore, data has not been provided for future years.

OG6.1

Does your organization have a strategy for the development of renewable and clean energy technologies?

Yes

OG6.1a

Please provide details

Managing GHG emissions and energy challenges requires action by individuals, companies, and governments. This will require an integrated set of solutions, and for ExxonMobil, this includes increasing efficiency; advancing lower-carbon energy technologies; and supporting effective national and international policies. Our efforts aim not only to reduce emissions from our operations, but also to reduce emissions by end users of energy.

At ExxonMobil, our strategy to reduce GHG emissions is focused on increasing our own energy efficiency in the short term; implementing current proven emission-reducing technologies in the near and medium term; and developing breakthrough, game-changing technologies for the long term.

In our own operations, we focus on flare reduction, cogeneration of power and steam, and improving energy efficiency as the key levers to reduce GHG emissions. Since 2005, we have invested \$1.3 billion in activities that improve energy efficiency and reduce GHG emissions. In addition, we have invested over \$5 billion in gas utilization and commercialization projects to reduce routine natural gas flaring.

ExxonMobil has invested in researching new technologies that have transformative potential for the economy and the environment. Our research efforts involve proprietary in-house research and collaborations with other businesses, as well as research partnerships with universities—such as the Global Climate and Energy Project at Stanford University, California—and government laboratories.

Our research portfolio includes a wide range of promising technologies, such as carbon capture and storage, hydrogen production, biomass conversion, and algae-based biofuels. We continuously monitor the competitive environment for game-changing technology breakthroughs that could impact our long-term forecasts.

OG6.1b

Financial contribution of renewable and clean energy technologies, including CCS - sales generated

Technology area	2007	2008	2009	2010

OG6.1c

Financial contribution of renewable and clean energy technologies - Investment (capital expenditure + research & development)

Technology area	2007	2008	2009	2010

OG6.1d

Financial contribution of renewable and clean energy technologies - Earnings Before Interest, Taxation Depreciation, Amortization (EBITDA)

Technology area	2007	2008	2009	2010

OG6.1e

Financial contribution of renewable and clean energy technologies - net assets

Technology area	2007	2008	2009	2010

OG6.1f

Financial contribution of renewable and clean energy technologies - please provide a short description of the technologies

Please select the technology	Please provide short description of technology
Biofuel	Algae: Next-generation fuels Meeting the world's long-term energy needs while also protecting the environment will require developing alternative and next-generation fuels. Algae-based biofuels may provide an attractive option, which could be used within the current supply system and with the existing vehicle fleet. Certain algae produce oils with molecular structures similar to today's petroleum products. Thus, it could be possible to convert these oils into gasoline and diesel in existing refineries, transport it through existing pipelines, and sell it to consumers from existing service stations for use in their vehicles. One thing scientists do not know is whether algae fuel can be generated in affordable, largescale

Please select the technology	Please provide short description of technology
	<p>quantities to help meet the world's growing energy demand. The ExxonMobil Algae Biofuels Research and Development Program, which includes an alliance with Synthetic Genomics Inc. (SGI), continues to explore photosynthetic algae as a commercially viable option for transportation fuels. This research and development program is a long-term effort, and if milestones are successfully met, we expect to invest over \$600 million in the next 10 years. In 2010, ExxonMobil and SGI opened a new greenhouse research and testing facility, entering an important second stage in the collaboration to develop strains of algae that could produce refinery feedstock and make transportation fuels. This high-tech greenhouse supplements ongoing laboratory activity with additional research in a more real-world environment. Here, scientists and engineers experiment with different algae growth systems, light levels, temperature conditions, carbon dioxide amounts, and nutrient concentrations to better evaluate whether large-scale volumes of affordable biofuel can be made from algae. If successful, advanced biofuels could help meet the world's growing demand for transportation fuels.</p>

Further Information

Q 6.1 b - e

ExxonMobil does not disclose specific information on the financial contributions, investments (capital and R&D) and earnings of specific technologies due to potential competitive sensitivities.

Attachments

[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/OG6Strategyfordevelopmentofnon-fossilfuelproducts/GCEP_Tri-Fold_2009-2010_Final.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/OG6Strategyfordevelopmentofnon-fossilfuelproducts/GCEP_Tri-Fold_2009-2010_Final.pdf)
[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/OG6Strategyfordevelopmentofnon-fossilfuelproducts/news_pub_algae_brochure.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/6136/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/OG6Strategyfordevelopmentofnon-fossilfuelproducts/news_pub_algae_brochure.pdf)

Module: Sign Off

Page: Sign Off

Please enter the name of the individual that has signed off (approved) the response and their job title

Mr. Rex W. Tillerson,
Chairman of the Board,
Chief Executive Officer,
Exxon Mobil Corporation

Carbon Disclosure Project