Western Midstream™

2021 Sustainability Report

Advancing energy through our culture of responsibility

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Our Approach to Sustainability

As a midstream service provider, Western Midstream Partners, LP (Western Midstream ™ or WES) helps deliver essential energy that improves the quality of life across the globe. Environmental, social, and governance (ESG) performance is central to our organization – from the board room to our daily operations. We focus our strong culture of responsibility and rigorous management of ESG topics on three strategic pillars: supporting sustainable environments, focusing on people, and operating responsibly.

We seek to deliver performance and reporting that is best-in-class among midstream service providers. We are committed to strengthening our performance and expanding our reporting as we further progress our sustainability efforts.

2021 Sustainability Highlights

SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTS

- Reduced Scope 1 and 2 Gross GHG Intensity by 4% from 2020*
- As of year-end 2021, 57% of our sites have zero-emission pneumatic devices, including all of our facilities in the DJ Basin and Utah
- As of year-end 2021, we have implemented crank case emissions capture technology on 33% of engines in the DJ Basin and Wyoming, with plans to expand in the Delaware Basin

FOCUSING ON PEOPLE

- 56% of our senior leadership team members are female or racial/ethnic minorities
- 100% of new and existing field-based health, safety, security, and environmental (HSSE) contractors were assessed on safety performance
- 10,500+ volunteer hours and $375,500+ total donations to our communities

OPERATING RESPONSIBLY

- Expanded 2021 executive and employee annual compensation incentive program to include goals for safety, environmental releases, and volunteering performance
- 38,400+ hours of safety training for employees and relevant contractors
- 100% of Department of Transportation (DOT)-required pipelines inspected
- Zero reportable pipeline incidents

* Includes GHG emissions reported under the U.S. EPA GHG Mandatory Reporting Rule, part 98 subparts C-II and corporate fleet emissions.

Message From Our CEO

At Western Midstream, we believe that strong environmental, social, and governance (ESG) performance is imperative to becoming a best-in-class midstream provider. This belief is built into our organizational mission – to improve lives through safe, sustainable, and efficient energy delivery – and central to the work we do every day. As illustrated throughout this report, we continued to advance energy through our ESG efforts and performance in 2021.

In our second full year as a stand-alone midstream organization, we strengthened our focus on reducing our carbon footprint by refining our organizational structure for the future. We expanded senior management and Board oversight of climate-related risks and emissions reduction projects, and we appointed two new climate-related management positions – Vice President of Sustainability and the Director of ESG. We also expanded our emissions reduction efforts, including testing and implementing a range of advanced technologies. These efforts yielded reductions in absolute greenhouse gas emissions and emissions intensity compared to 2020.

This track record and commitment to emissions reductions has positioned WES to play a key role in the energy transition. Our forward-looking facility design – featuring direct-to-producer pipeline connections and centralized oil stabilization facilities – helps lower our customers' emissions, reduces the equipment needed at the wellhead, and eliminates the need for routine flaring. We're also hard at work progressing plans for the future. Our Sustainability team continues to evaluate new opportunities to partner with others in clean energy projects, and our Air Quality team is working with our Engineering and Operations teams to develop creative solutions to further decrease our footprint and reduce emissions.

We are also working to advance the energy industry through our efforts in diversity, equity, and inclusion. In 2021, we appointed a member of our senior leadership team to oversee these efforts as Senior Vice President of Human Capital Management and Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI). This role is spearheading our continued expansion of DEI programming, including the introduction of formal employee training across the organization and the development of a DEI roadmap, which we will continue to progress and implement in 2022 and beyond.

In 2021, we also strengthened our governance systems to further integrate accountability for ESG performance into our culture. For example, we expanded HSSE goals in our annual executive and employee bonus compensation program to include safety, spills, and community outreach, with plans to further refine these goals in 2022 and beyond to emphasize our commitment to emissions reduction.

As you will read throughout this report, our achievements in addressing ESG topics underscore the quality and depth of experience of our people at WES. Despite the pandemic, our employees donated more than 10,500 hours of time to nearly 200 causes in the first full year of our volunteer program. From feeding hungry neighbors and building bikes for kids to hosting workdays at local non-profit organizations, our work in the communities where we live and work is invaluable in helping our neighbors during the pandemic and building the WES culture.

Our ESG journey is only made possible through the passion and hard work of our 1,600 employees and contractors. I'm appreciative of their efforts and proud of what WES has accomplished to address ESG topics after two years of operating as a stand-alone organization. We will continue to advance energy through our ESG performance, which underpins our ability to deliver value to our stakeholders and our overall success.

Michael Ure
President and CEO

Our Approach to Sustainability

At Western Midstream, we are committed to gathering and delivering oil and gas products and gathering produced water responsibly, while reducing our environmental footprint and contributing positively to our workforce and local communities.

Our ESG efforts are organized around three strategic pillars: supporting a sustainable environment, focusing on people, and operating responsibly. These pillars, and the focus areas within each pillar, are supported by an assessment of the most important environmental, social, and governance topics for our company and our stakeholders. We undertook this assessment to inform our ESG strategy and the content of this report.

Supporting Sustainable Environments

We are committed to responsible environmental stewardship by implementing industry-leading environmental protection practices and technologies while safely operating and maintaining our assets.

Focus areas:

- Environmental management
- Climate change and GHG emissions
- Non-GHG emissions
- Biodiversity and surface impacts
- Release prevention and response
- Water management

Focusing on People

We are focused on supporting our workforce and communities. When they succeed, so will our company.

Focus areas:

- Our employees
- Diversity, equity, and inclusion
- Contractor and supplier management
- Landowner and community engagement
- Tribal engagement
- Community investment

Operating Responsibly

We are committed to operating responsibly. We're developing intentional and robust governance systems that support our promise to keeping our workforce, community, and the environment safe.

Focus areas:

- Governance
- Employee and contractor safety
- Asset and pipeline integrity
- Emergency preparedness and response
- Security and cybersecurity

Integrated ESG Management

We take a coordinated approach to managing ESG topics across the organization, with all functions supporting our efforts. Accountability for ESG management and performance starts at the top of our organization, as our Board of Directors is kept current on key operational and ESG matters, including trending sustainability issues, regulatory activity, HSSE risk management, and performance metrics. Additionally, operational, financial, and ESG (including safety) performance results achieved during the year impact annual executive and employee compensation.

About Western Midstream

Western Midstream (WES) is a publicly traded, master limited partnership formed to own, develop, acquire, and operate midstream assets. We are engaged in the business of gathering, compressing, treating, processing, and transporting natural gas; gathering, stabilizing, and transporting condensate, natural gas liquids (NGLs), and crude oil; and gathering, transporting, and disposing of produced water for our customers.

We operate or own equity interests in assets in Colorado, Texas, Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico, and Pennsylvania, including approximately 15,000 miles of petroleum and natural gas pipelines and about 100 gathering, treating, and processing facilities.*

We transport energy and important industrial feedstocks that improve the quality of life across the globe. We focus on ensuring the reliability and performance of our systems, creating sustainable cost efficiencies, enhancing our safety culture, and protecting the environment.

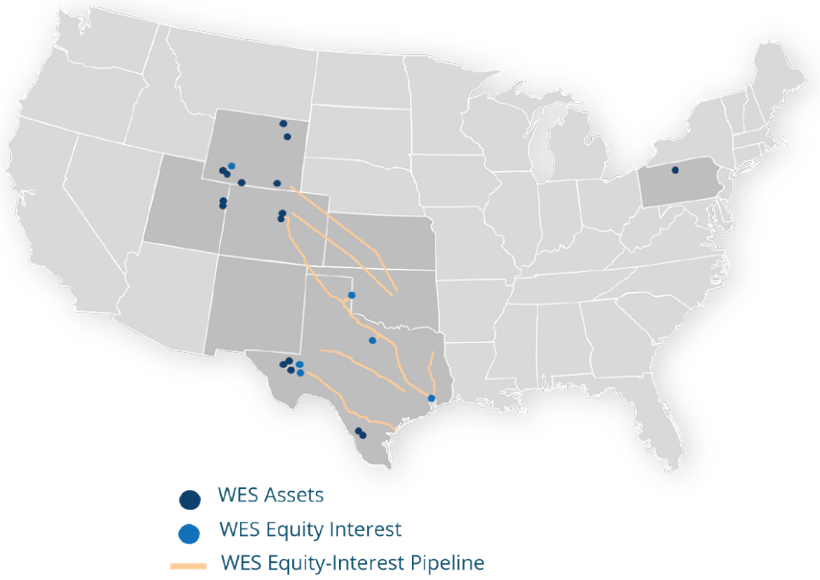
Western Midstream became a stand-alone midstream organization in early 2020, when it executed agreements with Occidental, the parent to our general partner, that enabled us to operate as a stand-alone business. As we continue to advance our culture, procedures, and policies, we are committed to the responsible and proactive management of ESG matters.

Our Mission

Improving lives through safe, sustainable, and efficient energy delivery.

Our Vision

Leading the North American midstream sector in cost, safety, and minimizing impact to the environment through continuous improvements from our people, technology, and innovative operational efficiency.



23	Gathering Systems
72	Processing & Treating Facilities
6	Natural Gas Pipelines
15	Crude Oil / NGLs Pipelines
~15k	Pipeline Miles

* As of December 31, 2021

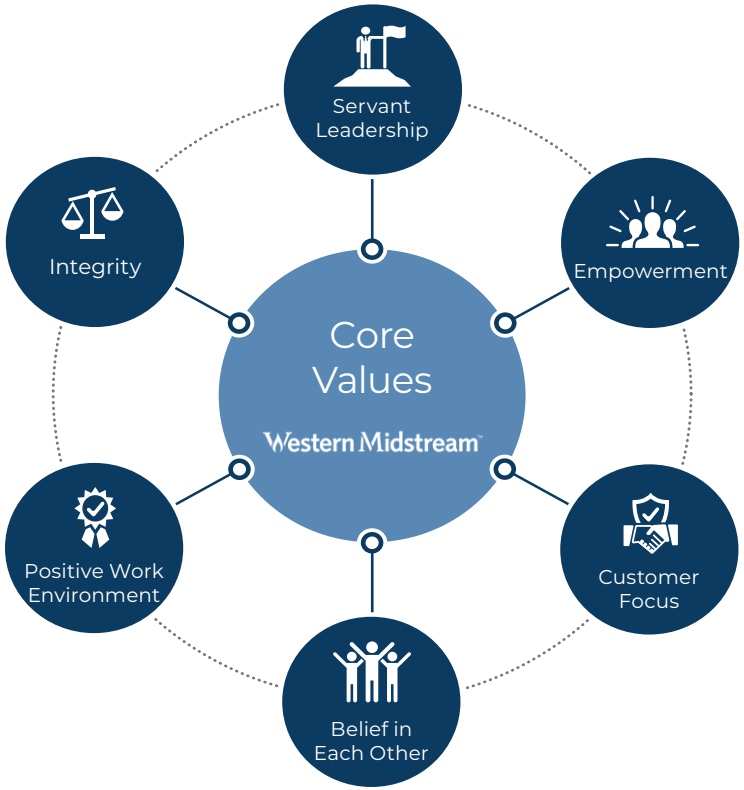
WES Way

The WES Way defines our values and our foundational principles that drive our culture and how we operate.

Core Values

Our core values continue to provide a crucial foundation that guides all of our actions. Our performance review process takes into account an employee's demonstration of these values in their annual performance rating.

To emphasize the importance of our values to the company's success, we recognize up to 16 nominated employees each year for their extraordinary demonstration of our values through our Core Value Awards.



Foundational Principles

Our foundational principles assist with decision making and encourage long-term thinking.

Operational Excellence – We're committed to safe and efficient operations based on innovation and technology to maximize value for our stakeholders.

Superior Customer Service – We're committed to working with and listening to our customers to address their needs.

Sustainable Operations – We're committed to the safety of our people, lowering our carbon intensity, and improving our communities.

About Our Report

In developing our second ESG report, we assessed the ESG matters and impacts that are most important to our business and stakeholders. The assessment incorporated perspectives from a range of stakeholders, including investors, sustainability and industry-focused nonprofit organizations, community members, and environmental and social activists. We will continue to expand and update our analysis in the future.

The content of this report is also based on leading ESG reporting standards and guidelines, including those developed by Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), and the Task Force for Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Additionally, we follow the Energy Infrastructure Council (EIC) ESG Reporting Template. Our EIC template report is posted on our website. We provide an index of our reporting against these standards and guidelines on page 70.

We strive to provide transparency regarding the role ESG plays in how we manage our business and measure our success. Throughout the report, we have indicated the scope and time frame of reported data. This report covers performance and initiatives from the 2021 calendar year. We have included historical data when possible, but note that our system integrations with Anadarko and Occidental limit our ability to separate out reporting data on our ESG efforts prior to 2020.

Supporting Sustainable Environments

Western Midstream is committed to responsible environmental stewardship. We act on this commitment by implementing industry-leading environmental protection practices and technologies, striving for continuous performance improvement, and holding ourselves accountable through transparent reporting on our progress. Potential impacts on the environment, as well as human health and safety, are top priorities in our formal HSSE Risk Management Program (see page 51).

In this section:

- Environmental management
- Climate change and emissions
- Biodiversity and surface impacts
- Waste management
- Release prevention and response
- Water management

2021 Highlights:

- Reduced Scope 1 and 2 Gross GHG Intensity by 4% from 2020*
- As of year-end 2021, 57% of our sites have zero-emission pneumatic devices, including all of our facilities in the DJ Basin and Utah
- 182 pre-construction natural resource surveys completed
- 35,780 gallons of hydrostatic test water recycled

*Includes GHG emissions reported under the U.S. EPA GHG Mandatory Reporting Rule, part 98 subparts C-II and corporate fleet emissions.

Environmental Management

Our approach to environmental management is governed by our Health, Safety, Security, and Environment (HSSE) Policy. This policy outlines and requires compliance with internal plans and programs, external regulations, and industry best practices for avoiding, minimizing, and mitigating environmental impacts.

We support compliance through a comprehensive environmental management system (EMS), which is informed by ISO 14011, that includes programs on Air Quality, EMS Air Monitoring, Avian Protection, Biodiversity, Emergency Response, Incident Management, Methane and GHG Inventory Management, Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials, Site Reclamation, Soil and Groundwater Remediation, Spill Prevention, Storm Water Management, and Waste Management. Our management system defines roles and responsibilities and the ultimate work authority for each area, specific job responsibilities for relevant workers at different levels and functional teams, and requirements and processes for each area. Our Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer oversees our environmental performance, which is a coordinated effort among all employees of WES.

Enhancing Our Environmental Management System

In 2021, we codified our environmental management system into a new EMS manual that provides a framework for implementation. Key elements of our EMS include:

- Consideration of environmental risk assessment as part of the existing risk management process.
- Defining our processes for developing, tracking, and reporting environmental objectives and key performance indicators.
- Describing a process for regular audits of compliance with internal and external environmental processes and requirements.
- Defining training requirements for employees and embedded contractors, including a training matrix that outlines initial and ongoing training based on job responsibilities; requirements for communicating lessons learned across the organization and incorporating them into training courses; and inclusion of environmental competency in performance reviews for relevant employees.
- Outlining requirements for communicating environmental issues to external audiences including residents, landowners, public officials, regulators, emergency responders, and others.

Climate Change and Emissions

At Western Midstream, we believe that climate change is one of the most critical challenges of our time. We are committed to doing our part to reduce our carbon footprint while exploring the opportunities that come from the global energy transition.

In 2021, we continued to advance our commitment to minimize our emissions footprint. For example, we expanded senior management and Board oversight of climate-related issues including risks, goal setting, and emissions reduction efforts. At the end of 2021, to support the global objective to rapidly reduce methane emissions, we began investigating options to further reduce our methane emissions footprint. Early in 2022, we identified a number of projects to eliminate approximately 500 metric tonnes of methane emissions from our existing operations and activities.

Identifying and Managing Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

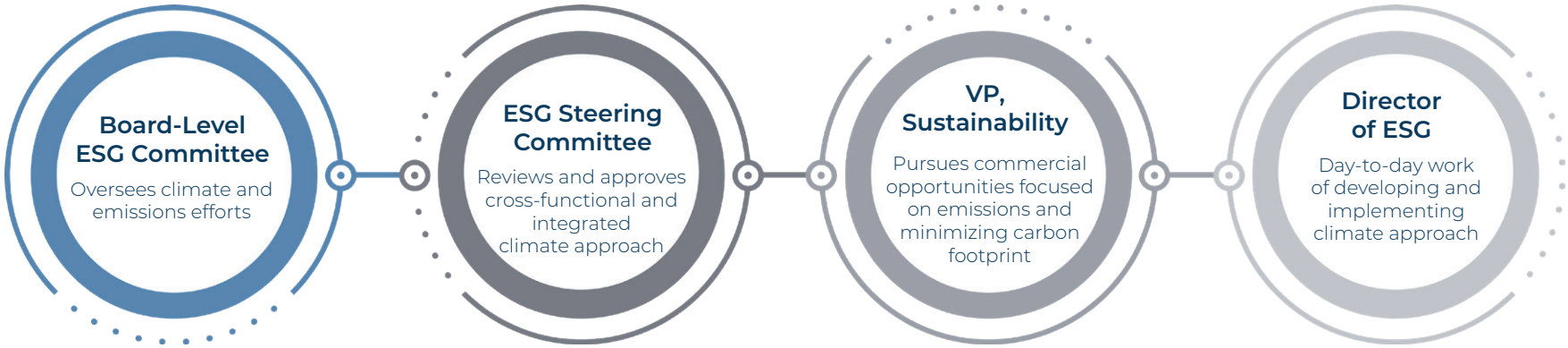
We are focused on mitigating the impacts of climate change and further reducing our emissions, operating more efficiently, and assisting in the transition to a lower-carbon economy. Natural gas, one of the primary products we transport for our customers, plays a vital role in the global transition to cleaner energy sources. Natural gas not only provides a lower-emission bridge fuel for generating electricity and powering industry, it also supports the use of renewables by providing a versatile, quick-to-ramp-up fuel source for times when wind, solar, and other alternative fuels are not available or cannot meet peak demand. In addition to supporting the expanded use of natural gas, which helps address greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and climate change, we are reducing emissions from our operations and across the oil and gas value chain (see page 13-15) to help address climate-related risks and benefit from related opportunities.

We also recognize that climate change poses potential risks for our operations. As discussed in our financial statements, we have identified several potential risks facing Western Midstream – climate-related regulations, increased compliance costs, and potential shifts in access to capital.

We continue to enhance our approach to managing climate-related risks and opportunities. At the Board level, our ESG Committee primarily oversees our climate and emissions minimization and reduction efforts. It receives updates and discusses climate issues at least quarterly. In 2021, climate topics discussed with the ESG Committee included climate-related risk and efforts to establish GHG emission reduction targets. The ESG Committee Chair is actively engaged in understanding climate-related topics and regularly shares information and questions for our management team to consider.

In 2021, we appointed two new climate-related management positions: Vice President of Sustainability, who will pursue commercial opportunities that focus on offsetting and minimizing our carbon footprint, and the Director of ESG, who is responsible for developing and implementing a credible approach to address climate-related issues. We also put in place an internal ESG Steering Committee comprised of senior leadership from across the organization, including environment, safety, operations, engineering, and legal. This team is tasked with reviewing and approving our GHG reduction methods and helping to ensure these efforts are cross-functional and integrated across our business. We are also more formally incorporating review of emissions reductions opportunities and technologies as part of our standard operations planning and budgeting process.

Governance of Climate-Related Risks, Opportunities, and Strategy



Minimizing Emissions and Energy Use

Reducing emissions in our operations is central to our commitment to protecting the environment and operating safely and efficiently. Our HSSE Policy identifies a clear commitment to environmentally responsible operations. This commitment includes emissions reductions, which is embedded in our organization through our Environmental Management System, including through specific guidance for our Climate and Sustainability and Air Quality Programs.

Our primary operational GHG emission sources are carbon dioxide (CO_2) and methane (CH_4), and our primary non-GHG emissions are carbon monoxide (CO) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) – all of which can be emitted from our equipment during the gathering and boosting, and processing segments of our business.

Since 2012, Western Midstream has been a leader in minimizing and eliminating emissions across our operations, initially as a business unit of our former parent companies and now as a stand-alone enterprise. We do this by implementing forward-looking operational designs. The following pages highlight some examples of how we minimize and eliminate emissions.

Reducing Direct Emissions

We are working to reduce direct emissions from our operations, or Scope 1 emissions, through a range of process and technology improvements. Our primary Scope 1 GHG emissions are CO_2 – generated from fuel combustion to run engines, compressors, and other equipment – and methane emissions, which stem primarily from venting and flaring of natural gas, leaks, and other fugitive emissions. The technologies and process described below are used widely across our operations. We are also piloting a range of innovative new emissions reductions technologies and assessing feasibility for wider-scale implementation. See page 16 for more on these pilots.

Reducing leaks and fugitive emissions – We follow stringent, infrastructure-specific leak detection and repair (LDAR) processes for pipelines, compressor stations, and processing facilities that meet or exceed regulatory and industry standards. We inspect compressor stations and processing facilities with optical gas imaging (OGI) cameras at least quarterly to identify potential leaks. We regularly inspect pipelines using leak detection equipment as well as visual and aerial inspections and have voluntarily participated in third-party aerial methane leak surveys at many of our gathering and boosting and processing facilities in both the DJ Basin and Delaware Basin. At gas processing plants, we utilize photoionization detectors and audio, visual, and olfactory assessment (AVO) to identify potential leaks. When a leak is identified, we make the repair then verify the effectiveness of the repairs.

Reducing emissions from oil storage – Before transporting to market, we stabilize oil to remove entrained gases and either pump the oil directly into a pipeline or store it in floating-roof tanks until it can be pumped into a pipeline. The gas removed from these facilities is piped to our natural gas processing facilities and then moved to market via pipeline. These practices significantly reduce emissions associated with the oil storage process.

Zero-emission pneumatic devices – We are moving to zero-emission pneumatics across our facilities where practicable. These devices are actuated with instrument air instead of natural gas, eliminating natural gas venting associated with actuating. As of year-end 2021, 57% of our sites have zero-emission pneumatic devices, including all of our facilities in the DJ Basin and Utah.

Low-emission dehydration units – We commonly recycle waste gas back into the process to further reduce emissions from gas dehydration units.

Engine crank case emissions capture – We are implementing technology to recapture compressor engine crank case emissions and recycle them back into the turbocharger for recombustion rather than venting. As of year-end 2021, we have implemented this technology on 33% of engines in the DJ Basin and Wyoming. We plan to expand this proven technology more widely across the DJ Basin and into the Delaware Basin in 2022. In addition, we are working with Colorado State University to assess new crankcase emissions-reduction technology (see page 16).

Reducing Direct Emissions (cont.)

Reducing venting – We periodically shut down pipelines, compressors, and other equipment to safely perform maintenance or other mechanical work. In furtherance of our aim to minimize our emissions footprint during the depressurization and maintenance preparation process, we adhere to the following best practices:

- Coordinate maintenance schedules to simultaneously service as many pieces of equipment as possible.
- Return high-pressure process gas to low-pressure process systems to minimize or eliminate the need to release gas into the atmosphere or flare. For example, we have implemented high-to-low-pressure transfers to minimize venting during routine pipeline pigging maintenance at six locations in our DJ Basin operations. This change reduced methane emissions by approximately 65 metric tonnes per year, or more than 1,500 metric tonnes per year in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e). We plan to expand this process to seven additional locations in 2022.
- Use hot taps and bypasses instead of blowdowns whenever possible for pipeline maintenance work. In 2021, we prevented the release of nearly 390 metric tonnes of methane emissions, or nearly 9,700 metric tonnes of CO_2e, by using this practice.
- Purge pipelines with nitrogen before performing blowdowns, which allows us to vent nitrogen rather than hydrocarbons, significantly reducing blowdown-related greenhouse gas emissions.
- Route gas to a combustion device if there is no feasible or safe vapor-return process.

Reducing flaring – If there is a processing or capacity issue in our facilities, we reduce gas intake to balance the system to avoid flaring. In addition, when feasible, we install closed-loop process vessels and systems to retain gas so that it can be transported to market rather than flared.

Electric-powered compressor stations and gas processing plants – WES began installing electric-driven compression as early as 2006. Today, we operate more than 365,000 horsepower of electric-driven compression, avoiding more than 1.2 million metric tons of CO_2e combustion emissions and returning more than 22 billion cubic feet of gas (BCF) to the market each year that would otherwise be combusted in natural-gas-driven compression. Electric-driven compression was installed in the last five gas processing plants we've constructed.

Heat exchange technology – To process gas and stabilize oil, our facilities require heating and cooling, which use significant amounts of energy. We install heat exchangers throughout our processing plants to efficiently reuse previously generated heat, as well as refrigeration, which reduces overall energy use.

Reducing Indirect Emissions

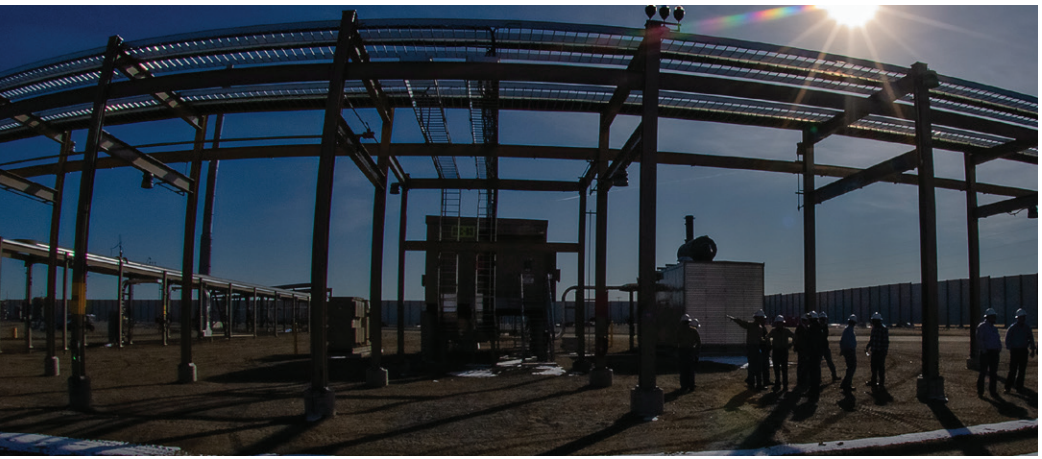
We are also working to reduce indirect, or Scope 2, emissions that result from purchased electricity, steam, heat, or cooling.

Solar-powered operations – We use solar panels to power our auxiliary equipment in many locations throughout our operations. In 2021, we began exploring opportunities to expand our use of renewable energy.

Lower-energy, gas-powered field equipment – When possible, we use cleaner, pipeline-quality gas instead of unprocessed field gas to help our equipment run efficiently to reduce energy use and emissions.

> **As an employee and stakeholder at WES, I appreciate that our operational design promotes emissions reductions across the value chain. It's the right way to conduct our business, and it's a significant differentiator against our midstream peers.**

Jason Zapalac
Air Quality Manager



Reducing Value Chain Emissions

We want to play a role in reducing emissions for our industry, as well as our own operations. Several key elements of our business model are designed to reduce overall value chain emissions by helping our downstream customers reduce emissions and operate more efficiently.

Direct-to-producer pipeline connections – Our Centralized Oil Stabilization Facility (COSF) in the DJ Basin and our two Regional Oil Treating Facilities (ROTF) in the Delaware Basin enable us to gather high vapor pressure oil directly from producer sites. This design reduces emissions across the upstream sector by eliminating the need for our customers and WES to install unstabilized oil storage tanks and to flare associated hydrocarbon vapor.

Our comprehensive oil and water pipeline infrastructure also replaces trucking transport of products, further reducing emissions by eliminating "load-out emissions" that occur when oil and produced water are transferred from a storage tank to a truck, as well as emissions from the transport trucks themselves. Our pipeline transport systems also reduce the potential for road safety incidents and releases associated with trucking. In 2021, our pipeline infrastructure in the DJ and Delaware basins facilitated the elimination of more than 6,900 metric tonnes of CO_2e emissions, 10,100 tons of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), 1,100 tons of NO_x, and 4,400 tons of CO.

Reduced flaring – We aid in the reduction of flaring across our value chain. For example, the design of our gathering system enables producers to eliminate the need to install wellhead flares at new wells. It also ensures our natural gas pipeline infrastructure, compressor stations, and processing facilities have the contracted capacity and reliability to receive and transport our customers' products. Employees at our operations control centers use automated remote sensing equipment to continuously monitor our gathering and processing infrastructure to help ensure system availability, which reduces the need to flare natural gas.

Piloting Technologies to Measure and Reduce Methane

Although methane represents a significantly lower percentage of our total Scope 1 GHG emissions than CO_2, it is an important focus of our emissions reduction efforts. Methane is the primary component of natural gas, so stopping loss and leakage means we are processing and transporting more of our customers' product to market. We are collaborating with academics and industry partners to test, pilot, advance, and ultimately help to scale innovative new approaches to reducing methane emissions. These technologies and processes include:

Improving methane measurement and detection – We are piloting continuous methane monitoring technologies using remote sensing equipment to detect emissions from our facilities. Additionally, in conjunction with researchers at Colorado State University (CSU), we're advancing methane measurement and detection through several projects. For example, one project is comparing three measurement approaches – modeling simulation technique, ground-level measurement, and aircraft-based measurements – to help better understand the role of large emitters and identify opportunities to construct better inventory models of basin emissions. Our partnership is also helping to assess reliable, repeatable testing methods for leak detection and quantification (LDAQ) with the goal of developing testing standards that can be adopted by regulators and oil and gas operators. We are also supporting projects to develop advanced pipeline leak detection technologies.

Reducing compressor rod packing-related emissions – We are piloting a technology to capture and reroute fugitive emissions from compressor rod packing, a source of fugitive methane emissions. We are also piloting pressure transmitters to monitor packing integrity and improve scheduling of replacements to avoid leaks.

Reducing engine crank case venting emissions –With CSU, we're supporting the assessment of new technology to capture methane emissions that build up in compressor engine crank cases for recirculation to avoid venting.

Partnerships on Emissions Reduction

We have committed to additional emissions reduction goals through partnerships with two industry organizations.

ONE Future

In 2021, Western Midstream joined the ONE Future Coalition, which is focused on demonstrating an innovative, performance- and science-based approach to managing methane emissions. ONE Future's goal is to achieve an average rate of methane emissions across the entire natural gas value chain that is 1% or less of total (gross) natural gas production and delivery. ONE Future has also broken down this 1% goal into sub-goals for each sector of the oil and gas industry. As a member of ONE Future, we have committed to meeting the sector goals relevant for our operations by 2025. We have already achieved the 2025 Methane Intensity target.

Segment	ONE Future Intensity 2025 Target	WES 2021 Methane Intensity*
Gathering and Boosting	0.08%	0.042%
Processing	0.11%	0.020%

The Environmental Partnership

We are also a founding member of The Environmental Partnership, a voluntary oil and natural gas industry partnership committed to continuously improving the industry's environmental performance. The Environmental Partnership has developed specific environmental best practice programs for participating companies to phase into their operations. These programs were selected based on U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) emissions data and designed to reduce emissions of methane and VOCs using proven, cost-effective technologies. Member companies commit to implementing these programs within a given time frame. Our progress against these commitments is provided in the table on right.

The Environmental Partnership Goals	Our Progress
Implement non-gas plant leak detection and repair programs at all sites by 2022 and follow up leak detection with timely repair	Goal accomplished: 100% of relevant Western Midstream sites have LDAR in place; in 2021, 99.7% of our assets were found to be free of leaks during LDAR surveys
Replace, remove, or retrofit high-bleed pneumatic controllers with intermittent, low-, or zero-emitting devices by 2023	In progress: Removed 65% of high-bleed pneumatic controllers in 2021; as of year end 2021, 57% of our sites have zero-emission pneumatics

GHG Emissions and Energy Use

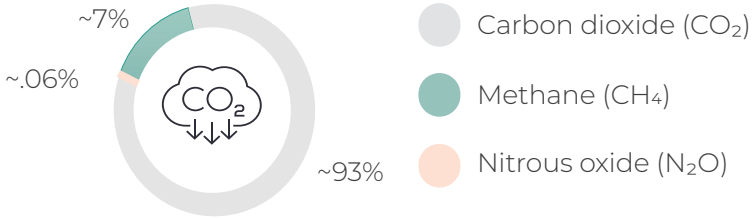
	Units	2019	2020	2021
Scope 1				
Gross GHG emissions [1]	MmT CO_2e	3.53	3.38	3.13
Gross Carbon dioxide (CO_2) [2]	MmT CO_2e	3.23	3.13	2.88
Gross Methane (CH_4) [2]	MmT CO_2e	0.29	0.24	0.24
Gross Nitrous oxide (N_2O) [2]	MmT CO_2e	0.002	0.002	0.002
Flared, vented, and fugitive emissions [3]	MmT CO_2e	0.44	0.33	0.32
Fleet emissions [4]	MmT CO_2e	0.00813	0.00926	0.01004
Scope 2				
Gross GHG emissions [5]	MmT CO_2e	0.89	1.08	0.95
Total Scope 2 Energy Consumption [6]	Million MWH	2.07	2.54	2.17
GHG Intensity				
Scope 1 GHG Intensity [7]	mt CO_2e / MMSCF	1.46	1.39	1.39
Scope 1 Gathering and Boosting GHG Intensity [8]	mt CO_2e / MMSCF	1.83	1.84	1.85
Scope 1 Natural Gas Processing GHG Intensity [8]	mt CO_2e / MMSCF	1.01	0.88	0.91
Scope 1 + Scope 2 Gross GHG Intensity [9]	mt CO_2e / BOE	0.0070	0.0069	0.0069
ONE Future methane intensity – gathering and boosting segment (2025 target of 0.08%) [10]	CH_4 emitted / WES sector throughput (%)	Not reported	0.050%	0.042%
ONE Future methane intensity – processing segment (2025 target of 0.11%) [10]	CH_4 emitted / WES sector throughput (%)	Not reported	0.015%	0.020%

[1] Includes scope 1 GHG emissions reported under the U.S. EPA GHG Mandatory Reporting Rule, part 98 subparts C-II and corporate fleet emission.
[2] Includes scope 1 GHG emissions reported under the U.S. EPA GHG Mandatory Reporting Rule, part 98 subparts C-II.
[3] Includes scope 1 GHG emissions reported under the U.S. EPA GHG Mandatory Reporting Rule, part 98 subparts C-II, except combustion and acid gas removal. Data for 2019 and 2020 has been restated to remove of acid gas removal-related emissions.
[4] Calculated from fleet fuel and mileage data the EPA Simplified GHG Emissions Calculator (SGEC).
[5] Calculated using EPA e-GRID emission factors based on electricity usage location and 2019 and 2020 have been restated to exclude grid loss..
[6] Includes electricity consumption only.
[7] Includes scope 1 GHG emissions reported under the U.S. EPA GHG Mandatory Reporting Rule, part 98 subparts C-II and corporate fleet emissions.
[8] Includes scope 1 GHG emissions reported under the U.S. EPA GHG Mandatory Reporting Rule, part 98 subparts C-II.
[9] BOE calculation based on the Energy Infrastructure Council (EIC) and GPA Midstream ESG Reporting Template guidance.
[10] WES joined OneFuture in 2021 and first reported data for CY 2020.

GHG Emissions Performance

Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance Ltd. provided reasonable assurance of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions data for 2021. See the assurance statement later on page 79 of the Appendix.

2021 Scope 1 GHG Emissions by Gas Type (MmT CO_2e)*



* This data includes Scope 1 GHG emissions reported under the U.S. EPA GHG Mandatory Reporting Rule, part 98, subparts C-II.

Non-GHG Emissions

Annual Natural Gas Processing Plant Emissions (thousand short tons)	2019	2020	2021
Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)	1.65	1.63	1.40
Sulfur oxides (SO_x)	0.16	0.18	0.13
Carbon monoxide (CO)	0.89	0.81	0.73
Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)	0.89	0.88	0.68
Particulate matter (PM)	0.06	0.06	0.06
Hazardous air pollutants (HAPs)	0.08	0.08	0.07

Sage Grouse

Biodiversity and Surface Impacts

We respect biodiversity and work to protect sensitive habitats and ecosystems including rivers, wetlands, and nesting areas for raptors across our operating areas. We aim to avoid – rather than mitigate – any impact to the environment throughout the entire project lifecycle. We assess all new projects for the presence of natural and cultural resources that could be affected by our operations. In addition, third-party, independent biologists monitor activities at each major stage for all new and major maintenance projects, providing consultation on how to best minimize our impacts on these sensitive species, which may include stopping work on the project if necessary. Any work that may potentially impact sensitive species or land must be approved by a vice president or higher-level executive.

We operate in several areas where endangered or other sensitive species, such as migratory birds, may reside. Some examples from our operational areas include Preble's meadow jumping mouse habitat in Colorado, the Texas hornshell mussel in New Mexico, the Uinta Basin hookless cactus in Utah, and the sage grouse in Wyoming. We seek to avoid all impacts to endangered and sensitive species and their habitats. We collaborate with state and federal wildlife management agencies to meet or exceed all applicable regulations.

All employees and contractors are instructed to stop work and report the location of any sensitive species they discover to our HSSE team, which will develop plans to avoid impacts. For example, work may be delayed until nesting birds have fledged and left the area. If an impact cannot be avoided, we work with third-party biologists and regulatory agencies to develop mitigation plans that meet or exceed regulations and permitting requirements.

Western Midstream's operations are not located in, or adjacent to, any protected areas or areas designated as critical habitat for U.S. threatened or endangered species, as defined by the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service and Endangered Species Act.

Lifecycle Approach to Safeguard Endangered and Sensitive Species and Lands

Planning and Design Phase

We undertake internal and third-party assessments to identify potential environmental and cultural impacts in the vicinity of planned infrastructure prior to any construction or maintenance activity. These surveys, which exceed regulatory requirements in most of our operating locations, include:

- The presence of endangered species and their habitats
- Migratory birds and mammal corridors
- Sensitive lands including vegetation, wetlands, water crossings, current or historical tribal lands
- Other culturally sensitive sites, historic viewsheds, and paleontological resources

We reroute or revise project plans and/or timing to avoid or mitigate impacts identified in planning assessments

Construction Phase

- Use third-party inspections if operating near sensitive environmental resources, like wetlands or nesting areas
- Survey for potential impacts to endangered species or their habitats during construction activities
- Halt projects if changes arise regarding endangered or sensitive species or habitats, such as discovering nesting birds
- Use horizontal directional drilling (HDD) to avoid wetlands, water courses, and other sensitive habitats while installing pipelines and buried electrical lines
- Implement erosion and sediment control throughout construction to prevent degradation to water quality near the project.

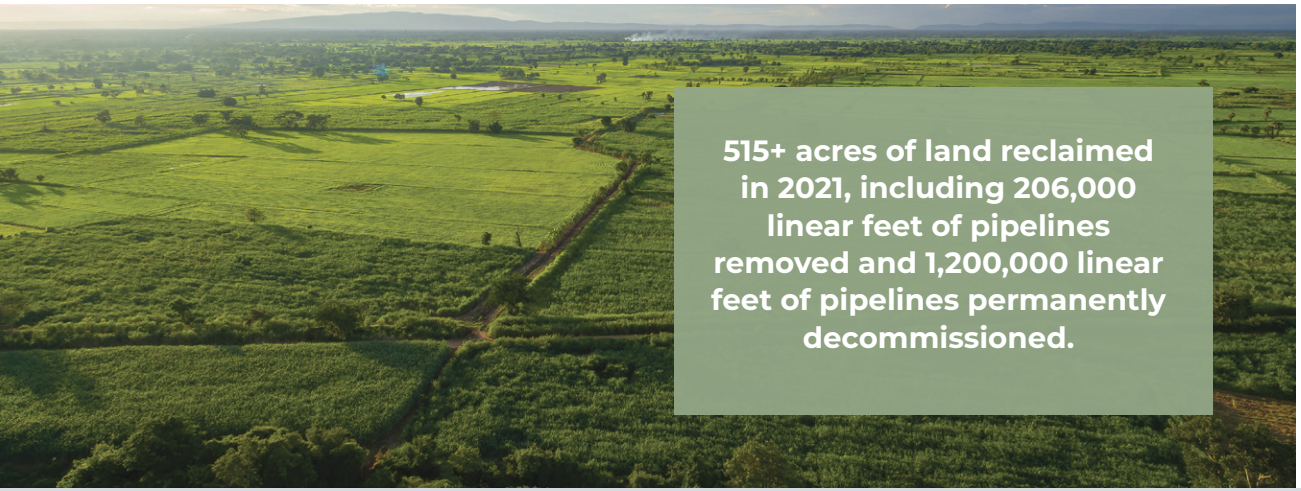
Pre-construction Natural Resource Surveys*

2019	376
2020	123
2021	182

*Pre-construction Natural Resource Surveys include surveys for endangered species, crucial wildlife habitat, nesting raptors, birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, cultural and archaeological resources, and paleontological resources. The number of pre-construction surveys and HDD pipe installations has decreased over the past three years, due to a decrease in construction activity.

Operations Phase

- Reclaim any lands disturbed during construction or operations, including soil stabilization and establishing vegetation to meet pre-construction conditions or landowner specifications
- Monitor reclamation activities to confirm sites are reaching established goals, and correct any issues such as noxious weeds or erosion
- Resurvey for potential impacts to endangered species or their habitats during maintenance activities



515+ acres of land reclaimed in 2021, including 206,000 linear feet of pipelines removed and 1,200,000 linear feet of pipelines permanently decommissioned.

Decommissioning Phase

- Follow industry best practices and regulations for end-of-life pipeline and facility integrity
- Remove above-ground equipment and remediate any impacts to soil or groundwater, if relevant
- Reclaim disturbed lands, including soil stabilization and replanting to pre-construction condition or landowner specifications
- Resurvey land reclamation activities to confirm the completion of revegetation goals

Waste Management

We aim to minimize the production of both hazardous and nonhazardous waste from our operations by implementing programs to reuse and recycle across our supply chain. When our operations generate waste, we follow plans outlined in our HSSE Policy to properly manage all waste for disposal. All waste disposal and recycling facilities are audited by a third party prior to use and/or are periodically inspected by WES HSSE personnel. When recycling or reuse is not feasible, we categorize our waste before disposal to meet all state and federal requirements. The Waste Management Program is reviewed during our periodic internal HSSE audits, which review performance against requirements and assess if our current standards and processes should be updated to better align with industry best practices. Whenever possible, we recycle materials used in our operations, including, for example, engine exhaust catalysts, scrap metal, and used oil.

We follow a range of best practices to minimize the production of waste, including:

- Prior to beginning a project, we carefully plan material ordering to minimize the generation of waste
- We return any unused product or material to vendors when possible to facilitate reuse
- We relocate and reuse equipment between assets, when reuse complies with internal and external requirements and standards

Our DJ Basin, Wyoming, and Utah operations have recycled more than 53,400 gallons of used oil in 2021.

We recycled more than 35,000 gallons of water used for hydrostatic testing in the DJ Basin.

Minimizing Liquid Waste

WES finalized an agreement in 2021 to use a third-party liquid recycling facility in our DJ Basin operations to help reduce the amount of liquid waste that we would otherwise send to a landfill. The recycling facility extracts and recycles water recovered from liquid waste streams and sends the remaining solids to a landfill. This process reduces total quantity of waste to landfill, reduces the costly solidification of liquid waste, and eliminates the risk of liquid waste leaching in landfills. The facility is also centrally located to WES operations, thereby reducing trucking miles.

In 2021, we also recycled 35,780 gallons of hydrostatic test water from our DJ Basin operations in Colorado. This is water used to assess line integrity before a new line is placed into service. The recycling vendor uses a four-phase treatment process that recycles impurities from the water and discharges the water to a municipal water treatment system for further processing. Recycling this water instead of disposing of it helps us conserve water in an arid area that is experiencing historic drought.

Release Prevention and Response

We have implemented rigorous Spill Prevention and Response and Incident Management Programs to protect the environment, as required by our HSSE Policy. These programs include stringent protocols, policies, and engineering controls to prevent releases and respond quickly and effectively to any releases that do occur. All of our applicable facilities have Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans, which are reviewed at least annually and updated periodically as necessary.

Liquids and gases that might be released include crude oil, condensate, refined products, natural gas, and natural gas liquids (NGLs) carried through pipelines and processing facilities.

Preventing Releases

Preventing the release of any potentially harmful substances is a top environmental priority. We use a comprehensive monitoring and avoidance system to identify and stop potential releases. For example, employees at our Tactical Operations Center and local operations control centers remotely monitor equipment, including tank and pipeline pressure levels, and we can shut down much of our infrastructure remotely if alarms are triggered.

We install secondary containment around all containers holding 55 gallons or more of chemicals or process fluids. We conduct periodic third-party inspections to confirm that SPCC plans accurately reflect on-site equipment and to ensure oil storage containers are in proper working order.

Where feasible, we install engineering controls and processes that eliminate the potential for releases to occur. In our DJ Basin, Delaware Basin, Maverick Basin, and Southwest Wyoming assets, we have installed pipeline systems to transport oil instead of using trucks. Pipeline systems eliminate potential spills or releases that may be caused by human error while manually transferring oil from one vessel to another. The additional reduction in truck traffic removes trucks from driving millions of miles on our roadways, further reducing the potential of an incident during transport.

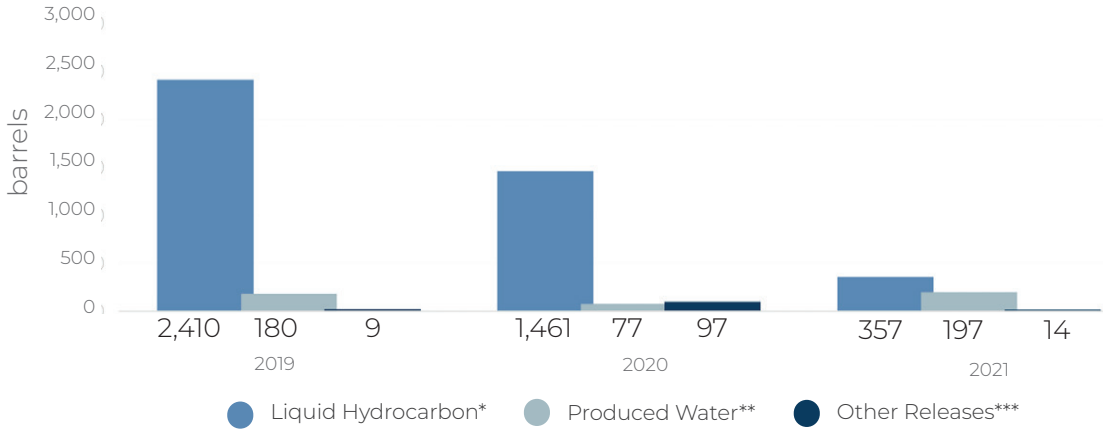
Release Response

In the event a release occurs, we follow our Incident Management Program to report and control the release, remove released material, and remediate impacted soils or groundwater. All releases are tracked in our Incident Management System and reported to the appropriate regulatory agency as required.

Releases are categorized by actual and potential severity, according to our Environmental Incident Severity Table. Incidents are investigated on varying levels, determined by incident severity, to identify a root cause. We analyze incident trends on a monthly basis and communicate investigation findings, corrective actions, and lessons learned to our management teams. Our fully developed Emergency Preparedness and Response Program includes response plans that detail the use of specialized release-response support services that we can activate when notified of a release (see page 58).

In 2021, we reduced the volume of liquid hydrocarbon spills and other releases compared to 2020. However, the volume of produced water releases from our gathering and boosting and processing segments increased, as extreme freezing temperatures during Winter Storm Uri in February 2021 caused several equipment failures (see page 59). See full release data on page 67.

Releases by Volume from Gathering and Boosting and Processing Segments



All releases greater than 1 barrel (bbl), not including release volumes that are contained in impermeable secondary containment.

*Hydrocarbon includes crude oil, condensate, NGLs and natural gas products.

** Produced water releases from the Gathering and Boosting and Processing segments. The saltwater disposal system produced water releases are reported on page 67.

*** "Other" includes releases for all other materials than categorized as hydrocarbon or produced water that are required to be reported to an agency.

Water Management

We recognize the critical importance of water and water ecosystems and work to protect these resources throughout the lifecycle of our projects.

We use a limited amount of fresh water for hydrostatic testing of pipelines and equipment, amine-treatment processes in processing plants, cooling in facility operations, and drilling and completing of wastewater-injection wells. Thus, fresh-water consumption is not a significant environmental impact in our operations. We obtain a discharge permit from the appropriate state regulatory body if we plan on returning this water back to the environment, which ensures that the water discharged to the ground either meets or exceeds state requirements and also keeps it out of landfills. In 2021, we established a program to recycle hydrostatic testing water, reducing our discharge and landfill requirements.

Our primary potential water impact stems from the disposal of produced water, most of which we gather and dispose of for oil and gas production customers. Produced-water disposal pipelines and facilities transport and remove hydrocarbon products and other sediments from the produced water and reinject the produced water through permitted disposal wells in compliance with applicable regulations.

Managing Our Saltwater Disposal System Responsibly

We transport and dispose of produced water through a saltwater disposal system, which represents our primary source of water-related risks. As a natural byproduct of oil and natural gas production, produced water must be recycled or disposed of to maintain production. Produced water disposal systems remove hydrocarbon products and other sediments from the produced water and re-inject the produced water into designated geologic zones utilizing permitted disposal wells, in compliance with applicable regulations.

Western Midstream owns and operates 804 miles of produced-water pipeline, 39 disposal wells, and associated water treatment facilities, with a system capacity of 1.3 million barrels per day in the Delaware Basin. We also operate one produced water separation and storage site in our DJ Basin asset. We understand the risks associated with the volume and corrosivity of the water we transport. To mitigate these risks, we follow industry-leading engineering, design, and operational practices for produced water transportation and disposal.

In 2021, we began implementing a pumping system on our saltwater pipeline system to help us move water more efficiently and maximize system capacity to help reduce the need for infrastructure expansions.

Water Management (cont.)

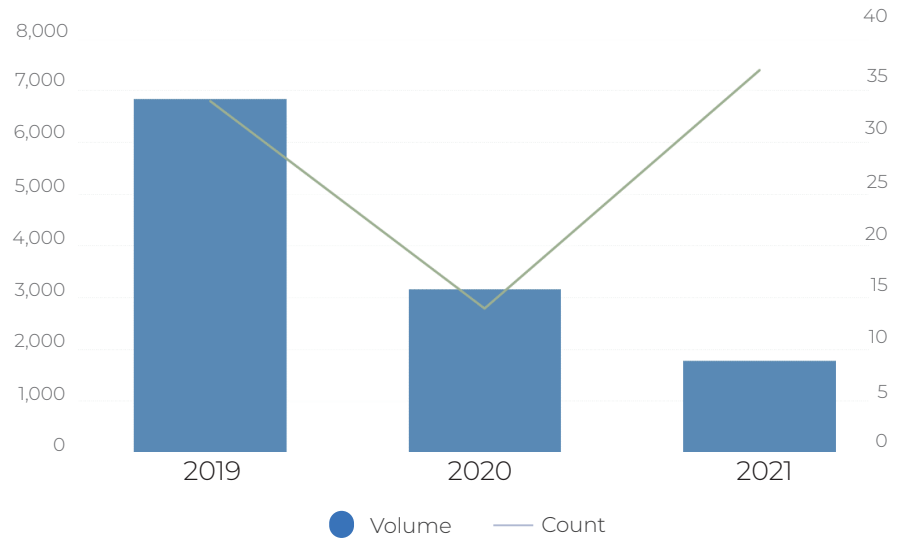
In 2021, we drilled four new disposal wells. In all cases, we exceeded standard well drilling and engineering practices, including through the following:

- Performed extensive well siting and location reviews, including reviewing existing active and inactive wells in the area before selecting a location
- Enlisted geologists and other technical experts to help plan the specific well-injection zones to help ensure proper well control; this practice is traditionally only used for production wells, demonstrating our commitment to risk mitigation
- Used an extra layer in our casing design for well integrity and zonal isolation by using a three-string casing design; most other operators use a two-string design
- Minimized our drilling pad footprint to reduce impact to surrounding area
- Selected high-quality drilling crews, who passed our HSSE screening process prior to selection and were well-control certified; in addition, each crew member was certified for hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) safety
- Oversaw entire drilling operations process by employing a 24/7 on-site safety supervisor
- Used water-based mud to drill the well
- Continuously monitored real-time casing pressure data to remain within permitted values and prevent cross-contamination

In 2021, we reduced the volume of saltwater disposal system releases for the third year in a row. This volume reduction was achieved despite the increase in number of releases from 2020 to 2021 due to Winter Storm Uri. The decrease in volume is a result of more consistent reporting, faster response by field personnel, and the fact that releases occurred in lower-flow areas with less potential for larger releases.

We transport the majority of our customers' produced water to disposal wells via pipeline as opposed to trucks. Our extensive network of underground water pipelines significantly reduces release risks and enables us to reduce trucking-related emissions, improve road safety, and minimize road degradation

Saltwater Disposal System Releases



* All releases greater than 1 barrel (bbl), not including release volumes that are contained in impermeable secondary containment.
** Produced water releases from saltwater disposal pipelines and associated facilities. Produced water releases from Gathering and Boosting and Processing segments are reported on page 23.

associated with trucking. In 2021, we began installing new water lines and pumps on our saltwater disposal system, which will allow us to clean out filtration tanks more frequently and reduce the need to use water-hauling trucks to move water between storage tanks. Eliminating the use of these trucks enhances safety while reducing associated emissions and dust.

To further reduce the risk of releases, we require our water-gathering systems to abide by the same stringent, pipeline-integrity requirements that we mandate for our oil and gas pipelines (see page 60). Before disposal, we store water in above-ground tanks with release-prevention mechanisms and secondary containment liners, which reduces release risks, emissions, and wildlife impacts compared to open storage ponds.

Release prevention is a top priority for this system. In the event a release occurs, we follow the same Incident Management Program to report and control the release, remove released material, and remediate impacted soils or groundwater (see page 22 for details on our release response programs).

Avoiding Induced Seismicity

We share the public's concerns about the potential for induced seismicity from water disposal operations. We follow robust screening processes during the disposal well planning phase to avoid seismic hazards.

Our planning processes include mapping faults, identifying offset wells, avoiding areas with a history of seismic activity, and incorporating TexNet seismic activity data. We also participate in research and information sharing with industry partners, regulators, and academics to help better understand and address this issue.

Focusing on People

At Western Midstream, we know that our business succeeds when our people succeed. Our employees and contractors provide their talents and time – collectively more than 5.9 million hours in 2021 – to deliver our products and services while keeping one another, our communities, and our environment safe. We support our employees with comprehensive compensation, benefits, work-life balance, professional development, and engagement programs, as well as by building a culture of diversity and inclusion. We work with our contractors to help them understand and meet our expectations and standards. We also seek to serve our communities by working to understand and address community concerns and investing in community needs.

In this section:

- Our employees
- Diversity, equity, and inclusion
- Contractor and supplier management
- Landowner and community engagement
- Community investment

2021 Highlights:

- 56% of our senior leadership team members and 30% of other managers are female or racial/ethnic minorities
- 100% of new and existing field-based HSSE contractors were assessed on safety performance
- Established senior leadership position to oversee our diversity, equity, and inclusion efforts
- 10,574 volunteer hours and $375,569 total donations to our communities

Our Employees

Our employees are the foundation of Western Midstream's ability to advance energy and deliver value for all stakeholders. We support our employees with growth opportunities, comprehensive benefits, and an inclusive and fulfilling work environment in which everyone knows they are valued and integral to the success of the organization.

Supporting Our Employees

We provide competitive compensation packages, including base pay, merit increases, an annual bonus program, and incentive-based awards. We also offer comprehensive benefits including a range of health insurance options, as well as matching retirement and health savings account contributions. All regular employees working more than 20 hours per week are eligible for benefits.

In addition, we have implemented a wide range of programs to help foster work-life balance and support working families. For example, many employees are eligible for a work schedule featuring a half-day of work on Fridays, and we offer a hybrid in-office and remote work schedule. In addition, employees benefit from a generous paid time-off program based on life experience rather than tenure in the organization. Parents receive six weeks of paid time off after childbirth and adoption, and birth mothers receive an additional eight weeks of paid time off. We also offer paid bereavement and military leave. Additionally, we provide backup child care solutions, financial support for adoptions, and an employee assistance program with direct access to trained specialists who help employees and their families address personal issues including mental health, parenting and family challenges, and financial and legal issues.

WES also offers a wellness program that provides tools and incentives related to fitness, weight management, smoking cessation, and healthy lifestyles.

2021 Employee Turnover

Voluntary	6.6%
Involuntary	3.2%
Total	9.8%

We track employee turnover as an important measure of our success in engaging, developing and retaining employees.

Developing Our Employees

We facilitate and promote employee professional development at all levels of the organization. In 2021, we significantly enhanced our employee development and talent management process by integrating and formalizing our process for succession planning, employee development planning, goal setting, performance reviews, and incentive compensation. The updated process encourages frequent check-ins with an employee's supervisor and provides a clear process for performance reviews and bonus compensation based on individual goals and specific performance metrics.

In 2021, we expanded our employee development staff, hiring a Training and Competency Manager and Advisor. This team began implementing an operations competency training program to support employee development and our commitment to the health and safety of our employees, business partners, community members and the environment. This program outlines the core requirements for employees to be trained and competent to perform their job, including requirements for continual competency assurance, testing, and demonstration. In addition, we are building continuous improvement into our trainings by integrating incident investigations, risk assessments, and lessons learned processes across the organization.

We operate in a highly regulated industry, in which many safety and other trainings are required. However, in 2021, 34% of our mandatory HSSE employee trainings exceeded regulatory requirements. In addition to our safety program and compliance and ethics training program (described on page 48), we provide a range of optional skill building and development training on topics including cybersecurity, leadership and management competencies, and diversity, equity, and inclusion. We implemented an extensive online resource library to help develop and upskill our employees.

Beyond in-house training, WES has a Tuition Reimbursement Program to support our employees' continuing education. Over the course of 2021, 13 employees participated in the program.

Supporting Our Employees Through COVID-19

In 2021, we continued to focus on supporting our employees and maintaining the continuity and safety of our operations in the face of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. Keeping our employees safe was our primary concern. We evolved and updated our COVID-19 mitigation plan as the pandemic evolved and continued to follow Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and state health guidelines. Our efforts included employee health-screening protocols, elevated cleaning measures, reducing shared spaces, purchasing masks for all personnel to be used when social-distancing measures were not possible, providing work-from-home support to facilitate remote working, and office closures during significant surges of COVID-19 in the area.

To ensure employees took adequate care of themselves and to protect their co-workers' health, we provided an additional 80 hours of paid sick leave for close contact quarantine and COVID-19 isolation, and for employees who developed vaccine side effects. Additionally, as vaccines became available for our workforce, we actively communicated updates, provided up-to-date information, and targeted communications about vaccine eligibility in each of the states where we operate. We also provided mental health benefits including complementary, confidential one-on-one discussions with professionals.

We continue to closely monitor COVID-19, following CDC protocol for returning to on-site work and updating safety protocols while at work, as well as addressing the evolving needs of our employees during the transition from pandemic to endemic.

Despite an ever-changing environment, our COVID-19 response continues to prioritize the health and well-being of our staff in 2022 and beyond.

Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

We are committed to actively advancing diversity, equity, and inclusion through our recruiting, hiring, employee development, compensation, and promotion activities. We have worked hard to expand our DEI program every year since becoming an independent organization in 2020.

Recognizing the importance of executive leadership in driving progress, in 2021, we developed a senior leadership position to oversee these efforts. The Senior Vice President of Human Capital Management and Diversity, Equity and Inclusion is spearheading our continued expansion of DEI programming, including the introduction of formal employee training across the organization and the design of new initiatives. In late 2021, we began work on a DEI roadmap, which we will continue to develop and implement moving forward.

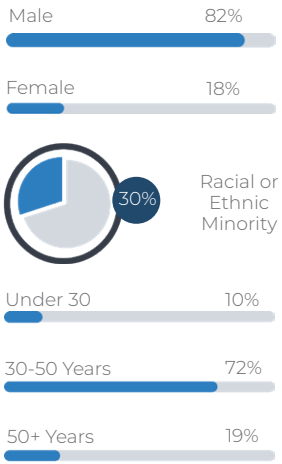
We make all employment decisions without regard to sex, race, color, religion, national origin, citizenship, age, disability, marital or veteran status, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, pregnancy, genetic information, or any other legally protected categories. This includes providing reasonable accommodation for employees' disabilities or religious beliefs and practices.

We do not tolerate harassment in the workplace, including verbal, physical, or sexual harassment. Employees who experience or witness this behavior are encouraged to report incidents to their supervisors or through our anonymous hotline.

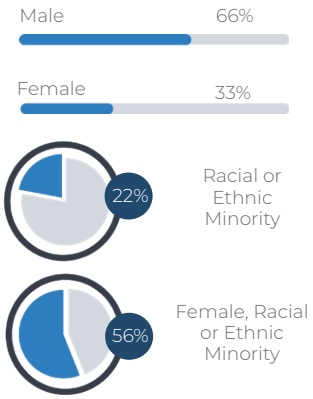
"We at WES believe that a workforce featuring diverse backgrounds and life experiences leads to better understanding, open communication, and enhanced problem-solving, which ultimately leads to better decision-making and helps us be a best-in-class midstream provider."

Korie Robertson, HR Manager, Talent & Change Mgmt.

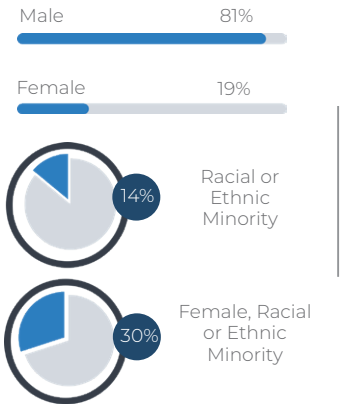
All Employees* (1,129)



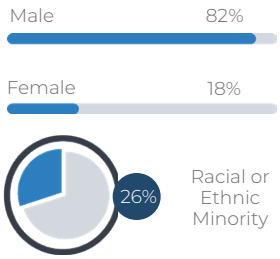
Senior Leadership



Management



Non-Management



Board of Directors

* As of year-end 2021. Employee diversity data includes both office- and field-based direct employees.

56% of our senior leadership team members and 30% of other managers are female or racial/ethnic minorities

Contractor and Supplier Management

Our industry relies on the diligent, important work of third-party contractors. At Western Midstream, we primarily contract workers for the design and construction of new infrastructure, although our contractors remain essential partners throughout the operational lifecycle. We define contractors as the companies and their employees who perform services at Western Midstream sites. We define suppliers as companies from whom we purchase equipment and other supplies or services that are not performed on our sites.

We expect all of our contractors to adhere to our high ESG standards, including safety, fair labor, environmental, and governance. Our Vice President of Health, Safety, Security, and Environment (HSSE) oversees our contractor management activities, which include prescreening and ongoing assessments of contractors based on environmental, social, and governance (ESG) criteria. Depending on the type of work being performed on-site, ESG screening criteria can include safety and environmental training, management programs, and performance.

Before beginning work on any of our sites, our HSSE, Risk, Legal, and Operations teams undertake holistic, coordinated reviews of all new contractors to help ensure they meet our standards, and we require contractors to participate in a pre-qualification alignment process to help ensure they understand and can meet our expectations. We use an industry-wide, third-party database (ISNetworld) for these assessments and separately verify critical criteria, including training, qualifications, and certifications. We are continuing to advance our approach to contractor screening and auditing to include additional ESG criteria in our verification, validation, and evaluation processes. This includes reviewing contractor safety and environmental programs as well as worksite verification of execution of program requirements.

Our master service contracts (MSCs) explicitly require contracting companies to comply with all applicable laws related to anti-discrimination, anti-corruption, and affirmative action, which include the Equal Employment Opportunity Act, Fair Labor Standards Act, U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, and U.K. Bribery Act 2010. Additionally, contractors are required to have HSSE policies, programs, and procedures that meet or exceed our standards and be able to demonstrate that their employees and subcontractors are trained and competent to follow these HSSE policies.

100% In 2021, all 431 of our new and existing field-based HSSE contractors were assessed on safety performance and on the scope of work provided for Western Midstream.

WES has adopted a Partner Code of Conduct that provides our partners, suppliers, vendors, and contractors with guidance on how to adopt ethical practices and ESG and HSSE standards when working with us. The Partner Code of Conduct addresses minimum living wages, maximum working hours, and non-discrimination. It also emphasizes our commitment to human rights, including zero tolerance for contractors involved in any type of forced labor, child labor, or corporal punishment. Adherence to the principles of the Partner Code of Conduct is a requirement for contractors in our MSCs.

We grant contractors the same stop-work authority as our employees, and they are protected by our no-retaliation policy when reporting incidents or concerns. We familiarize our contractors with our anonymous compliance and ethics hotline via the WES intranet, in orientation meetings, and on posters at each work location, and we encourage them to use it to report any concerns or violations regarding safety, ethics, labor, or other topics.

We have a variety of systems in place to ensure ongoing alignment with our standards. For example, operations teams work in the field daily with contractors to actively assess performance and monitor improvement plans, which fosters a collaborative approach to safety and development. We have found that proactive engagement and collaboration with contractors on best practices and lessons learned is key to progress. If we discover a contractor is not meeting our requirements, our HSSE group and Operations teams work together with the contractor to develop and implement improvement plans. We continually monitor contractors' performance to track the correction of deficiencies.

Contractor and Supplier Management (cont.)

If necessary, we can terminate contracts with contractors who are unable to meet our standards for ESG or other topics.

We audit existing contractors on ESG and other criteria at least every three years. Audit criteria include completion of required safety and environmental training and compliance with required procedures.

In addition to contractors, we consider safety, security, labor, and environmental criteria for suppliers that provide materials and services. We conduct more rigorous assessments for suppliers that fabricate critical equipment, such as tanks and pipelines, or provide critical materials. We undertake source inspections using third-party auditors to assess quality and safety management systems and performance at these supplier facilities.

Additionally, our Supply Chain Management team is working to enhance our commitment to DEI initiatives and local economic development through our bid, procurement, and relationship management processes with contractors and suppliers.

We focus on buying products that are manufactured in the United States to support our national economy and the security of our supply base when feasible. About 98% of our suppliers are based in the United States.

Community and Landowner Engagement

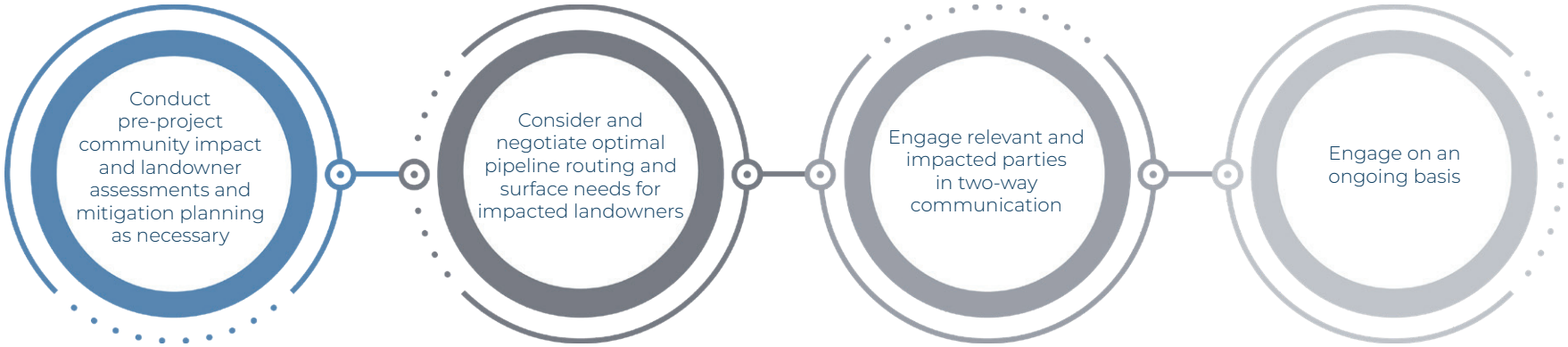
At Western Midstream, we know that developing and maintaining productive relationships with local community members is core to our success as an organization and our ability to deliver value for all our stakeholders. We focus on building relationships and earning the communities' trust by operating responsibly and engaging proactively and regularly with community members when executing projects that have the potential to affect them. We work to understand issues, address community concerns and interests, and maintain dialogue with residents throughout the lifecycle of our projects. Our relationships with landowners extend from pre-project planning through to remediation and can involve intricate, nuanced land agreements to meet the unique nature of their respective land usage. Our entire organization, including staff from Land, Operations and Engineering, and HSSE, participate in our community engagement efforts.

Proactive Engagement Across the Project Lifecycle

We follow our comprehensive community and landowner engagement process (described below) for all new developments – including pipelines, compressor stations, and plants – and maintain ongoing communication throughout the lifecycle of our operations. To best meet community needs, we tailor our engagement strategies based on the location, activity, duration, potential social impact, and other specifics of each project.

In most of our operating areas, our infrastructure is located in rural areas, where farming, ranching, grazing, and wildlife management are the primary land uses, and the number of local stakeholders is relatively small. Our DJ Basin assets in Colorado are the exception to this. Here, our infrastructure is located in more urban areas, which means we have the potential to impact and engage with more stakeholders who may have a wider variety of interests and concerns. We have adapted our community engagement efforts in the DJ Basin to address these differences, including implementing a dedicated community concern reporting mechanism and coordinating with land owners on new developments near our operations (see page 38).

Although regulatory requirements dictate some community engagement, our efforts generally exceed these requirements, including by the number of community members we engage in dialogue, the geographic radius we use to determine notification and community engagement efforts, and our responses to community complaints.



Proactive Engagement Across the Project Lifecycle (cont.)

Pre-project community impacts assessments and mitigation – Before we begin a project, we conduct an exploratory assessment of potential community impacts based on local- and project-specific factors and develop mitigation strategies with the assistance of our design, construction, and operations personnel.

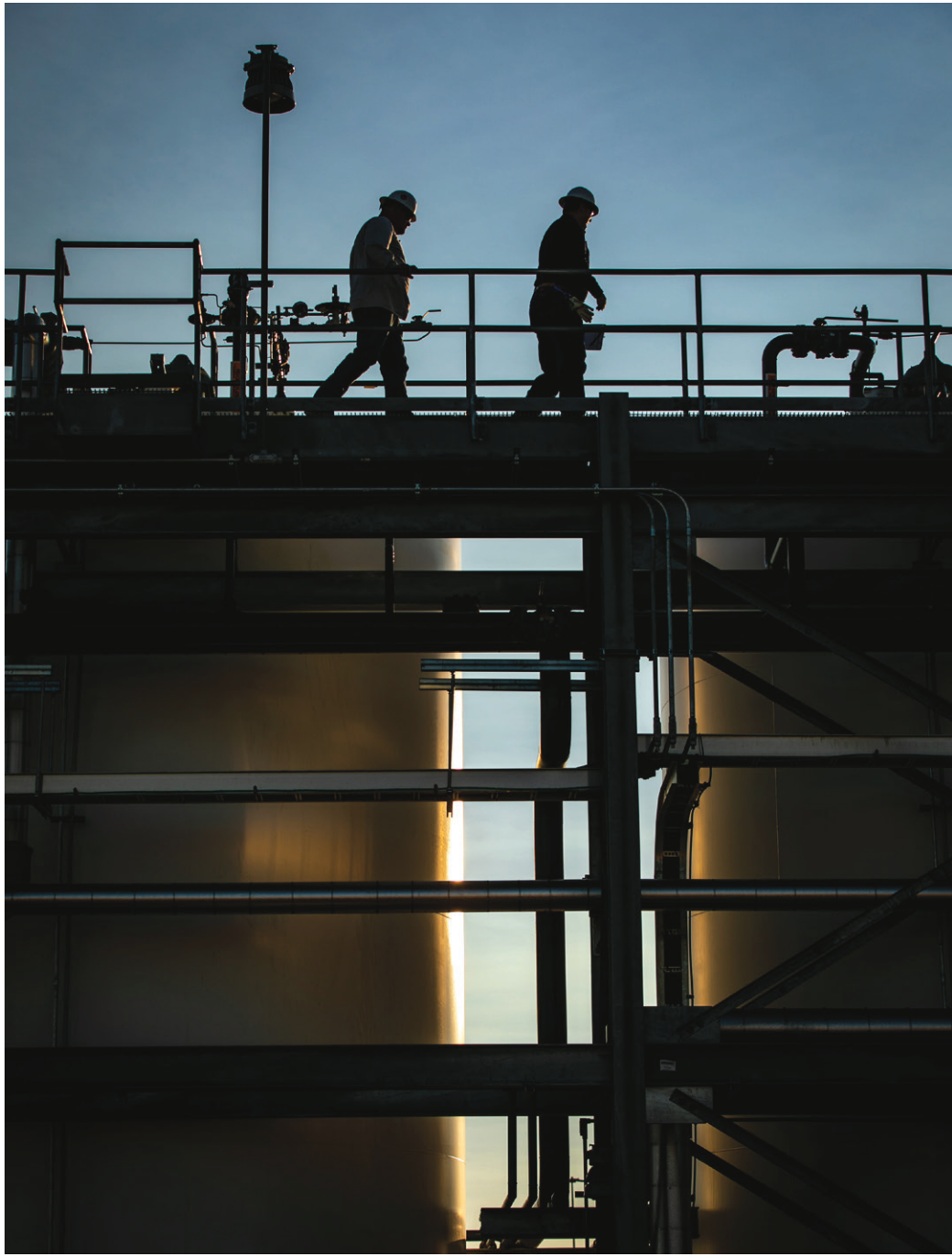
Engage the community in two-way communication – Early in the project planning phase, we engage directly with community members and local officials. While our level of engagement depends on the scale and location of the project, we routinely notify all residents within a mile radius of proposed sites regarding planned location, operating times, equipment usage, and other impacts. We host community meetings and, if requested, conduct one-on-one discussions. We use the information gained from these community interactions to refine our impact avoidance and mitigation plans, project plans, and permit applications. By understanding community concerns from the outset, we seek to address concerns through education and mitigate them through design and engineering changes.

Ongoing community engagement – We communicate regularly with local communities throughout project lifecycles, including during planning, construction, operations, and decommissioning. We actively communicate operational changes and respond to questions and concerns, including those received via our community hotline in the DJ Basin. We evaluate the effectiveness of these efforts annually down to the county level, assessing our compliance with WES and local municipality rules, guidance, and policies, and reviewing the success of our engagements. We update our approach and share best practices across WES based on lessons learned through these reviews.

Community Inquiry Reporting and Response

Everywhere we operate, we establish two-way communication with local community members, landowners, elected officials, and local government representatives so that they understand our operations, and we understand and address their needs and concerns. However, in the DJ Basin, where our operations are located in more urban areas, we have implemented a dedicated community concern reporting and response process to better respond to the greater number and variety of local stakeholders. Our email-based community inquiry and grievance reporting mechanism is monitored during business hours to collect and process community grievances and questions. We inform community members of this mechanism as part of our pre-project outreach efforts and during ongoing community engagement. We seek to respond to complaints within two business days or sooner. Our around-the-clock operations centers address after-hours or emergency calls. Across our operations, we also engage directly on communications or concerns from right-of-way landowners.

Details of each complaint are immediately forwarded to the responsible individual, such as the foreman or superintendent. Relevant and responsible teams communicate directly with the caller, as needed, and we quickly dispatch personnel to resolve the issue, providing an immediate response for urgent issues. We record all complaints and responses to identify trends and proactively change operating procedures to avoid future impacts, when possible. Significant complaints, such as those that require long-term engagement or capital investment to resolve, are escalated to senior management. Most community concerns and complaints occur during planning and construction, which is a relatively short period of time compared to ongoing operations. In 2021, we received 17 inquiries through our community grievance reporting mechanism, all of which we resolved.



Addressing Community Concerns

The following outlines the most common concerns voiced by community members regarding our operations and our actions to mitigate those potential impacts.

1 Lights

- Comply with "Dark Sky" best practices, designed to minimize light pollution
- Evaluate and reorient lights regularly to minimize impacts on residents and wildlife

2 Visual Impacts

- Use the natural grade of the land to conceal equipment
- Install berms or walls, as needed
- Use landscaping to screen facilities
- Remediate areas to pre-disturbance conditions or better

3 Noise and Vibration

- Orient facilities and place equipment strategically to reduce noise impacts on local residents
- Add noise-reducing equipment to the operations
- Add sound walls and berms, as needed
- Upgrade or modify equipment

4 Land Use Impacts

- Plan optimal route for pipelines that balances surface impact with other factors, such as landowner needs
- Coordinate construction/operation/maintenance with landowner activities such as farming, ranching, and hunting
- Establish development notice process to review new construction within existing/future infrastructure

5 Traffic, Dust, and Road Damage

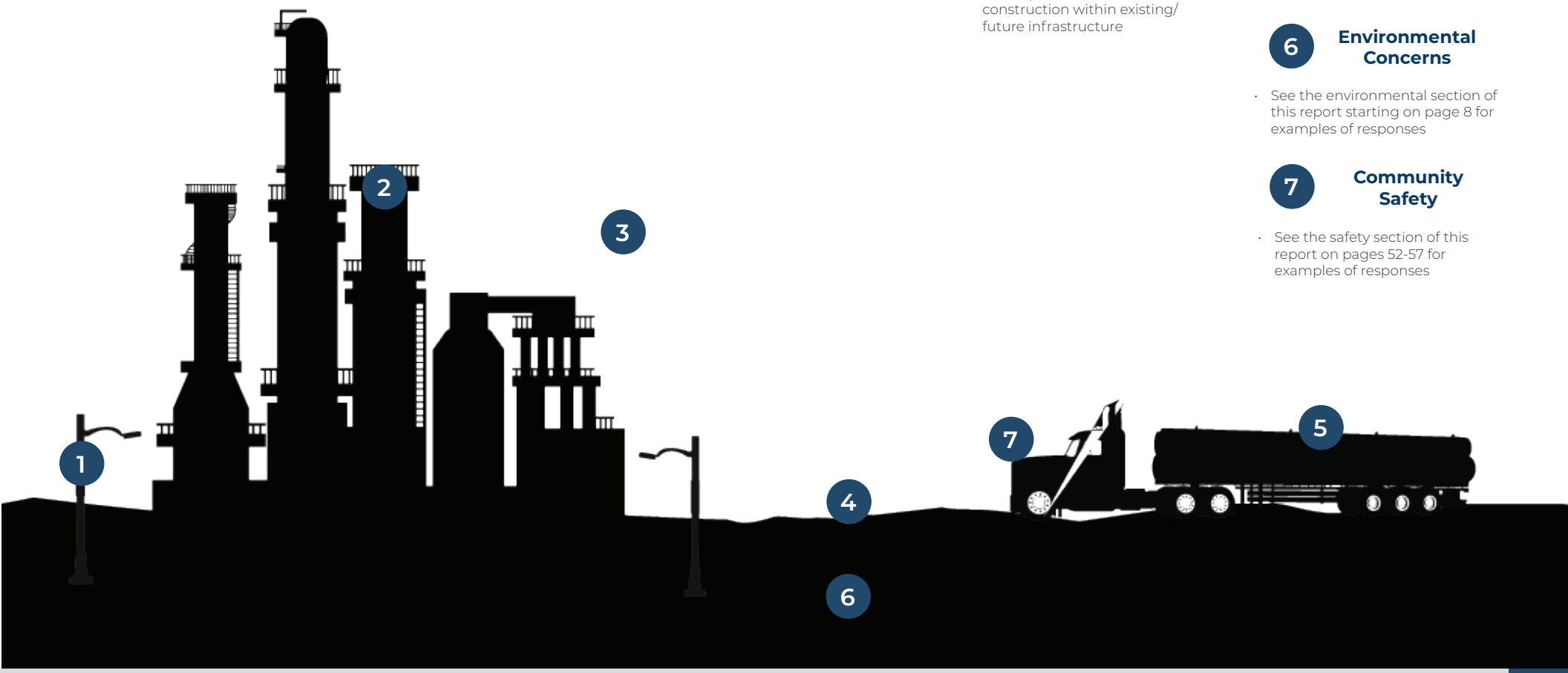
- Use water or magnesium chloride to suppress dust
- Regrade roads
- Avoid high traffic/commuting hours and school bus hours
- Use pipelines instead of trucks to carry products during ongoing operations, which reduces road impact

6 Environmental Concerns

- See the environmental section of this report starting on page 8 for examples of responses

7 Community Safety

- See the safety section of this report on pages 52-57 for examples of responses



Collaborating with Landowners

We partner with a wide range of landowners – from residents, farmers and ranchers to businesses, hunting clubs, and state and federal agencies – all of whom have varying interests and needs. The vast majority of our large-scale landowners have established long-term land management goals that we must work within. We collaborate with them to find innovative approaches to eliminate or minimize our impacts, while meeting our operational needs and their land use goals. Our work with the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and State Land Office in New Mexico, and with suburban and rural landowners in Colorado, provide two examples of our collaborative efforts.

Supporting Land Management Agency Goals

We work extensively with land management agencies to help meet our joint goals of preserving biodiversity and cultural heritage, and to support specific agency priorities. In New Mexico, for example, we collaborate with the BLM and State Land Office to minimize our impact footprint by right-sizing facilities and co-locating with other infrastructure. We are focused on minimizing impacts when they cannot be avoided completely, particularly on sensitive resources such as rivers, wildlife habitats, and/or cultural resources.

As part of this collaboration, we administer a voluntary third-party program for projects on state and federal lands to support compliance with all grant and right-of-way stipulations identified for both construction and regulatory activities.

We also participate in the BLM's Permian Basin Programmatic Agreement (PA), which supports compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for energy-related projects. The PA allows energy providers to buy into an off-site mitigation project to support much needed historical and cultural research for an understudied portion of southeastern New Mexico rather than performing redundant site-specific surveys. Funds received from the Permian Basin PA are used to conduct archaeological research and outreach in southeastern New Mexico, including archaeological excavation of significant sites, predictive modeling, targeted research activities, and professional and public presentations on the results of the research.

In Wyoming, we work proactively with the BLM to assess biodiversity priority areas and other sensitive habitats and avoid impacts on these areas, and we strive to be a leader in our industry for our collaborative approach. For example, we plan the locations and schedule of construction and other operations to support the BLM's conservation priorities for habitats and species of concern, including ungulate winter range, sage grouse, raptors, burrowing owls, and many more. We support the BLM's cultural preservation efforts by conducting detailed cultural surveys ahead of any surface disturbance, providing reports to the BLM, and planning our projects to avoid impacts.

We also collaborate with the BLM on reclamation and restoration efforts. We begin planning for restoration before we even break ground on new projects. For example, we work with the BLM on detailed Site-Specific Reclamation Plans (SSRPs), and gain its approval prior to any surface disturbance. SSRPs include site-specific plans based on local soils and habitat for erosion control, native vegetation, and other restoration activities. We implement these plans during and after construction as relevant, and undertake extensive monitoring to ensure restoration efforts are effective.

In 2021, Western Midstream worked with the BLM on eight projects across the Permian Basin.

Working with Communities as Land Use Changes

In several regions, our operations are in close proximity to farming and ranch lands. We work collaboratively with local farmers, ranchers, and municipal officials so our operations do not impact these important land uses.

However, in some of our operating areas – particularly the DJ Basin – suburban development has moved into traditional rural areas, so that our operations are increasingly near residential areas. WES's Land and Regulatory teams work directly with planners and land developers through the Development Notice Process to review proposed development activities. This process allows us to identify issues or risks to our infrastructure and easements prior to development. In 2021, there were 76 development notices in Colorado to address potential issues or risks arising from changing land use. WES periodically meets with municipalities in which we operate to discuss issues or risks and collaborate on potential solutions. This enables us to share information and work together from the beginning of the planning process. Additionally, we send out courtesy notifications to local government officials and community members when upcoming projects are near their property. In 2021, WES sent out 4,949 community mailers/postcards to provide transparent and open communication with the community. We also engage regularly with developers, landowners, and other stakeholders to address potential encroachments on our pipeline rights of way. As described on page 40, this is a key element of our approach to community and pipeline safety, as well as an important part of our work to collaborate with community members where we operate in more populous areas.

Engaging with Local Communities on Pipeline Safety

Ensuring the safety of the communities in which we work is an important element of our safety and operational efforts. Maintaining asset integrity, avoiding and responding effectively to emergencies, and addressing road safety (see pages 57-60) are key elements of how we safeguard communities.

The leading cause of pipeline accidents is damage that occurs when people unintentionally strike a pipeline while digging. We educate community members on pipeline safety, including informing them about the "811" line location program and the need to verify line locations at least two days prior to the start of excavation. To keep communities safe, we retain dedicated teams to respond to 811 calls we receive and to locate and mark pipelines on an ongoing basis.

In 2021, WES pipeline safety groups sponsored or attended 30 virtual multi-stakeholder, county-specific liaison meetings, to which over 26,000 individuals and organizations were invited. The main goal of these events is to increase public awareness about our operations and share important safety information with community members who live or work near our pipelines, including residents, public officials, emergency responders, and construction professionals. We followed up to reinforce safety information, sending out more than 43,500 brochures to local residents, emergency officials, excavators and farmers, public officials, and schools over the course of the year.

Addressing encroachments into our pipeline right of ways is another important element of our efforts to protect the safety of our communities and operations. Encroachments like landscaping, sidewalk installation, road crossings, and other permanent infrastructure can impact our ability to access and maintain our pipelines. This leads to higher potential for pipeline strikes, encumbers our ability to access our infrastructure, and creates potential hazards. These kinds of encroachments are particularly common where we operate in more urban areas like the DJ Basin. We work with community planners, developers, and others to avoid issues before they occur, by participating in development planning processes when activity will take place near our operations (see Working with Communities as Land Uses Change above). Our staff is constantly on the lookout to identify and to address any potential encroachments on our pipeline corridors. The specifics of our rights-of-way, such as allowable activities and setbacks, are usually detailed in our easement contracts. When a potential encroachment is identified, we strive to work collaboratively with the applicable third party(s) to find a mutually agreeable solution that accommodates its development plans and maintains our required safety standards.

217,103 calls responded to by the 811 "Call Before You Dig" line in 2021.

Tribal Engagement

At Western Midstream, we aim to build strong, long-term, and mutually beneficial relationships with Native American tribes in the areas where we operate. We believe in creating economic and social opportunities for tribes while recognizing and respecting the importance of tribal history and culture. We jointly own the Chipeta Processing Complex, a gas-processing complex, with the Ute Tribe in Utah. In other states, we consult with the Federally Recognized Tribes on federal and tribal lands as part of our project planning and operations processes.

Partnering with the Ute Tribe of Uintah and Ouray Reservation

In 2008, we formed the Chipeta Joint Venture with the Ute Tribes of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation. Western Midstream operates the facility and holds a 75% ownership interest in the complex, while the remaining 25% interest is held by Ute Energy, an investment of the Ute Indian Tribe. The facility, located in Uintah County in northeast Utah, includes one refrigeration processing plant and two cryogenic processing plants. Several members of the Ute Tribe work at the facility.

Community Investment

At WES, we are committed to social investment through our core value of Servant Leadership. We have implemented a Social Involvement and Volunteering Program to facilitate this commitment. This program is guided by our Community Betterment Task Force, comprised of several members of our leadership team and eight local focus groups. Across our various offices, these groups select local nonprofit organizations to sponsor and coordinate volunteer events that share the giving priorities in their communities.

Giving Programs

WES encourages and incentivizes volunteerism and monetary donations through two giving programs:

Volunteer Rewards Program – Employees can record their eligible volunteer hours, and WES donates $40 per hour to the nonprofit organization, up to $800 annually, per employee.

Corporate Matching Program – WES matches 50% of employee contributions to eligible nonprofit organizations, up to $1,000 annually, made through our internal system.

In 2021, we incorporate employees' participation in our volunteer program as an element of our bonus compensation program.

> **Western Midstream has become an amazing partner for Angel Reach. You tell them what you need and they deliver, straight from their hearts. They show up!**
>
> Jean Radach
> Executive Director, Angel Reach*

*Angel Reach is a non-profit organization dedicated to helping youth in foster care reach their full potential.

Investing in Our Communities

Volunteer of the Year: The Weld Food Bank in northeastern Colorado and the Food Bank of the Rockies in Denver recognized WES with group volunteer awards in 2021 for our efforts to help feed our neighbors in need. From hosting numerous food sorting days across WES to breaking a food sorting record in Denver, WES was a reliable partner to the food banks in our operating areas.

Bike Build for West Texas Children: Through the generosity of employees and suppliers, our West Texas offices teamed up to organize a bike build for local nonprofit organizations in December. WES coordinated logistical efforts to purchase equipment and transport materials from a local vendor, and we worked with the county commissioner's office to secure a build location in Kermit, Texas. More than 70 bikes and helmets were built by teams in Kermit and Orla and then distributed by the Kermit Fire Department and Toys for Tots Eddy County through children's organizations in Winkler and Eddy counties.

Virtual March of Dimes Walk: Dedicated employees and their family members raised funds for the March of Dimes' annual Walk for Babies in Montgomery County near our headquarters in The Woodlands. In lieu of an organized traditional walk due to a COVID-19 surge, employees donned their WES T-shirts to walk on their own. The amount raised by the WES team was the third most among Montgomery County teams in 2021.

2021 Community Investment Performance

WES dramatically stepped up our efforts in 2021 to improve our communities:

Launched volunteer tracking system – In early 2021, we completed the launch of a tracking system that provides details on WES-led volunteer opportunities, tracks volunteer hours, and enables employees to make charitable contributions toward the eligible nonprofit organization of their choice.

Volunteering as part of compensation program – Our employees' participation in our volunteer program also became an element of our bonus compensation program in 2021 for the first time. We achieved the 2021 WES volunteer program goal to have 50% of our employees to record volunteer time through a WES-led event or a registered 501(c)(3) outside WES. This rewards individual societal contributions and further embeds a culture of giving across our organization.

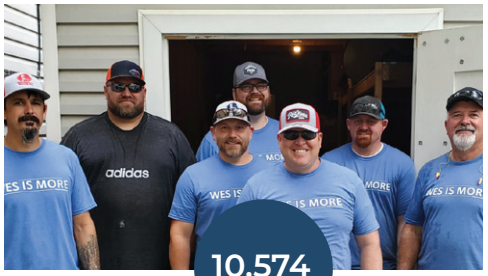
Hosted WESisMore month – Our employees worked more than 3,300 volunteer hours during our inaugural WESisMore volunteer month in October. The volunteer month featured competitions on employee participation between like-sized locations and incentives for those who volunteered in October. We also reopened the Rewards Program for those individuals who had exceeded volunteer hours eligible for a reward before October of 2021, providing additional incentives for our active employees to continue volunteering in October.

Special donation period with higher match amount – We periodically run special donation drives to support WES employees in need or other urgent causes. For example, in March 2021, WES provided a special dollar-for-dollar match for donations to an employee who lost his possessions to a house fire in West Texas.

Surpassed 50% volunteer program goal – In our first full year of our volunteer program, 62% of WES employees recorded at least one hour of volunteer time. This performance beat our inaugural goal in our bonus compensation program. As a result of our success, WES was named a finalist for the Benevity NewBee award recognizing first-year volunteer programs.

62%

Employee participation



10,574

Volunteer hours recorded

195

Causes supported

$375,569

Total donations (employees + match)

$646,177*

Value of volunteer hours

* Multiplies volunteer hours by average hourly employee rate including bonus.

Operating Responsibly

We are developing intentional and robust governance systems that support our environmental, social, and governance (ESG) efforts and our commitment to keeping our workforce, communities, and the environment safe. Protecting the safety and health of our employees, contractors, communities, and environments in which we operate is our highest priority. We proactively manage workforce safety, asset and pipeline integrity, emergency preparedness, and community safety through a comprehensive risk management process (see page 50) and Health, Safety, Security, and Environment (HSSE) management system (see page 51).

In this section:

- Corporate governance
- Employee and contractor safety
- Asset and pipeline integrity
- Emergency preparedness
- Cybersecurity
- Security

2021 Highlights:

- 25% of Western Midstream's Board of Directors and 33% of its senior leadership team are female
- Expanded 2021 executive and employee annual compensation incentive program to include goals for safety, environmental releases, and volunteering performance
- 39,400 hours for safety training for employees and relevant contractors
- 100% of Department of Transportation (DOT)-required pipelines inspected
- Zero reportable pipeline incidents

Governance

At Western Midstream, we are committed to conducting our business the right way for our stakeholders by establishing intentional and robust governance systems. We strongly believe in developing a comprehensive, coordinated, and proactive approach to environmental, social, and governance (ESG) issues. All departments are accountable for, and play an active role in supporting, our ESG efforts (see page 5). Our Board of Directors' ESG Committee is actively engaged with management on efforts to identify tangible ESG solutions and receives an update on our sustainability progress and performance quarterly.

Operational and HSSE Governance

Western Midstream has comprehensive operational and HSSE management systems governing:

- People and culture
- Health
- Occupational safety
- Asset integrity
- Environment
- Contractor management
- Regulatory compliance
- Information management and cybersecurity
- Risk management
- Continuous improvement

Our management systems outline the roles and responsibilities for all employees involved in each aspect of the process and foster a coordinated effort among multiple teams, including HSSE, Engineering, and Operations. To increase focus and drive continuous improvement, we link employee and executive compensation opportunities to the successful attainment of Western Midstream's HSSE, ESG, operational, and financial goals. Additionally, our compensation program provides flexibility to reward extraordinary individual and team performance related to these areas.

We conduct comprehensive internal audits at least once every three years to help ensure the implementation and effectiveness of our HSSE management system, programs, and performance. These audits meet or exceed Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) Process

Safety Management (PSM), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Risk Management Plan (RMP), and U.S. DOT Pipeline and Hazardous Materials and Safety Administration (PHMSA) requirements. Audits also help us provide a safe work environment, maintain compliance, and promote continuous improvement. Facility audits include reviewing documentation, interviewing employees, and, at applicable sites, verifying PSM and RMP implementation and performance for direct employees and field-based contractors. Our HSSE and Operations teams consider audit results, identify issues, and implement corrective actions.

In 2021, to further enhance our operational and HSSE management systems, we began a one-year business transformation program to build a best-in-class operating framework based on industry best practices that fosters a culture of continuous improvement, integration, and innovation. To do this, we are enhancing our systems, processes, and data collection with a focus on improving consistency, efficiency, collaboration, performance, and innovation. The end result will be a platform that integrates assets, technologies, data, people and processes to drive profitability, increase throughput, and reduce our environmental footprint. Through this transformation effort we are aiming to lead our industry on safety, cost, and environmental performance.

Corporate Governance

Western Midstream is a master limited partnership formed in September 2012. We have implemented a range of governance improvements to enhance unitholder rights and management accountability to unitholders and other stakeholders. Since 2019, we have made important changes to our governance and employment structures that helped appropriately realign incentives to benefit Western Midstream and its stakeholders.

Examples of our governance improvements include:

Board independence – Our Board of Directors is composed of our CEO, three directors meeting the independence requirements of the New York Stock Exchange, one outside director, and three directors who are employees of the owner of our general partner.

Independent Board committees – Our Board has established two committees comprised of entirely independent directors:

- The Audit Committee assists the Board in monitoring the effectiveness of our internal audit function, compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, and the integrity of our financial statements, among other tasks.
- The Special Committee, upon request of the Board, is charged with the review and approval of transactions in which a potential conflict of interest exists between the General Partner and Western Midstream.

ESG Committee of the Board of Directors – WES also has an ESG Committee, which is responsible for overseeing our ESG efforts and steering our forward-looking strategy on pivotal issues such as climate change and diversity, equity, and inclusion. The ESG Committee assists the Board in overseeing ESG matters, including those related to sustainability and climate change, that are relevant to Western Midstream's activities and performance, and in devoting appropriate attention and effective response to stakeholder concerns regarding such matters.

Internal accountability – WES has a dedicated Corporate Audit team that reports to the Board Audit Committee and to our Chief Accounting Officer. It is responsible for examining and evaluating the adequacy and effectiveness of WES's system of financial and operational controls using a risk-based approach, while adhering to the Institute of Internal Auditors' standards. Similarly, during 2020, WES formalized a stand-alone risk management process managed by a committee that discusses identified risks with management. WES's Audit Committee reviews and routinely discusses with management WES's risk management processes and specific organizational risks in accordance with its charter.

Period policy review cycle – The Board periodically reviews WES's policies – including the Code of Ethics and Business Conduct – and modifies it as deemed necessary.

Independent management and employees – As of January 2020, our entire management team was employed directly by Western Midstream, rather than Occidental, facilitating independent managerial control of our strategic initiatives and day-to-day operations. Furthermore, as of April 2020, Western Midstream also employed our entire employee workforce.

Corporate Governance (cont.)

Compensation incentives based on Western Midstream performance – We continue to use metrics based on financial, operational, and safety performance in our determination of various compensation components for all employees. Specifically, in 2021 our employee bonus compensation program incorporated Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR); Days Away, Restricted, or Transferred (DART); Total Volumetric Spill Rate (TVSR), and employee participation rate in the WES volunteer program. Other metrics in the program reflect our financial and operations goals and individual ratings based on performance. Additionally, we have Board and Officer Equity Ownership Guidelines and follow a range of other pay best practices (see page 172 of our 2021 10-K for more information).

Financial policy and enhanced distribution framework – In February 2022, Western Midstream adopted a financial policy and distribution framework with the goal of returning substantial value to Western Midstream stakeholders through three core pillars of reducing leverage, increasing distributions, and repurchasing common units.

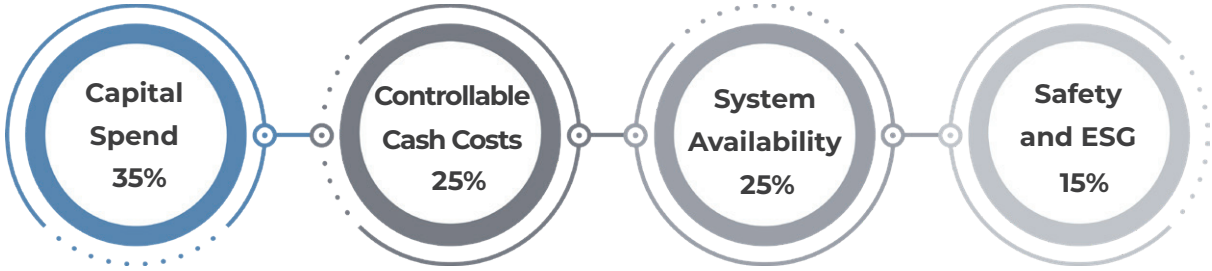
Expanded unitholders' rights – We have expanded unitholder voting rights under our limited partnership agreement:

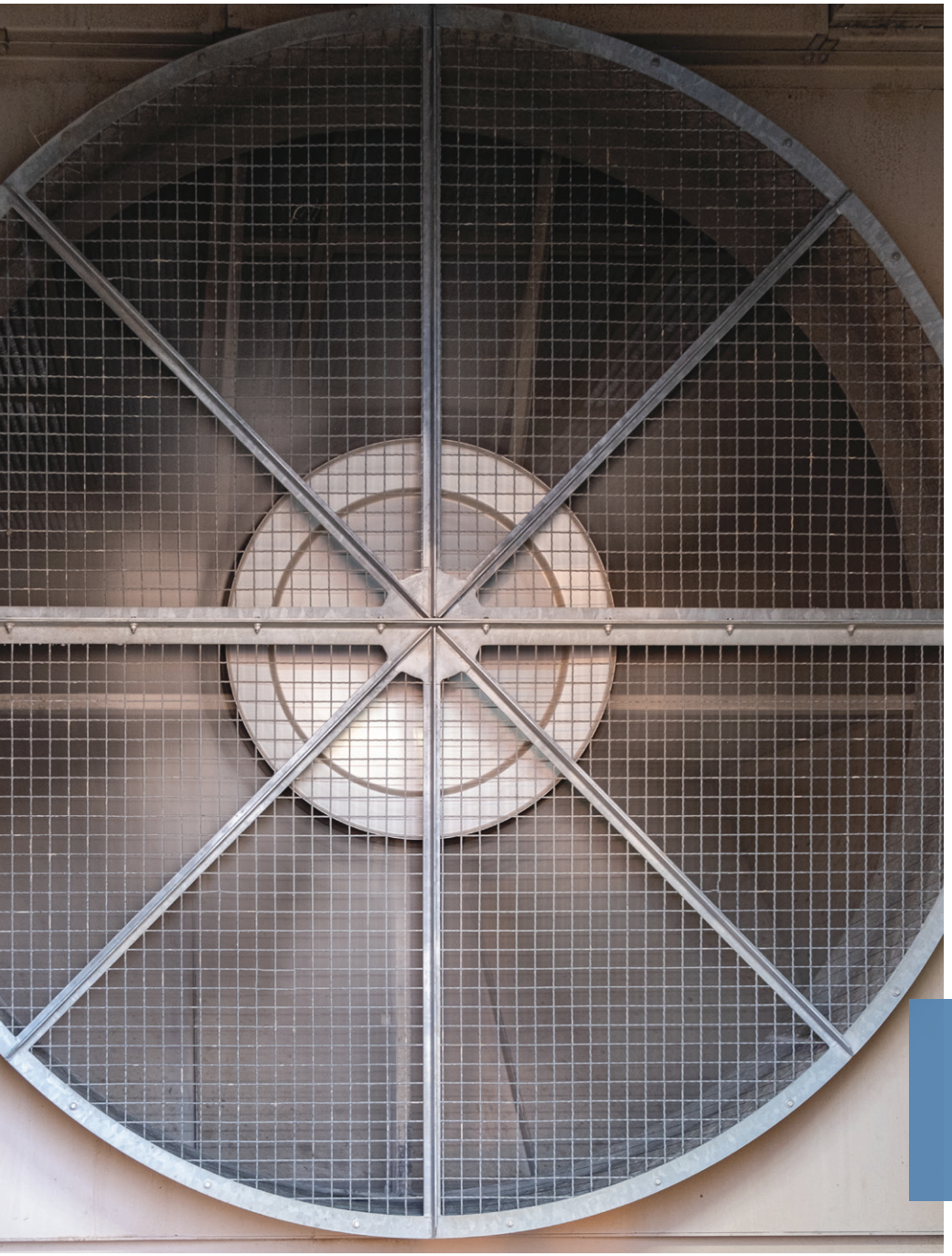
- Limited partners collectively owning 20% or more of Western Midstream's unaffiliated common units may call a special meeting of unitholders,
- Our General Partner may be removed by a majority vote of our unaffiliated Unitholders; and
- Certain vote-blocking features for unitholders owning more than 20% of our common units, which are common for partnerships like ours, have been eliminated.

Taken together, these expanded voting rights provide an important mechanism to ensure that Occidental, as General Partner, is aligned with our public unitholders' interests.

Elimination of incentive distribution rights – Since 2019, Western Midstream no longer includes incentive distribution rights as part of its capital structure.

Components of 2021 Employee Bonus Compensation Program





Ethics and Integrity

We expect our employees and members of our Board of Directors to uphold high ethical standards, and we ask them to demonstrate our core values and commitment to respect, fairness, health, safety, and environmental protection in their daily work. Our corporate governance and ethics guidelines – codified in our Corporate Governance Guidelines and Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (Code) – provide clear direction to our Board of Directors, management, and all employees on ethical conduct.

All new and existing employees are required to review, understand, and follow our Code. We implemented a new stand-alone annual compliance training program in 2020 to certify that all employees recognize, understand, and agree to abide by our Code. Moving forward, we will require that all of our employees complete training on our Code annually. During 2021, we achieved a 99.7% training and certification completion rate for our annual Code of Ethics and Business Conduct training.

In addition, we provide an anonymous and confidential compliance and ethics hotline that is available 24/7 for reporting violations of or concerns related to the Code or other WES policies or procedures. We encourage employees and contractors to report any concerns or violations through this hotline, which is promoted through prominent worksite postings, via our intranet, new hire orientation meetings, and annual Code training for all employees.

We promote our anonymous hotline in annual trainings and prominent signage and encourage employees and contractors to speak up about any concerns. Reported incidents are tracked and reported to the Board Audit Committee as appropriate.

Public Policy Engagement

We engage in public policy processes to help governments understand our business and make informed decisions as they set new policies. Through engagement, we aid in the creation of effective regulations, legislation, and policies that will protect and benefit our workers, customers, communities, and the environments where we live and operate.

Currently, we engage in topics such as consistent ESG disclosures, public health, safety, environment, stationary source emissions, tax policy, wildlife resources, and county road maintenance through industry organizations such as the American Petroleum Institute (API), GPA Midstream Association, Colorado Oil and Gas Association, the Texas Oil and Gas Association, the New Mexico Oil and Gas Association, Texas Pipeline Association, Permian Basin Petroleum Association, Energy Infrastructure Council (EIC), and the Petroleum Association of Wyoming.

Our Code allows us to make financial contributions and lobby according to federal and state election laws, rules, and regulations.

Our legislative affairs focus group met on a periodic basis continuously throughout 2021 and discussed key topics of engagement, including pipeline safety, waste, and emissions. The group was established in 2020 to focus on scenario planning and addressing potential impacts of proposed state regulations on both our business and stakeholders.

Risk Management

Western Midstream has implemented a comprehensive approach to enterprise risk management (ERM) that includes functions and disciplines from across the organization. We recognize that effective risk management – including identifying, prioritizing, and mitigating key organizational risks – is foundational to our business. This includes identifying and managing ESG-related risks across our operations.

Our ERM process helps us to be aware of and prepare for potential risks that could impact our business. We evaluate a variety of data points and incorporate inputs from leaders across WES to create a risk register of our existing and potential emerging risks. This risk register is developed based on cross-functional discussions to identify risks, including assessing the likelihood and magnitude of impact for each potential risk. We also review mitigation and management plans for identified risks. The results of these risk assessments and reviews are compiled into a risk register that describes existing and new risks and indicates any changes in risk importance and mitigation approaches. We revaluate risks and mitigation plans and update risk registers at least quarterly. Executive management and the Board's Audit Committee review the final risk registers.

Our Board is actively engaged in reviewing risk and risk management across the organization. The specific risk topics overseen by each Board Committee are outlined in the graphic on the right.

Board of Directors' Risk Oversight

Audit Committee

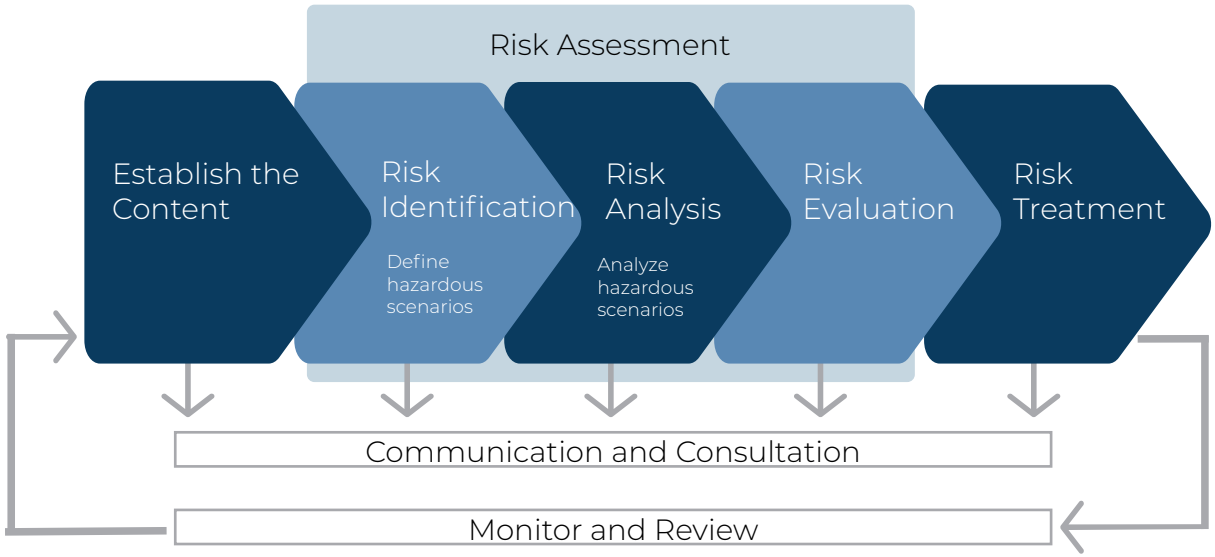
Practices related to assessing, managing and mitigating risk including operational risks, financial risks, information technology risks, and HSSE risks

ESG Committee

Environmental, social, and governance risks including climate-related risks, community and tribal engagement, government relations, reputational risks, and other ESG topics including our ESG reporting

Compensation Committee

Human capital-related risks including compensation, retention, and succession



HSSE Risk Management

We have implemented an HSSE-focused Risk Management Program based on the ISO 31000 risk management framework of hazard identification, risk assessment, risk treatment and mitigation, and risk reporting. Our risk management philosophy is based on collaborative, cross-functional decision-making that enables relevant teams from across WES to participate in evaluating and addressing risks in support of our projects or operations.

Our HSSE Risk Management Program includes:

Risk identification – Identify activities that potentially pose an HSSE risk to Western Midstream using formal hazard identification (HAZID) methods or during operational toolbox talks and job safety analysis.

Risk analysis and evaluation – Analyze hazardous scenarios, understand the potential outcome, and communicate our effective controls. Evaluate level of risk, and prioritize activities for risk reduction based on hazardous scenarios that could be most significant to our workers, the community, or the environment.

Risk treatment – Provide options for eliminating or reducing risks and implement those options in a manner that is proportionate, reliable, and cost-effective to the managed level of risk.

Communication and consultation – Identify responsibilities and accountability for overseeing risk-treatment options and understanding key risks; maintain and report on risk registers that provide a cumulative list of hazards identified for a facility or asset area with risk rankings and details regarding preventative and mitigative controls, as well as treatment options.

Monitor and review – Review risk registers and other key performance indicators to assess process safety performance, including leading and lagging indicators based on the American Petroleum Institute's RP-754 tiered approach (see pages 60-62 for additional detail on how we manage asset integrity and infrastructure-related risks and page 11 for how we manage climate-related risks).

Employee and Contractor Safety

Our approach to safety is based in our LiveSAFE culture, which promotes true care and concern for each other while adhering to policies and programs that ensure each of our stakeholders goes home safely every day. In accordance with our formal health and safety policy, we purposefully design, implement, and evaluate programs that strengthen our LiveSAFE culture, drive continuous improvement, and help us meet our safety goals.

Our LiveSAFE Commitment

Our safety-first culture is supported by the LiveSAFE philosophy, which promotes personal and corporate discipline to help ensure that each employee and contractor returns home safely every day and encompasses our belief that every incident or injury is preventable. LiveSAFE requires everyone at our worksites to accept responsibility for their safety and the safety of those around them.

We ask all employees and contractors to report unsafe behaviors and hazards, which we use to identify trends and eliminate hazards to prevent incidents from occurring. Everyone on a Western Midstream site has stop-work authority, regardless of seniority or role. We discuss this ability frequently to maintain a focus on HSSE issues, and we expect anyone on-site to stop work if they have concerns or questions about any HSSE issue. For example, if a contractor or employee needs clarity on a process, lacks experience with an assigned task, or sees a potentially unsafe situation, they are expected to use stop work authority, which means that any job or activity must immediately stop for all affected staff to discuss the concern and take action as appropriate to mitigate the unsafe situation. As an additional outlet to communicate concerns, we provide employees, contractors, and site visitors with an anonymous compliance and ethics hotline and strictly enforce a no-retaliation policy for voicing concerns.

Throughout most of 2021, COVID-19 prohibited us from holding our usual in-person safety reviews and meetings, which are important for reinforcing safety standards with our contractors. To help compensate, we implemented socially distanced and remote safety meetings with employees and contractors as much as possible. For example, we continued our quarterly contractor safety summits online for engineering and construction contractors throughout the pandemic and maintained high participation with more than 400 people joining the sessions.

Safety Policies and Programs

Consistent and robust safety policies and procedures are the foundation of our LiveSAFE commitment, including:

Organization-wide hazard and risk assessments – As part of our HSSE risk management process (see page 51), we regularly identify tasks and activities that pose the most significant safety risks. We prioritize training and programs to address high-risk activities and develop mitigation strategies that reduce risk as much as reasonably practicable to protect our workforce, communities, and the environment.

Life-saving rules – We have developed life-saving rules for eight activities with a high potential for risk. In 2021, we trained 92% of employees and contractors on these rules:

- Energy isolation
- Ground disturbance
- Hot work
- Bypassing safety critical equipment
- Driving safety
- Confined space entry
- Mechanical lifting
- Working at height and walking-working surfaces

Job safety analyses (JSAs) – Before starting a new project or activity, all relevant employees and contractors participate in detailed safety assessments and orientations to help ensure that our staff members properly identify and communicate potential hazards and risks before they begin work. Additionally, we conduct streamlined JSAs before each shift begins.

Safety observations, high-potential incidents, and near-miss reporting – We require all employees and contractors to report any potentially unsafe situation on the job. We track these observations, high-potential incidents, and near-misses to identify and prevent future incidents.

Safety stand-downs – We schedule periodic safety stand-downs during which everyone on a worksite or across the organization stops work to review and discuss pertinent safety issues.

Safety Training

Before commencing work at a Western Midstream facility, all employees attend orientation and learn our safety values and expectations. Initial training focuses on our eight life-saving rules, and workers receive ongoing training based on their specific job requirements and risks. In 2021, we expanded our HSE onboarding process to include all field and office-based employees and enhanced the topics covered, including expanded training on driving safety and defensive driving.

We update or develop additional training programs when we identify an increase in incidents or near misses and to share lessons learned. In 2021, we focused on safe lifting and rigging. As part of this effort, we conducted hands-on training and inspections at all WES field facilities and updated lifting and rigging equipment across WES.

In response to the ongoing pandemic, we continued to enhance our online safety training program by transitioning all of our annual safety trainings to a virtual format. We found that remote training improved message consistency across the organization and increased our ability to share lessons learned and best practices across teams and regions. We will continue to leverage this highly successful training approach moving forward.

2021 Safety Training by the Numbers

* Employees and contractors
** Participating employees and contractors

Enhancing WES's Safety Observation Program

In 2021, we established two LiveSAFE Regional Leadership Teams (RLT) comprised of Operations, Engineering, and HSSE personnel. The primary function of the RLTs is to partner with field operations to identify and resolve barriers that may limit the advancement of our LiveSAFE culture. To achieve this goal, each RLT conducted structured listening tours in field offices across WES to understand safety challenges and to help evaluate and implement potential solutions.

One focus of these listening tours was finding opportunities to enhance our safety observation reporting program, which is a key element of our efforts to empower employees and contractors to remain vigilant about safety hazards and report potentially unsafe conditions or behaviors. In 2021, we began planning a "Good Catch" mobile app and observation reporting program to help users more easily report hazard identifications and unsafe conditions. The app, which we rolled out in 2022, is designed to integrate with our incident tracking and reporting system (see page 55) to facilitate seamless data collection, reporting, and trend analysis. We also developed safety observation recognition programs through which the RLTs highlight the best observations received to incentivize field personnel and encourage effective reporting.

"The LiveSAFE Regional Leadership teams use the feedback from our employees, contractors, and stakeholders to generate transformative LiveSAFE initiatives, which have enhanced involvement and promoted awareness about the benefits of adopting a risk-based approach when recognizing and controlling hazards both at work and at home."

Wayne Davis, Regional Safety Manager

Accountability for Safety

We foster a culture in which safety underpins decision-making throughout the organization, including at the executive and board levels. To maintain awareness and drive accountability, we review leading and lagging safety performance indicators with senior management at least weekly and with the Board of Directors at least quarterly. These groups review leading indicators – potential safety concern observations, near misses, and high-potential incidents – and lagging indicators – low- and high-severity incidents, recordable incidents, DART metrics, and fatalities. We use these reviews to identify trends, eliminate hazards, and prevent the occurrence of incidents.

Additionally, we establish annual safety performance targets to promote and improve our safety-first culture. Executive and employee compensation is based in part on meeting safety performance goals. For 2021, we continued to include a TRIR target in our compensation programs, and added a target for DART, which is an important measure of incident severity. Read more about our safety performance and these metrics on page 56.

Incident Tracking and Reporting

Our safety incident management system is designed to help us track and learn from incidents, near misses, and observations. It provides a clear and formalized investigation framework that defines processes for incident review and root-cause assessments. It also outlines personnel and teams who must be involved based on the type of incident and clarifies executive review responsibilities. In 2021, we added live data dashboards that improve access to data and trends across the organization for our management and field employees.

Safety Performance

Outperforming the Industry Average

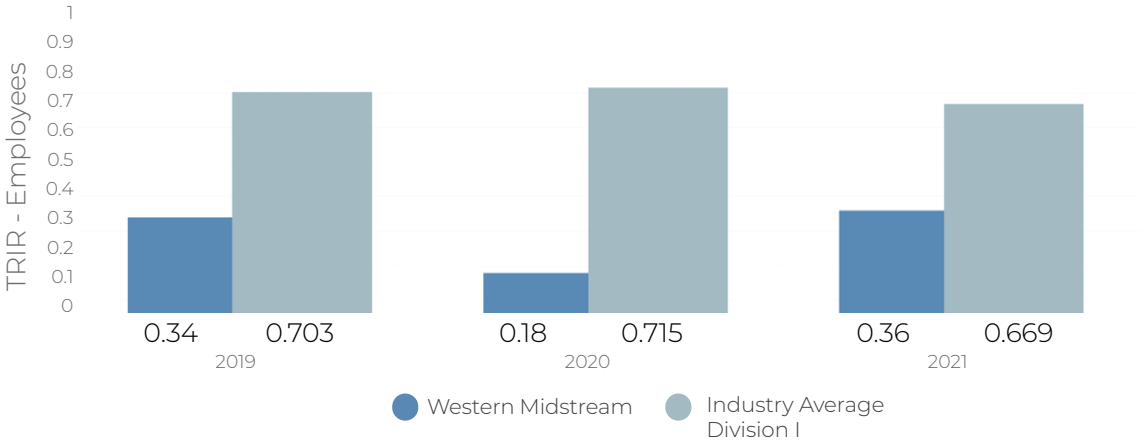
In 2021, we achieved a 0.36 TRIR for our employees compared to the industry average of 0.669 among Division 1 peers (defined by the GPA Midstream Association as companies with 1 million or more midstream operational work hours in the year), excluding COVID-19 cases.

Overall, we improved our total workforce TRIR from 0.38 in 2020 to 0.34 in 2021, excluding COVID-19 cases. Specifically, our contractor TRIR decreased slightly to 0.32, down from 0.48 in 2020. Our employee TRIR increased to 0.36, up from 0.18 in 2020. As a result, we did not meet our internal TRIR target of 0.30, which is included as a metric in employee and executive bonus compensation. The increase in TRIR was primarily due to the challenges of operating during a global pandemic.

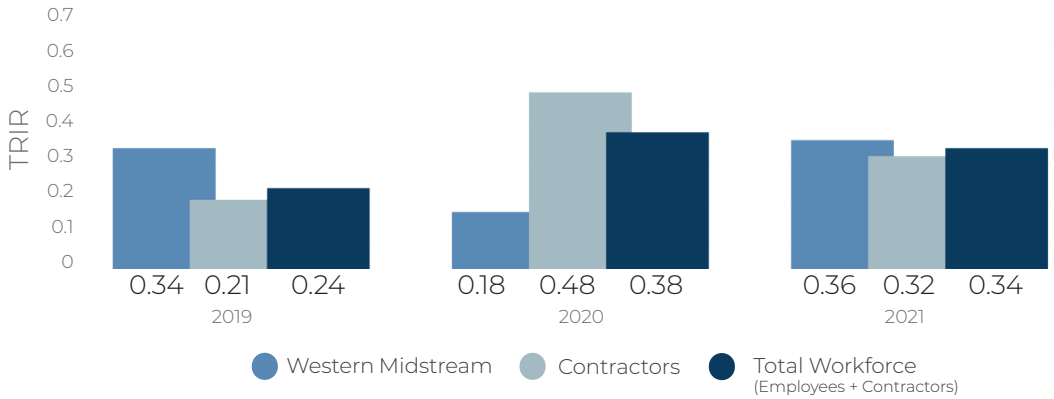
In 2021, WES added a goal for Days Away, Restricted, or Transferred (DART) in our bonus compensation metrics in addition to the existing TRIR goal. The 2021 employee DART rate of 0.09, excluding COVID-19 cases, improved from our performance of 0.18 in 2020, but slightly missed our very aggressive internal goal of 0.06.

See our Key Performance Data table (page 67) for detailed safety results.

Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR)* – Employees
Western Midstream vs. Industry Average



Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR)*



* TRIR is a standard industry safety metric based on 100 employees working 200,000 hours (full-time for one year) according to OSHA standard methodology.

Contractor Safety

Safety is the most important criterion we use when selecting contractors; cost and other factors follow. As such, we maintain a rigorous selection and oversight process to ensure they adhere to our safety and operational requirements. We assess the safety standards of all our contractors, including the safety components of their management and performance systems. We also verify contractors have completed safety training relevant for their jobs. We perform additional deep-dive audits of contractor safety procedures and performance as needed. See the Contractor Management section (see pages 32-33) for more details on how we hold our contractors accountable on other ESG topics.

We believe that fully engaged and collaborative teams lead to everyone returning home safely. To support this aim, relevant contractors participate in on-site job safety assessments, safety stand-downs, and our safety orientation program, so they understand our expectations and processes. We are also expanding engagement with contractors, including meetings between WES and contractor company leadership on HSSE issues, and increasing regular opportunities for joint discussions on safety trends and best practices.

Transportation Safety

We work hard to reduce the transportation-related impacts of our operations to protect our employees, contractors, and community members, particularly during the construction phase when our heavy trucks and large equipment can increase traffic on local roadways. We require training for all employees operating a WES vehicle and use in-vehicle monitoring systems to encourage and enforce safe driving practices within our workforce. Throughout 2021, we maintained our behind-the-wheel defensive driving training for all employees who use WES vehicles. Additionally, to the extent possible, we schedule construction activities to avoid school bus and commuting times. As stated previously, we also transport the majority of our oil and produced water by pipeline, reducing potential for transport-related safety incidents, transport-related emissions, and associated community impacts.

In 2021, we experienced an increase in our vehicle incident rate. Though these were all due to low-severity incidents, we took quick action to reverse the increase. We expanded incident reporting to include all bumps, taps and hits – even if no damage occurred – to help us better understand root causes and trends. We also held multiple safety stand-downs and awareness meetings focused on driving safety and reiterated our 360-degree walk-around requirement, which requires drivers to walk around their vehicle and assess potential hazards before operating their vehicle.

Vehicle Incident Rates*

	2019	2020	2021
Total Vehicle Incident Rate	3.98	2.32	2.49
Preventable Vehicle Incident Rate	1.35	0.89	1.32

* Calculated as vehicle incidents multiplied by 1,000,000, then divided by annual company vehicle miles.

Emergency Preparedness

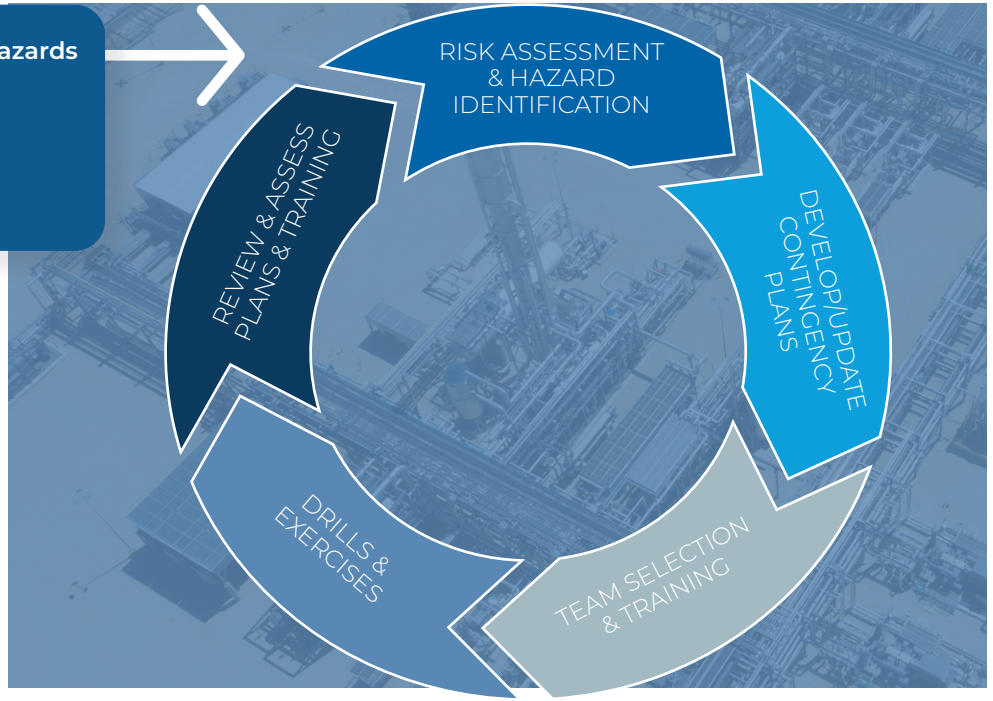
We use the latest resources, technology, and planning to prepare for and respond to emergencies including potential operational issues, natural disasters, terrorist attacks, and cyberattacks. Western Midstream's Crisis and Emergency Management (CEM) team works closely with our HSSE and Operations team to reduce risk, provide operational consistency, and enhance regulatory compliance.

We follow a systematic preparedness planning process (see graphic at right) focused on continuous improvement across an ongoing cycle of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating, and taking corrective action to support effective coordination during the response to an incident. Risk assessments, response plans, and training are conducted collaboratively across relevant business functions to help ensure a coordinated and effective response.

In 2021, we introduced an incident response software application to complement our current response efforts. This response software package is a comprehensive tool that supports our people throughout the incident management process. It enables users to access and capture key information from emergency response procedures such as checklists, notifications, resources from multiple devices and provides real-time communications tools to enhance response efforts. Employees received interactive training on the program, empowering them to build and manage their initial response documentation in the field. This new software program builds on our existing emergency communication platform, which enables us to share information through mass texts, calls, and email alerts to WES staff as a whole or to specific groups filtered by location, type of employee, or role.

Identification of Potential Hazards

- Oil Spill
- Natural Disaster
- Other



Training and Drills

Emergency response training is critical in our industry. All applicable employees receive emergency response training, and many participate in emergency training drills, including simulated pipeline releases and explosions, tank failures, loss of communications, third-party train derailments, severe weather, and security incidents. To build and maintain strategic partnerships and bolster our training practices, we also participate in joint training exercises with industry partners, peer companies, oil release response organizations, governmental agencies, and first responders.

Oil Spill Response Removal Organization Membership

Western Midstream maintains membership with the Marine Preservation Association, an organization that supports effective release response capability onshore and offshore in the United States. As part of our membership, we have access to the Marine Spill Response Corporation's (MSRC) inland response program, which supports our onshore oil release response capabilities and complies with U.S. Coast Guard oil release response requirements. MSRC, a nonprofit and the world's leading oil release response organization, has the most extensive inventory of equipment in the world. Through MSRC, we have access to immediate response capability, personnel, expertise, equipment, and training for inland-pipeline release situations.

MSRC maintains a network of specially trained contractors called the Spill Team Area Responders (STARs). STARs are stationed at approximately 250 locations nationwide and trained in the specific techniques and strategies relevant to their surrounding environments. The STARs contractor network supplements MSRC's capabilities and reduces the contractor management burden on the operators they serve. In 2021, WES conducted training and equipment deployment with MSRC representatives and their contractors in Colorado. The training included a half-day classroom plan review and a half-day exercise to include boom deployment with the MSRC Representative and Contract Response Team.

See page 22-23 for more details on our approach to release prevention and response.

Natural Disasters

We deploy a wide variety of preparedness measures to respond to natural disasters, including severe weather. When our assets are threatened by natural disasters, we monitor the event based on the threat level and the projected storm path in relation to our assets. We communicate situation-specific information to key personnel at potentially affected facilities and related corporate functions. We use GIS technology to monitor forecasted paths and impact areas, and we maintain an emergency response notification system with incident response or reporting responsibilities to provide real-time communication of emergency events to our personnel.

The most significant natural disaster we responded to in 2021 was Winter Storm Uri, which occurred in February 2021. WES teams quickly responded to keep our workers and communities safe, while maintaining operational continuity as much as possible. The combination of previously installed systems and our operations teams' rapid response helped limit equipment losses and return us to normal operations in a safe and timely manner.

For example, we had previously installed freeze-mitigation equipment on our water pipeline systems, significantly reducing the number of frozen valves and pipelines we experienced. Our logistics operations center monitored key equipment parameters in real time and coordinated with field staff to quickly shut-in affected equipment to reduce or eliminate releases.

Protecting the safety of our people and the environment was also the priority when bringing impacted equipment back online. Before restarting equipment, we carefully tested equipment that had been taken offline during the storm, including vibration testing pipelines for potential pipe stress, and testing and replacing impacted equipment like valves and filters. Additionally, our leak detection and repair (LDAR) teams assessed equipment with forward-looking infrared (FLIR) cameras as they were brought back online to locate and repair any leaks or venting that resulted from the freeze. We also coordinated a careful approach with our customers to avoid potential issues between our operations as we both restarted. Despite experiencing significant equipment downtime like other energy providers in the state, we were able to handle 100% of the oil, gas, and water that our customers sent to us within three days of the storm.

Asset and Pipeline Integrity

Asset integrity encompasses designing, operating, and maintaining pipelines, facilities, and other infrastructure to help ensure effective and safe performance through their lifetimes. Maintaining asset integrity is an important part of our commitment to protect our workforce, communities, and the environment. Additionally, the priorities of our approach are protecting people, the environment, property, and commercial operations, in that order. All employees are accountable for asset integrity, including senior executives. Our Asset Integrity teams review a dashboard of key performance indicators with senior executives weekly and monthly.

We manage asset integrity throughout the lifecycle of our infrastructure, including design, construction, operation, ongoing maintenance, and decommissioning. During the planning and design phase, we develop asset integrity plans based on the individual asset specifics, including uses and locations. We develop these plans collaboratively with internal stakeholders from all the relevant functional teams, including Construction, Operations, HSSE, and Community Engagement.

Our centralized Tactical Operations Center (TOC) at our headquarters in The Woodlands, Texas, plays a central role in the 24/7 monitoring of our operations for asset integrity and other operational parameters to help optimize performance, and to proactively identify and address potential issues. The TOC is part of a larger initiative called the WES Wing aimed at fostering cross-functional collaboration to improve our overall performance and customer service. The WES Wing brings together a wide range of operational experts – asset integrity, engineering, operations, HSSE, customer relations, and others – in one location to work collaboratively on information analysis, proactive management, and incident response. Employees at the WES Wing, including the TOC, work with employees at the field-based operations centers in the field to maximize the benefits of both centralized and field-based operations capabilities.

We strive to regularly exceed regulatory requirements for facilities and pipeline integrity planning and maintenance. For example, we strive to follow the U.S. Department of Transportation's (DOT) stringent requirements on pipelines, regardless of whether a particular segment is regulated by DOT, to help ensure we implement consistent best practices across our infrastructure. We comply with all OSHA PSM requirements, where applicable, and apply risk management elements of PSM to all facilities.

Asset Integrity Risk Management

We perform regular asset integrity risk assessments that meet or exceed industry regulations to identify and proactively manage and mitigate potential integrity issues. We prioritize risks based on the type of potential impact, the location involved (e.g., river crossings, near rivers, in more populated areas), and the level of impact. Areas with elevated risk profiles require a higher level of approval and oversight authority. We incorporate these risk assessments in design considerations, construction practices, and ongoing maintenance processes. We also regularly review inspection, maintenance, and incident data to better understand potential and actual integrity risks, and update our processes to minimize the likelihood of an incident. We follow industry-recognized failure analysis procedures that bring together asset integrity and other WES teams to understand the causes and scope of potential issues, then manage risk accordingly.

We work to meet or exceed regulations for initial and ongoing pipeline and equipment inspections, and we are working to develop a risk-based approach for determining timing for routine inspections and preventative maintenance. For example, we prioritize asset integrity inspections and maintenance for pipelines and equipment that process gas and liquids before contaminants are removed, due to the higher risk for potential integrity issues. By year-end 2022, we expect to have completed baseline assessments for all API-specific equipment – including above- and below-ground pipelines, tanks, and vessels – that we will use as an input to this risk-based scheduling. We also undertake regular information analysis processes on relevant pipelines following the DOT's Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration's (PHMSA) protocols. These processes assess and review key integrity data as part of our ongoing risk assessment, inspection, and preventative maintenance processes.

By the Numbers: 2021 Asset Integrity Inspections and Maintenance

264
Cathodic protection systems under continuous monitoring

359 miles
DOT-regulated gas/liquid pipelines in Integrity Management Program (IMP)*

100%
Percentage of DOT-required gas/liquid pipelines inspected in 2021**

6,762
Product samples analyzed for internal corrosion threats

1,173 miles
DOT-regulated gas/liquid pipelines

21,822 checks
Cathodic protection point location system checks to test for adequate cathodic protection

Cathodic protection linear systems checks (close interval survey) conducted to test for adequate cathodic protection
247 miles

473,561 checks
Conducted to test for adequate cathodic protection on cathodic protection linear point systems (close interval survey)

* Pipelines included in WES's IMP are determined based on DOT requirements for pipelines in potentially high-consequence areas.

** Gas/liquid pipelines required for inspection are those included in WES's DOT-required IMP.

Ensuring Asset Integrity Across the Infrastructure Lifecycle

We have developed detailed asset integrity standards for all equipment types. These plans are based on industry standard practices. They include requirements for asset integrity across the equipment lifecycle – including design and construction, pre-operations inspections, ongoing inspections and maintenance – and training and certification requirements for personnel involved in asset integrity at all stages. Below are key elements of our lifecycle approach:

Ensuring Asset Integrity Across the Lifecycle (cont.)

Design and Construction

- Use geospatial analysis of pipeline routes and facility locations to identify potential hazards and mitigation options during the planning and design process
- Develop asset integrity plans during the planning process tailored to infrastructure location and function to support integrity across the lifecycle
- Select materials and construction techniques, including grade, wall thickness, and coatings, based on infrastructure uses and potential for corrosive environments
- Add pipeline wall thickness, coatings, and corrosion inhibitors, as applicable, to prevent corrosion-related issues
- Implement cathodic protection on pipelines, facilities, and storage tanks, as applicable
- Use internal and third-party safety monitors during construction to help ensure safety and adherence to infrastructure integrity plans
- Follow stringent standards, assessments, and audits for materials providers and fabricators to help ensure integrity of purchased equipment and infrastructure

Pre-operation Testing

- Meet or exceed industry equipment standards and requirements for external inspections and nondestructive testing (ultrasonic or X-ray) on all pressure vessels and tanks
- Meet or exceed industry equipment standards and requirements for external inspections and integrity
- Perform testing (including visual, ultrasonic, X-ray assessments, hydrotesting) of our piping systems
- Perform hydrostatic pressure testing that meets or exceeds regulatory requirements on pipelines, a process that uses pressured water to test new infrastructure for strength and potential leaks; perform hydrostatic testing on facilities

Ensuring Asset Integrity Across the Infrastructure Lifecycle (cont.)

Operations and Ongoing Inspections

- Follow API Recommended Practice 754 for asset integrity related to process safety, which identifies process safety indicators useful for driving performance improvement
- Operate remote logistics and operations centers that provide continuous monitoring of system function to identify and remotely respond to any potential issues
- Implement remote pressure monitoring and automated block valves on individual pipelines, allowing for remote shutoff if a potential problem is detected
- Conduct in-line inspections and pressure tests of applicable regulated lines and gathering systems in high-consequence areas based on appropriate regulations, as well as inspections of nonregulated lines, which often exceed regulatory requirements
- Conduct ongoing leak detection and repair programs, including inspections using leak detection equipment, as well as visual and aerial inspections; the frequency of inspections is determined based on applicable regulations
- Train on-site personnel to identify leaks or other potential integrity issues
- Conduct visual right-of-way assessments for potential issues or unauthorized activity, including monitoring land-use changes, high-voltage powerline installations, and ground disturbance work around pipelines
- Conduct ongoing pipeline locating services and public education to avoid unintentional third-party damage

Security

Ensuring the security of our personnel, facilities and operations is essential to the safety and integrity of our operations and communities. We have implemented a range of security standards and processes to maintain a secure work environment including:

Security assessments – We assess facilities to identify potential security risks and vulnerabilities and take appropriate mitigating actions. We fully align with U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) program for anti-terrorism planning and prevention processes.

Security screening – We also conduct pre-employment, random and post-incident drug and alcohol screenings to identify and mitigate any risks associated with substance abuse and comply fully with DOT regulations.

Security planning – We develop detailed plans for potential security threats, incidents, and emergencies. Every facility has a current and comprehensive Facility Security Plan, Emergency Response Plan, and Business Continuity Plan.

Security training – We train employees and contractors regarding security awareness and procedures relevant to their job position and tasks.

Security incident response – Security staff coordinate with relevant teams across WES and with our law enforcement partners to develop appropriate procedures, equipment, and systems, and to respond to security, emergency, and critical incidents.

Security investigations – Security staff work with other internal teams to investigate reported security-related incidents. We also assist law enforcement in any investigation of suspected violations of local, state, or federal law.

Security reporting – All security- and emergency response-related incidents are documented and activities are reported through the appropriate chain of command.

Cybersecurity

We understand the threat that cyberattacks present to our industry and the stability of the nation's energy supply. In 2021, we strengthened our comprehensive and rigorous approach to protecting enterprise information technology (IT) and operational technology (OT) systems. Key elements of our program include:

Senior management and Board oversight – In 2021, we developed a senior-level position dedicated to information security – Director, IT and OT Security, Chief information Security Officer (CISO) – and filled it with a seasoned expert in the field. We also established a Cyber Security Council comprised of WES leadership team members who meet every two months to discuss cyber issues. To enhance awareness and accountability, we continue to expand communications to the full management team on information security and cybersecurity, including vulnerabilities, incidents, and data loss prevention. In addition, our Director reports regularly to the Board's Audit committee on our cybersecurity health, potential threats, and mitigation efforts.

Risk based – We use a risk-based approach to identify and evaluate the greatest threats to our essential applications and data security systems. Cybersecurity is integrated into our enterprise risk assessment process, and our head of cybersecurity is a member of our Enterprise Risk Management Council to help ensure we analyze enterprise risks with a cybersecurity lens. We also consider cybersecurity and information security risks in new project development.

Audits and continuous improvement – Cybersecurity needs evolve rapidly, so we undertake regular internal reviews to help us stay ahead of the ever-changing security landscape. In 2021, we commissioned a formal third-party audit to assess our OT environment against changing security requirements. While this audit recognized best practices already in place, we used the results to develop a roadmap for enhancing our information and cybersecurity systems moving forward.

Leverage best practices – Our policies and practices are guided by established industry standards. We believe staying abreast of – and implementing – industry best practices is critical to maintaining the security of our information and operational systems.

Cross-sector collaboration – We proactively engage in cross-sector dialogue, including sharing lessons learned.

Mandatory employee training – We educate and engage our workforce on cybersecurity, including through mandatory training, which we first implemented in 2021.

Appendix

Performance Data Table

	Units	2019	2020	2021
Environment				
Biodiversity				
IUCN Red List and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations	#	0	0	0
Releases				
Number of hydrocarbon releases [1]				
Agency reportable	#	12	12	21
Non-agency reportable	#	11	14	26
Total number of hydrocarbon releases	#	23	26	47
Volume of hydrocarbon releases [2]				
Agency reportable	bbls	2,381	1,398	311
Non-agency reportable	bbls	29	62	45
Total volume of hydrocarbon releases	bbls	2,410	1,461	357
Number of produced water releases in Midstream Operations (Gathering & Boosting and Processing) [1]				
Agency reportable	#	4	0	1
Non-agency reportable	#	9	5	19
Total number of produced water releases	#	13	5	20
Volume of produced water releases				
Agency reportable	bbls	107	0	9
Non-agency reportable	bbls	73	77	188
Total volume of produced water releases	bbls	180	77	197
Other releases [2]				
Number of other releases (agency reportable)	#	3	8	6
Volume of other releases (agency reportable)	bbls	9	97	14
Number of produced water releases in salt-water disposal (SWD) system (pipelines and associated disposal facilities) [3]				
Agency reportable	#	5	1	1
Non-agency reportable	#	29	13	36
Total volume of produced water releases	#	34	14	37

[1] Hydrocarbon spills include crude oil, condensate, and natural gas liquids. A hydrocarbon release includes all releases greater than 1 barrel (bbl), not including releases that are contained completely in impermeable secondary containment and volumes released in impermeable secondary containment.

[2] The volume of hydrocarbon recovered includes the amount removed from the environment through short-term release response activities. Not included are volumes remediated through longer-term response activities that are remediated in accordance with applicable state and federal requirements.

[3] Western Midstream operates disposal wells and pipeline systems to dispose of third-party companies' produced water. A produced-water release includes all releases greater than one barrel (bbl), not including releases that are contained completely in impermeable secondary containment and volumes released in impermeable secondary containment.

	Units	2019	2020	2021
Volume of produced water releases				
Agency reportable	bbls	6,563	2,925	615
Non-agency reportable	bbls	274	241	1,163
Total volume of produced water releases	bbls	6,837	3,166	1,779
Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and energy use				
Scope 1 gross GHG total emissions [4]	MmT CO_2e	3.53	3.38	3.13
Scope 1 gross carbon dioxide (CO_2) [5]	MmT CO_2e	3.23	3.13	2.88
Scope 1 gross methane (CH_4) [5]	MmT CO_2e	0.29	0.24	0.24
Scope 1 gross nitrous oxide (N_2O) [5]	MmT CO_2e	0.002	0.002	0.002
Scope 1 flared, vented, and fugitive emissions [6]	MmT CO_2e	0.44	0.33	0.32
Scope 1 fleet emissions [7]	MmT CO_2e	0.00813	0.00926	0.01004
Scope 2 emissions [8]	MmT CO_2e	0.89	1.08	0.95
Total Scope 2 energy consumption [9]	Million megawatt hours	2.07	2.54	2.17
GHG emissions intensity and targets				
Scope 1 GHG intensity [10]	mT CO_2e/ MMSCF	1.46	1.39	1.39
Scope 1 gathering and boosting GHG intensity [11]	mT CO_2e/ MMSCF	1.83	1.84	1.85
Scope 1 natural gas processing GHG intensity [11]	mT CO_2e/ MMSCF	1.01	0.88	0.91
Scope 1 + Scope 2 gross GHG intensity [12]	mT CO_2e/ BOE	0.0070	0.0069	0.0069
ONE Future methane intensity – gathering and boosting segment (2025 target of 0.08%) [13]	CH_4 emitted / WES gathering and boosting sector throughput (%)	not reported	0.050%	0.042%
ONE Future methane intensity – processing segment (2025 target of 0.11%) [13]	CH_4 emitted/ WES processing sector throughput (%)	not reported	0.015%	0.020%
Non-GHG emissions [14]				
Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)	Thousand short tons	1.65	1.63	1.40
Sulfur oxides (SO_x)	Thousand short tons	0.16	0.18	0.13
Carbon monoxide (CO)	Thousand short tons	0.89	0.81	0.73
Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)	Thousand short tons	0.89	0.88	0.68
Particulate matter (PM)	Thousand short tons	0.06	0.06	0.06
Hazardous air pollutants (HAPs)	Thousand short tons	0.08	0.08	0.07

[4] Includes scope 1 GHG emissions reported under the U.S. EPA GHG Mandatory Reporting Rule, part 98 subparts C-II and corporate fleet emission.
[5] Includes scope 1 GHG emissions reported under the U.S. EPA GHG Mandatory Reporting Rule, part 98 subparts C-II.
[6] Includes scope 1 GHG emissions reported under the U.S. EPA GHG Mandatory Reporting Rule, part 98 subparts C-II, except combustion and acid gas removal. Data for 2019 and 2020 has been restated to remove of acid gas removal-related emissions.
[7] Calculated from fleet fuel and mileage data the EPA Simplified GHG Emissions Calculator (SGEC).
[8] Calculated using EPA e-GRID emission factors based on electricity usage location and 2019 and 2020 have been restated to exclude grid loss.
[9] Includes electricity consumption only.
[10] Includes scope 1 GHG emissions reported under the U.S. EPA GHG Mandatory Reporting Rule, part 98 subparts C-II and corporate fleet emissions.
[11] Includes scope 1 GHG emissions reported under the U.S. EPA GHG Mandatory Reporting Rule, part 98 subparts C-II.
[12] BOE calculation based on the Energy Infrastructure Council (EIC) and GPA Midstream ESG Reporting Template guidance.
[13] WES joined OneFuture in 2021 and first reported data for CY 2020.
[14] Data includes gas processing plant annual emission totals. It is based on actual emissions for plants that completed annual emission inventories and allowable emissions for plants that did not.

	Units	2019	2020	2021
Safety				
Personal Safety				
Work-related fatalities – Employees	#	0	0	0
Work-related fatalities – Contractors	#	0	1	0
Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR) – Employees (no COVID) [15]	Per 200,000 hours worked	0.34	0.18	0.36
TRIR – Contractors [15]	Per 200,000 hours worked	0.21	0.48	0.32
TRIR – Total Workforce (employees + contractors) (no COVID)	Per 200,000 hours worked	0.24	0.38	0.34
Lost Time Incident Rate (LTIR) – Employees	Per 200,000 hours worked	0.17	0.18	0.09
LTIR – Contractors	Per 200,000 hours worked	0.04	0	0.16
LTIR – Total Workforce (employees + contractors)	Per 200,000 hours worked	0.07	0.06	0.13
Days Away, Restricted, or Transferred (DART) – employees	Per 200,000 hours worked	0.26	0.18	0.09
DART – Contractors	Per 200,000 hours worked	0.04	0	0.16
DART – Total Workforce (employees + contractors) (no COVID)	Per 200,000 hours worked	.08	.06	0.13
DART – Total Workforce (employees + contractors) (with COVID)	Per 200,000 hours worked	0.08	0.06	0.37

	Units	2019	2020	2021
Total Vehicle Incident Rate [16]	Per 1 million hours driven	3.98	2.32	2.49
Preventable Vehicle Incident Rate [16]	Per 1 million hours driven	1.35	0.89	1.32
Pipeline safety and asset integrity				
Noncompliance with Department of Transportation (DOT) pipeline regulations [17]	Incidents of non-compliance (# of federal and state inspections)	1 (3)	7 (4)	0 (6)
Reportable pipeline incidents	#	1 [18]	0	0
Significant reportable pipeline incidents	#	1 [18]	0	0
Department of Transportation (DOT) pipeline inspections				
Department of Transportation audits conducted (Pipeline and Hazardous Materials and Safety Administration) [19]	#	Not reported	4	6
Miles of natural gas and hazardous liquid pipelines inspected [20]	Miles inspected	149.3 miles	89.71 miles	289.38 miles
Percent of natural gas and hazardous liquid pipelines inspected [21]	%	11.54%	29.00%	24.67%

[15] TRIR is the number of OSHA-recordable injuries and illnesses per 200,000 work hours.

[16] Calculated as vehicle incidents multiplied by 1,000,000 then divided by annual company vehicle miles.

[17] Each inspection includes a review of over 100 compliance issues. Incidents of noncompliance reported were each just one out of well over 100 compliance issues reviewed in each examination. Inspections may result in a formal notice of noncompliance and/ or the issuance of fines – when this occurs WES records it as an incident of noncompliance. In some cases, inspections identify gaps, not considered to be severe enough to warrant a noncompliance or a fine as long as WES addresses the gap. As long as WES addresses the gap, or agrees with the agency on how the gap will be closed, it is not recorded as a noncompliance.

[18] The one reportable pipeline incident in 2019 occurred on our former Wamsutter pipeline in Wyoming. The line has since been decommissioned, and the area has been remediated.

[19] These are audits performed by a pipeline safety Department of Transportation regulatory authority.

[20] Includes in-line inspections (geometry and magnetic flux leakage) performed on DOT-regulated pipelines in the Greater Wattenberg Area, Greater Natural Buttes, West Texas, and South Texas operating regions.

[21] The WES Integrity Management Program currently contains 359 miles of natural gas and hazardous liquid pipelines that may directly or indirectly affect a high-consequence area.

	Units	2019	2020	2021
Workforce				
Total employees	$	1,006	1,023	1,129
Voluntary turnover [22]	%	Not reported	4.7%	6.63%
Involuntary turnover [22]	%	Not reported	1.1%	3.2%
Employees covered by collective bargaining agreements	#	Not reported	0	0
Employee diversity				
Total racial or ethnic minority	#	253	276	338
Percent racial or ethnic minority	%	25%	27%	30%
Total racial or ethnic minority not recorded	#	21	0	26
Percent racial or ethnic minority not recorded	%	2%	0%	2.3%
Total female	#	174	184	208
Percent female	%	17%	18%	18%
Total male	#	832	839	921
Percent male	%	83%	82%	82%
Total management male	#	199	204	222
Percent management men	%	83%	82%	81%
Total management female	#	40	46	51
Percent management female	%	17%	18%	19%
Total non-management racial or ethnic minority	%	220	234	288
Percent non-management racial or ethnic minority	%	29%	30%	26%
Senior leadership team: male	%	Not reported	66%	66%
Senior leadership team: female	%	Not reported	33%	33%
Senior leadership team: minority	%	Not reported	22%	22%
Senior leadership team: minority or female	%	Not reported	56%	56%
Under 30 years old	%	11%	12%	10%
30-50 years old	%	70%	70%	72%
Over 50 years old	%	18%	18%	19%
Board diversity				
Male Directors	%	75%	75%	75%
Female Directors	%	25%	25%	25%
Employee training				
Total hours of safety training	Hours	37,214	22,449	38,427
Number of employees participating in safety training	#	1,076	1,227	1,458
Hours of safety training per participating employee per year	Hours/Year	35	18	26
Contractor screening				
Percent of suppliers screened based on environmental and social criteria	%	100%	100%	100%

[22] Turnover is calculated using the 2021 average employee count of 1,071

GRI Context Index

We referenced the GRI Standards in developing the content for this report. Specific standards referenced and disclosures reported are listed in the GRI Content Index below.

Disclosure Number	Disclosure Title	Reporting Location/Direct Response
GRI 102: General Disclosures (2016)		
102-1	Name of the organization	About Western Midstream, (p. 6)
102-2	Activities, brands, products, and services	About Western Midstream, (p. 6) 2021 10-K, (p. 19–34)
102-3	Location of headquarters	2021 10-K, (p. 10)
102-4	Location of operations	About Western Midstream, (p. 6)
102-5	Ownership and legal form	2021 10-K, (p. 10)
102-6	Markets served	2021 10-K, (p. 10-34)
102-7	Scale of the organization	2021 10-K, p. 10-34, 43, 69–73
102-8	Information on employees and other workers	Focusing on People, (p. 28-33) Performance Data Table, (p. 70)
102-9	Supply chain	About Western Midstream, (p. 6) Contractor and Supplier Management, (p. 32–33)
102-10	Significant changes to the organization and its supply chain	Corporate Governance, (p. 46–47) 2021 10-K, (pp. 13, 68, 126)
102-12	External initiatives	Environmental Management, (p. 9) Climate Change and Emissions, (p. 17) Emergency Preparedness, (p. 59)
102-13	Membership of associations	Environmental Management, (p. 14) Climate Change and Emissions, (p. 10–11) Emergency Preparedness, (p. 59)
102-14	Statement from senior decision-maker	Message from Our CEO, (p. 3)
102-15	Key impacts, risks, and opportunities	Our Approach to Sustainability (p. 4) Climate Change and Emissions, (p. 10–11) Risk Management, (p. 50–51)
102-16	Values, principles, standards, and norms of behavior	WES Way, (p. 7) Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45) Ethics & Integrity, (p. 48) Code of Ethics and Business Conduct
102-17	Mechanisms for advice and concerns about ethics	Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45) WES Compliance Hotline (global) at 1-844-916-2773, or report online at www.westernmidstream.ethicspoint.com.

Disclosure Number	Disclosure Title	Reporting Location/Direct Response
102-18	Governance structure	Governance page on company website Corporate Governance, (p. 46–47)
102-19	Delegating authority	Integrated ESG Management (p. 5) Corporate Governance, (p. 46–47)
102-20	Executive-level responsibility for economic, environmental, and social topics	Integrated ESG Management (p. 5) Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45)
102-21	Consulting stakeholders on economic, environmental, and social topics	Corporate Governance, (p. 46–47)
102-22	Composition of the highest governance body and its committees	Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion, (p. 31) Corporate Governance, (p. 46–47)
102–23	Chair of the highest governance body	Board of Directors page on company website
102-24	Nominating and selecting the highest governance body	2021 10-K, (p. 155)
102-25	Conflicts of interest	Corporate Governance, (p. 46–47) 2021 10-K, (pp. 46, 160, 191) Code of Ethics and Business Conduct
102-26	Role of highest governance body in setting purpose, values, and strategy	Our Approach to Sustainability, (p. 4) Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45)
102-27	Collective knowledge of highest governance body	2021 10-K, (pp. 156–159)
102-28	Evaluating the highest governance body's performance	Integrated ESG Management (p. 5) Corporate Governance, (p. 46–47) 2021 10-K, (pp. 162–163, 173)
102-29	Identifying and managing economic, environmental, and social impacts	Risk Management, (p. 50–51)
102-30	Effectiveness of risk management processes	Risk Management, (p. 50–51)
102-31	Review of economic, environmental, and social topics	Integrated ESG Management (p. 5) Corporate Governance, (p. 46–47) 2021 10-K, (pp. 10, 160)
102-32	Highest governance body's role in sustainability reporting	This report was reviewed by Western Midstream's executive leadership team and Board of Directors

Disclosure Number	Disclosure Title	Reporting Location/Direct Response
102-33	Communicating critical concerns	Community Inquiry Reporting and Response (p. 36) Corporate Governance Guidelines (p. 46)
102-34	Nature and total number of critical concerns	Community Inquiry Reporting and Response (p. 36)
102-35	Remuneration policies	2021 10-K, (p. 162–183)
102-36	Process for determining remuneration	2021 10-K, (p. 163–164)
102-37	Stakeholders' involvement in remuneration	2021 10-K, (p. 163–164)
102-38	Annual total compensation ratio	2021 10-K, (p. 182)
102-40	List of stakeholder groups	We regularly engage with a wide range of stakeholders including landowners; local community members; local, state, and federal regulators, government agencies and environmental non-government organizations; investors, industry groups, nonprofit organizations, and employees. Community and Landowner Engagement, (p. 34-40)
102-41	Collective bargaining agreements	Performance Data Table, (p. 70)
102-43	Approach to stakeholder engagement	Community and Landowner Engagement, (p. 34–40) Tribal Engagement (p. 41) Public Policy Engagement (p. 49)
102-44	Key topics and concerns raised	Community Inquiry Reporting and Response, (p. 36) Public Policy Engagement (p. 49)
102-45	Entities included in the consolidated financial statements	2021 10-K, (p. 10–34)
102-46	Defining report content and topic Boundaries	About Our Report, (p. 7)
102-47	List of material topics	Our Approach to Sustainability (p. 4)
102-48	Restatements of information	See footnotes for details about data that has been restated.
102-49	Changes in reporting	None
102-50	Reporting period	About Our Report, (p. 7)
102-51	Date of most recent report	November 2021
102-52	Reporting cycle	Annual
102-53	Contact point for questions regarding the report	Kamal Govender

Disclosure Number	Disclosure Title	Reporting Location/Direct Response
102-54	Claims of reporting in accordance with the GRI Standards	This is a GRI-referenced report. The material in this report references GRI 101: Foundation, GRI 102: General Disclosures, GRI 103: Management Approach, and the Topic-specific Standards identified in this GRI Content Index.
102-55	GRI content index	GRI Content Index, (p. 71)
102-56	External assurance	GHG Emissions Performance (p. 18)
GRI 201: Economic Performance (2016)		
103-2	The management approach and its components	2021 10-K, (p. 13)
201-1	Direct economic value generated and distributed	2021 10-K, (pp. 80–85)
201-2	Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change	Climate Change and Emissions (p. 10) 2021 10-K, (p. 40–42, 52–54)
201-3	Defined benefit plan obligations and other retirement plans	2021 10-K, (p. 178)
GRI 203: Indirect Economic Impacts (2016)		
103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	Community Investment (p. 42–43)
103-2	The management approach and its components	Community Investment (p. 42–43)
103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	Community Investment (p. 42–43) Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45) Risk Management, (p. 50–51)
203-1	Infrastructure investments and services supported	Community Investment (p. 42–43)
203-2	Significant indirect economic impacts	Community Investment (p. 42–43)
GRI 205: Anti-corruption (2016)		
103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	Ethics & Integrity (p. 48) Contractor and Supplier Management (p. 32–33)
103-2	The management approach and its components	Code of Ethics and Business Conduct
103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	Ethics & Integrity (p. 48) Contractor and Supplier Management (p. 32–33) Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45) Risk Management, (p. 50–51)
205-2	Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures	Ethics & Integrity (p. 48)

Disclosure Number	Disclosure Title	Reporting Location/Direct Response
GRI 206: Anti-competitive Behavior (2016)		
103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	Ethics & Integrity (p. 48) Contractor and Supplier Management (p. 32–33)
103-2	The management approach and its components	Code of Ethics and Business Conduct
103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	Ethics & Integrity (p. 48) Contractor and Supplier Management (p. 32–33) Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45) Risk Management, (p. 50–51)
206-1	Legal actions for anti-competitive behavior, anti-trust, and monopoly practices	Financially material legal proceedings and fines or non-compliance are reported in our annual 10-K. 2021 10-K, (p. 61, 153)
GRI 302: Energy (2016)		
103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	Minimizing Emissions and Energy Use, (p. 12–18)
103-2	The management approach and its components	Environmental Management (p. 9) Minimizing Emissions and Energy Use, (p. 12–18) Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45)
103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	Minimizing Emissions and Energy Use, (p. 12–18) Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45) Risk Management, (p. 50–51)
302-1	Energy consumption within the organization	Performance Data Table, (p. 68)
GRI 303: Water and Effluents (2018)		
103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	Water Management, (p. 24–25)
103-2	The management approach and its components	Water Management, (p. 24–25) Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45)
103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	Water Management, (p. 24–25) Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45) Risk Management, (p. 50–51)
303-1	Interactions with water as a shared resource	Water Management, (p. 24–25)
303-2	Management of water discharge-related impacts	Water Management, (p. 24–25)
303-3	Water withdrawal	Water Management, (p. 24–25)
303-4	Water discharge	Water Management, (p. 24–25)
303-5	Water consumption	Water Management, (p. 24–25)
GRI 304: Biodiversity (2016)		
103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	Biodiversity and Surface Impacts, (p. 19–20)
103-2	The management approach and its components	Biodiversity and Surface Impacts, (p. 19–20) Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45)
103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	Biodiversity and Surface Impacts, (p. 19–20) Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45) Risk Management, (p. 50–51)
304-1	Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas	Biodiversity and Surface Impacts, (p. 19–20)
304-4	IUCN Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations	Performance Data Table, (p. 67)
GRI 305: Emissions (2016)		
103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	Minimizing Emissions and Energy Use, (p. 12–18)
103-2	The management approach and its components	Environmental Management (p. 9) Climate Change and Emissions, (p. 10–18) Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45)
103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	Minimizing Emissions and Energy Use, (p. 12–18) Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45) Risk Management, (p. 50–51)
305-1	Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	GHG Emissions Performance, (p. 18) Performance Data Table, (p. 68)
305-2	Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	GHG Emissions Performance, (p. 18) Performance Data Table, (p. 68)
305-4	GHG emissions intensity	GHG Emissions Performance, (p. 18) Performance Data Table, (p. 68)
305-7	Nitrogen oxides (NOX), sulfur oxides (SOX), and other significant air emissions	GHG Emissions Performance, (p. 18) Performance Data Table, (p. 68)

Disclosure Number	Disclosure Title	Reporting Location/Direct Response
GRI 306: Effluents and Waste (2016)		
103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	Waste Management, (p. 22) Release Prevention and Response, (pp. 22–23)
103-2	The management approach and its components	Environmental Management (p. 9) Waste Management, (p. 21) Release Prevention and Response, (pp. 22–23) Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45)
103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	Environmental Management (p. 9) Waste Management, (p. 21) Release Prevention and Response, (pp. 22–23) Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45) Risk Management, (p. 50–51)
306-3	Significant spills	Release Prevention and Response, (pp. 22–23) Performance Data Table, (p. 67-68)
GRI 306: Waste (2020)		
103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	Waste Management, (p. 21)
103-2	The management approach and its components	Waste Management, (p. 21)
103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	Waste Management, (p. 21) Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45) Risk Management, (p. 50–51)
306-1	Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts	Waste Management, (p. 21)
306-2	Management of significant waste-related impacts	Waste Management, (p. 21)
GRI 307: Environmental Compliance (2016)		
103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	Environmental Management (p. 9)
103-2	The management approach and its components	Environmental Management (p. 9) Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45)
103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	Environmental Management (p. 9) Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45) Risk Management, (p. 50–51)

Disclosure Number	Disclosure Title	Reporting Location/Direct Response
307-1	Non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations	Financially material legal proceedings and fines or non-compliance are reported in our annual 10-K. 2021 10-K, (p. 61, 153)
GRI 308: Supplier Environmental Assessment (2016)		
103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	Contractor and Supplier Management (p. 32–33)
103-2	The management approach and its components	Contractor and Supplier Management (p. 32–33)
103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	Contractor and Supplier Management (p. 32–33) Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45) Risk Management, (p. 50–51)
308-1	New suppliers that were screened using environmental criteria	Contractor and Supplier Management (p. 32–33)
GRI 401: Employment (2016)		
103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	Our Employees, (p. 28–29)
103-2	The management approach and its components	Our Employees, (p. 28–29)
103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	Our Employees, (p. 28–29) Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45) Risk Management, (p. 50–51)
401-1	New employee hires and employee turnover	Our Employees, (p. 28)
401-2	Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees	Our Employees, (p. 28)
GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety (2018)		
103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	Employee and Contractor Safety, (p. 52–57)
103-2	The management approach and its components	Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45) Employee and Contractor Safety, (p. 52–57) Asset and Pipeline Integrity, (p. 60–63)

Disclosure Number	Disclosure Title	Reporting Location/Direct Response
103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45) Employee and Contractor Safety, (p. 52–57) Risk Management, (p. 50–51) Asset and Pipeline Integrity, (p. 60–63)
403-1	Occupational health and safety management system	Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45) Employee and Contractor Safety, (p. 52–57) Asset and Pipeline Integrity, (p. 60–63)
403-2	Hazard identification, risk assessment, and incident investigation	Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45) Employee and Contractor Safety, (p. 52–57) Asset and Pipeline Integrity, (p. 60–63)
403-4	Worker participation, consultation, and communication on occupational health and safety	Employee and Contractor Safety, (p. 52–57)
403-5	Worker training on occupational health and safety	Employee and Contractor Safety, (p. 52–57) Performance Data Table, (p. 69)
403-6	Promotion of worker health	Our Employees, (p. 28–29) Supporting Our Employees through COVID-19 (pp. 30)
403-7	Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts directly linked by business relationships	Contractor and Supplier Management (p. 32–33) Employee and Contractor Safety, (p. 52–57)
403-8	Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system	Contractor and Supplier Management (p. 32–33) Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45) Employee and Contractor Safety, (p. 52–57)
403-9	Work-related injuries	Employee and Contractor Safety, (p. 56) Performance Data Table, (p. 69)
GRI 404: Training and Education (2016)		
103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	Our Employees, (p. 28–29)
103-2	The management approach and its components	Our Employees, (p. 28–29) Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45) Employee and Contractor Safety, (p. 52–57)
103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	Our Employees, (p. 28–29) Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45) Risk Management, (p. 50–51) Employee and Contractor Safety, (p. 52–57)
404-1	Average hours of training per year per employee	Employee and Contractor Safety (p. 54) Performance Data Table, (p. 70)
404-2	Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs	Developing Our Employees, (p. 29)
404-3	Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	Developing Our Employees, (p. 29)
GRI 405: Diversity and Equal Opportunity (2016)		
103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (p. 31)
103-2	The management approach and its components	Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (p. 31)
103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (p. 31) Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45) Risk Management, (p. 50–51)
405-1	Diversity of governance bodies and employees	Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (p. 31)
GRI 406: Non-discrimination (2016)		
103-2	The management approach and its components	Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (p. 31) Contractor and Supplier Management (p. 32–33) Code of Ethics and Business Conduct
GRI 411: Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2016)		
103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	Tribal Engagement, (p. 41)
103-2	The management approach and its components	Tribal Engagement, (p. 41)

Disclosure Number	Disclosure Title	Reporting Location/Direct Response
GRI 413: Local Communities (2016)		
103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	Community and Landowner Engagement, (p. 34–40)
103-2	The management approach and its components	Community and Landowner Engagement, (p. 34–40)
103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	Community and Landowner Engagement, (p. 34–40) Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45) Risk Management, (p. 50–51)
413-1	Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	Community and Landowner Engagement, (p. 34–40)
GRI 414: Supplier Social Assessment (2016)		
103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	Contractor and Supplier Management (p. 32–33)
103-2	The management approach and its components	Contractor and Supplier Management (p. 32–33)
103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	Contractor and Supplier Management (p. 32–33) Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45) Risk Management, (p. 50–51)
414-1	New suppliers that were screened using social criteria	Contractor and Supplier Management (p. 32–33)
GRI 415: Public Policy (2016)		
103-2	The management approach and its components	Public Policy Engagement, (p. 49) Code of Ethics and Business Conduct
103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	Public Policy Engagement, (p. 49) Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45) Risk Management, (p. 50–51)
415-1	Political contributions	Public Policy Engagement, (p. 49)

Disclosure Number	Disclosure Title	Reporting Location/Direct Response
GRI 419: Socioeconomic Compliance (2016)		
103-2	The management approach and its components	Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45) Employee and Contractor Safety, (p. 52–57)
419-1	Non-compliance with laws and regulations in the social and economic area	Financially material legal proceedings and fines or non-compliance are reported in our annual 10-K. 2021 10-K, (p. 61, 153)

Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) Index

We referenced the SASB Sustainability Accounting Standard for Oil and Gas – Refining and Marketing in developing the content for this report. Specific disclosures reported are listed in the SASB Index below.

Disclosure Code	Disclosure Requirements	Reporting Location/Direct Response
GHG Emissions		
EM-MD-110a.1	Gross global Scope 1 emissions	GHG Emissions Performance, (p. 18) Performance Data Table, (p. 68)
	Percentage of gross global Scope 1 emissions that are methane	GHG Emissions Performance, (p. 18)
	Percentage of Gross global Scope 1 emissions covered under emissions-limiting regulations	GHG Emissions Performance, (p. 18)
EM-MD-110a.2	Discussion of long-term and short-term strategy or plan to manage Scope 1 emissions, emissions reduction targets, and an analysis of performance against those targets	Climate Change and Emissions, (p. 10–18)
Air Quality		
EM-MD-120a.1	Air emissions:	
	(1) NOx (excluding N2O)	Non-GHG Emissions Performance, (p. 18) Performance Data Table, (p. 68)
	(2) Sox	Non-GHG Emissions Performance, (p. 18) Performance Data Table, (p. 68)
	(3) Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)	Non-GHG Emissions Performance, (p. 18) Performance Data Table, (p. 68)
	(4) Particulate matter (PM)	Non-GHG Emissions Performance, (p. 18) Performance Data Table, (p. 68)
Ecological Impacts		
EM-MD-160a.1	Description of environmental management policies and practices for active operations	Biodiversity and Surface Impacts, (p. 19–20)
EM-MD-160a.2	Percentage of land owned, leased, and/or operated within areas of protected conservation status or endangered species habitat	Biodiversity and Surface Impacts, (p. 19–20)
EM-MD-160a.3	Terrestrial acreage disturbed, percentage of impacted area restored	Biodiversity and Surface Impacts, (p. 19–20)
EM-MD-160a.4	Number and aggregate volume of hydrocarbon spills; volume of hydrocarbon spills in Arctic; volume of hydrocarbon spills in Unusually Sensitive Areas (USAs)	Performance Data Table, (p. 67) WES does not operate in the Arctic or in any Unusually Sensitive Areas (USAs) as identified by the National Pipeline Mapping System of the Office of Pipeline Safety.
Competitive Behavior		
EM-MD-520a.1	Total amount of monetary losses as a result of legal proceedings associated with federal pipeline and storage regulations	Financially material legal proceedings and fines or non-compliance are reported in our annual 10-K. 2021 10-K, (p. 61. 153)
Operational Safety, Emergency Preparedness & Response		
EM-MD-540a.1	Number of reportable pipeline incidents	Performance Data Table, (p. 69)
	Percentage of significant reportable pipeline incidents	Performance Data Table, (p. 69)
EM-MD-540a.2	Percentage of (1) natural gas pipelines inspected	Asset and Pipeline Integrity, (p. 60–63) Performance Data Table, (p. 69)
	Percentage of (2) hazardous liquid pipelines inspected	Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45) Employee and Contractor Safety, (p. 52–57) Emergency Preparedness, (pp. 58–59) Asset and Pipeline Integrity, (p. 60–63)
EM-MD-540a.4	Discussion of management systems used to integrate a culture of safety and emergency preparedness throughout the value chain and throughout project lifecycles	Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45) Employee and Contractor Safety, (p. 52–57) Emergency Preparedness, (pp. 58–59) Asset and Pipeline Integrity, (p. 60–63)
Activity Metrics		
EM-MD-000.A	Total metric ton-kilometers of (1) natural gas; total metric ton-kilometers of (2) crude oil; total metric ton-kilometers of (3) refined petroleum products transported, by mode of transport	2021 10-K, (p. 65)

Task Force for Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Index

We referenced the TCFD's reporting recommendations in developing the content for this report. We recognize that climate change is one of the most critical challenges of our time and presents significant risks for society and our business. We continue to expand our climate-related risk and opportunity identification and management systems. Our initial responses to the TCFD reporting recommendations are provided in the TCFD Index below.

Disclosure Description	Reporting Location/Direct Response
Governance	
Describe the board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	Climate Change and Emissions, (p. 10–11) Corporate Governance, (p. 45–47) Risk Management, (p. 50–51) 2021 10-K, (p. 160)
Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate related risks and opportunities.	Operational and HSSE Governance, (p. 45) Risk Management, (p. 50–51)
Strategy	
Describe the risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term.	Climate Change and Emissions, (p. 10–11) Corporate Governance, (p. 45) 2021 10-K, (p. 40, 52)
Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.	Climate Change and Emissions, (p. 10–11) Risk Management, (p. 50–51)
Risk Management	
Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing risks.	Climate Change and Emissions, (p. 10–11) Risk Management, (p. 50–51)
Metrics and Targets	
Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	Climate Change and Emissions, (p. 10–18) Performance Data Table, (p. 68)
Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 GHG emissions, and the related risks.	GHG Emissions Performance, (p. 18) Performance Data Table, (p. 68)
Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.	Achieving Emission Reductions Goals, (p. 10, 17)

Lloyd's Assurance Statement

LRQA Independent Assurance Statement

Relating to Western Midstream's Assertion for the Calendar Year 2021

This Assurance Statement has been prepared for Western Midstream Partners, LP (WES) in accordance with our contract.

Terms of Engagement

LRQA was commissioned by WES to provide independent assurance of its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory, emissions intensity, and safety data ("the Inventory") for the calendar year 2021 against the assurance criteria below to a reasonable level of assurance and materiality of 5% using LRQA's verification procedure and ISO 14064 - Part 3 for greenhouse gas emissions. LRQA's verification procedure is based on current best practise and is in accordance with ISAE 3000 and ISAE 3410.

Our assurance engagement covered WES's U.S. midstream natural gas operations and activities under its operational control, and specifically the following requirements:

- Verifying conformance with:
  - WES's reporting methodologies for the selected datasets.
  - World Resources Institute / World Business Council for Sustainable Development Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A corporate accounting and reporting standard, revised edition (otherwise referred to as the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol) for the GHG data[1].
- Evaluating the accuracy and reliability of data and information for only the selected indicators listed below:
  - Direct (Scope 1) and Energy Indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions;
  - Emissions Intensity; and
  - Safety Metrics.

WES's GHG Assertion excludes Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions from offices, and Scope 1 emissions not within the reporting boundary of the EPA Mandatory Reporting Rule (MRR).

LRQA's responsibility is only to WES. LRQA disclaims any liability or responsibility to others as explained in the end footnote. WES's responsibility is for collecting, aggregating, analysing and presenting all the data and information within the Inventory and for maintaining effective internal controls over the systems from which the Inventory is derived. Ultimately, the Inventory has been approved by, and remains the responsibility of WES.

LRQA's Opinion

Based on LRQA's approach, except for the effect of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion, we believe that WES has, in all material respects:

- Met the requirements of criteria listed above; and
- Disclosed accurate and reliable performance data and information as summarized in Table 1 below.

The opinion expressed is formed on the basis of a reasonable level of assurance and at the materiality of 5%.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

WES has yet to develop a baseline recalculation policy. Though immaterial, this issue carried over from CY2020.

[1] *http://www.ghgprotocol.org/*

Table 1. Summary of WES's GHG Emissions Data for CY2021:

Description	Value	Units
Scope 1 GHG Emissions	3,132,785	MT CO_2e
Scope 2 GHG Emissions (Location-based)[1]	945,348	MT CO_2e
Scope 2 GHG Emissions (Market-based)[1]	945,348	MT CO_2e
Scope 1 GHG Emissions Intensity[2]	1.39	MT CO_2e/MMscf
Scope 1 Gathering & Boosting GHG Emissions Intensity[3]	1.85	MT CO_2e/MMscf
Scope 1 Natural Gas Processing GHG Emissions Intensity[3]	0.91	MT CO_2e/MMscf
Scope 1 + Scope 2 Gross GHG Emissions Intensity[4]	0.0069	MT CO_2e/BOE
Note 1: Scope 2, Location-based and Scope 2, Market-based are defined in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, 2015		
Note 2: Intensity rate is based on total Scope 1 emissions and natural gas throughput		
Note 3: Intensity rate is based on total Scope 1 emissions and natural gas throughput by WES sector		
Note 4: Intensity rate is based on total Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions and gross natural gas throughput in Barrel Oil Equivalent (BOE)		

Table 2. Summary of WES's Safety Metrics for CY2021:

Safety Metrics[5]	Rate
Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR) - employees	0.98
Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR) for major growth projects - contractors	0.69
Days away, restricted or transferred (DART) - employees	0.71
Days away, restricted or transferred (DART) for major growth projects - contractors	0.34
Lost Time Incident Rate (LTIR) - employees	0.71
Lost Time Incident Rate (LTIR) for major growth projects - contractors	0.34
Note 5: All Safety Metrics are calculated per 200,000 hours worked	

LRQA's Approach

LRQA's assurance engagements are carried out in accordance with our verification procedure. The following tasks were undertaken as part of the evidence gathering process for this assurance engagement:

- conducting site tours of the sampled facilities and reviewing processes related to the control of GHG emissions data and records;
- interviewing relevant employees of the organization responsible for managing GHG emissions data and records;
- assessing WES's data management systems to confirm they are designed to prevent significant errors, omissions or mis-statements in the Inventory; and
- verifying historical GHG emissions data and records back to source for the calendar year 2021.

LRQA's Standards & Competence

LRQA implements and maintains a comprehensive management system that meets accreditation requirements for ISO 14065 *Greenhouse gases – Requirements for greenhouse gas validation and verification bodies for use in accreditation or other forms of recognition* and ISO/IEC 17021 *Conformity assessment – Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems* that are at least as demanding as the requirements of the International Standard on Quality Control 1 and comply with the *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants.

LRQA ensures the selection of appropriately qualified individuals based on their qualifications, training and experience. The outcome of all verification and certification assessments is then internally reviewed by senior management to ensure that the approach applied is rigorous and transparent.

Signed Dated: 05 August 2022

Kate Pagan

Kate Pagan
LRQA Lead Verifier
On behalf of LRQA, 1330 Enclave Parkway, Suite 200 Houston, TX 77077
LRQA reference: UQA00001881/5021778

About the Material in Our Report

This report uses qualitative descriptions and quantitative metrics to describe our policies, programs, practices, and performance. Many of the standards and metrics used in preparing this report continue to evolve and are based on management assumptions believed to be reasonable at the time of preparation, but should not be considered guarantees.

Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include statements preceded by, followed by, or that otherwise include the words "believes," "expects," "anticipates," "intends," "estimates," "projects," "target," "goal," "plans," "objective," "should," or similar expressions or variations on such expressions. These statements discuss future expectations, including regarding Western Midstream's environmental and sustainability plans and targets, or include other "forward-looking" information. Western Midstream's management believes that its expectations are based on reasonable assumptions. No assurance, however, can be given that such expectations will prove correct. A number of factors could cause actual results to differ significantly from the projections, anticipated results, or other expectations expressed in this report. These factors include the factors described in the "Risk Factors" section of Western Midstream's most recent Form 10-K and Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and other public filings and press releases, as well as, with respect to our ESG targets, goals and commitments outlined in this reporting or elsewhere, the requirements of future laws or regulations pertaining to ESG matters, the ability to identify financially viable business opportunities that are compatible with our ESG goals, and the evolving nature of the standards and metrics used to evaluate ESG targets, goals and commitments. Western Midstream undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements.