ExxonMobil
The global leader in carbon capture and storage (CCS)

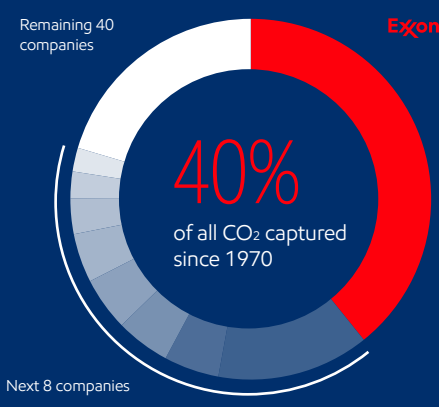
ExxonMobil believes that achieving meaningful reductions in greenhouse gas emissions will require a wide range of solutions, and that CCS is one of the most vital technologies needed to mitigate the impacts of climate change.

According to the International Energy Agency (IEA) and Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), CCS is one of the critical technologies required to achieve net-zero emissions and the climate goals outlined in the Paris Agreement.

With more than 30 years of experience developing and deploying CCS technologies, ExxonMobil is well positioned as the global leader in CCS.

More than 30 years of CCS experience

More CO_2 captured than any other company



FIRST COMPANY TO ACHIEVE

120M
tonnes captured[1]

~1/5
equity share of global CO_2 capture capacity[2]

PROJECTS OPERATING IN

United States • Australia • Qatar

~9M
tonnes of annual carbon capture capacity

EQUIVALENT OF

planting 150M trees every year[3]

23%
of 2019 CO_2 captured — more than any other company globally

[1]Global CCS Institute 2020 report and ExxonMobil analysis of 2020 facility data.
[2]Global CCS capacity: Global CCS Institute, Global Status of CCS 2020, page 19. ExxonMobil CCS capacity: ExxonMobil estimates.
[3]Calculated with US EPA GHG equivalency calculator.

Dedicated to deploying CCS at scale

Progressing broad portfolio of commercial opportunities, while continuing to develop new technology solutions

ADVANCING PLANS

>20
new CCS opportunities around the world to enable large-scale emission reductions, including options for producing low carbon Hydrogen

PLANNING TO INVEST

>$3B
on lower emission energy solutions through 2025

What is CCS

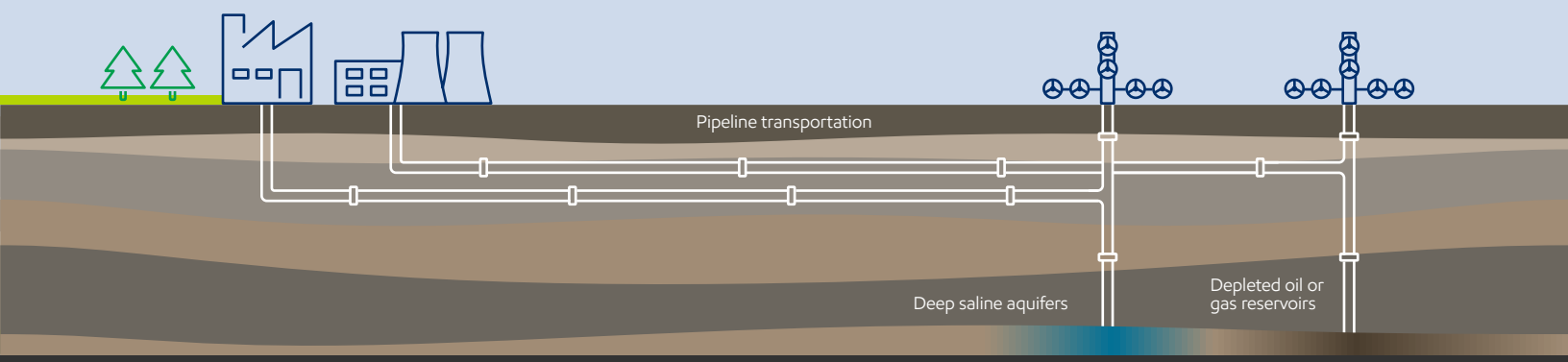
CCS is the process of capturing CO_2 that would otherwise be released into the atmosphere and injecting it into deep geologic formations for safe, secure and permanent storage.

It is one of the only technologies that could enable some industry sectors to decarbonize, including the refining, chemicals, cement and steel sectors.

CAPTURE
CO_2 is captured, or separated, from the emissions source

TRANSPORT
Captured CO_2 is transported to the storage site

STORAGE
CO_2 is injected into underground reservoirs



To learn more visit corporate.exxonmobil.com/energy-and-innovation/carbon-capture-and-storage

Cautionary Statement

Statements of future events, investment opportunities or conditions in this document are forward-looking statements. Actual future results, including project plans and timing, carbon capture results, future emissions reductions and the impact of operational and technology efforts could vary depending on the ability to execute operational objectives on a timely and successful basis; national, regional and local policies; changes in laws and regulations including laws and regulations regarding greenhouse gas emissions and carbon costs; trade patterns and the development and enforcement of local, national and regional mandates; unforeseen technical or operational difficulties; the outcome of research efforts and future technology developments, including the ability to scale projects and technologies on a commercially competitive basis; changes in supply and demand and other market factors affecting future prices of oil, gas, and petrochemical products; changes in the relative energy mix across activities and geographies; the actions of competitors; changes in regional and global economic growth rates and consumer preferences; the pace of regional and global recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and actions taken by governments and consumers resulting from the pandemic; changes in population growth, economic development or migration patterns; and other factors discussed in this document and in Item 1A. "Risk Factors" in ExxonMobil's Annual Report on Form 10-K for 2019 and subsequent Quarterly Reports on Forms 10-Q, as well as under the heading "Factors Affecting Future Results" on the Investors page of ExxonMobil's website at www.exxonmobil.com.