Supplementary Materials.

Heede and Oreskes, Potential emissions of CO₂ and methane from proved reserves of fossil fuels: An alternative analysis, *Global Environmental Change*. DOI: 10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2015.10.005.

The methodology.

For a full description of the methodology, see Heede (2013, 2014).

- Gather statements of proven recoverable reserves of oil and condensates, unconventional oils, NGLs, natural gas, and coal (by coal rank) from company sources based on SEC reporting rules (for entities that file reserve estimates with the SEC), or based on other international reserve protocols, such as the Society of Petroleum Engineers' Petroleum Resources Management System (PRMS), estimates collected by the *Oil & Gas Journal* (particularly for state-owned oil and gas companies), company websites and annual reports, and other sources;
- 2. Calculate potential emissions from the production and marketing of each entity's recoverable reserves from the emission factors listed in Table 1, subtracting for non-energy uses of carbon;
- 3. Calculate additional emissions from flaring of associated gas, CO₂ vented from natural gas processing, and vented and fugitive methane from oil, natural gas, and coal production, refining, and transportation. These factors are listed in Table 2;
- 4. For coal reserves, account for heating values and emission factors of differing coal ranks for each entity; reserves may differ in heating value from an entity's current production from various mining complexes, but this variability is likely to be small;
- 5. Sum potential emissions from each entity's stated reserves by fuel and additional emissions from venting and flaring of CO₂, and fugitive methane. All oil companies also produce natural gas, gas companies such as BG or Gazprom also list NGL or condensate reserves, some entities produce both liquid and solid fuels (e.g., BHP Billiton), and CONSOL Energy produces and reports gas reserves from coal-bed methane recovery;
- 6. Calculate the potential CO₂ emissions from the 70 investor-owned and state-owned entities and 8 nation-states as a percentage of estimated remaining emissions budget of 275 GtC (IPCC 2013).

For example, ExxonMobil lists 13.24 billion bbl and 71.86 Tcf of proven recoverable reserves of crude oil & NGL and natural gas, respectively, in its SEC Form 10-K filed for 2013. Thus 13.24 billion bbl times the emission factor for oil & NGL ($0.3714 \text{ tCO}_2/\text{bbl}$) in Table 1 = 4.92 GtCO₂, plus 71.86 Tcf times 0.0534 tCO₂/kcf = 3.84 GtCO₂, which total 8.76 GtCO₂. Additional emissions from venting (85 MtCO₂), flaring (128 MtCO₂), and fugitive methane (995 MtCO₂) total 1.21 GtCO₂e. Potential emissions from the production of ExxonMobil's recoverable reserves thus total 9.97 GtCO₂e. Based on 2013 production rates and proved reserves, ExxonMobil has a 15-yr reserve-to-production ratio (14 yrs oil and 17 yrs for gas).

Coal reserves.

The majority of coal reserves are held by the 8 nation-states, primarily China and the Russian Federation. China: 115 Gt, Czech Republic: 1.1 Gt, Kazakhstan: 34 Gt, North Korea: 0.6 Gt, Poland: 5.5 Gt, Russian Federation: 157 Gt, Slovakia: 0.3 Gt, Ukraine: 34 Gt. World Energy Council (2013), BP (2014b). Other countries with large coal reserves, such as the United States (237 Gt), Australia (76 Gt), India (61 Gt), and South Africa (30 Gt), are included on the basis of reserves held by multinational coal companies such as Peabody, BHP Billiton, Anglo American, Rio Tinto, and Glencore Xstrata, and national companies such as Sasol and Coal India.

IPCC Remaining Carbon Budget (RCB).

IPCC AR5 WG1 SPM, page 25: "Limiting the warming caused by anthropogenic CO₂ emissions alone with a probability of >33%, >50%, and >66% to less than 2 °C since the period 1861–1880, will require cumulative CO₂ emissions from all anthropogenic sources to stay between 0 and about 1570 GtC (5760 GtCO₂), 0 and about 1210 GtC (4440 GtCO₂), and 0 and about 1000 GtC (3670 GtCO₂) since that period, respectively. These upper amounts are reduced to about 900 GtC (3300 GtCO₂), 820 GtC (3010 GtCO₂),

and 790 GtC (2900 GtCO₂), respectively, when accounting for non-CO₂ forcings as in RCP2.6. An amount of 515 [445 to 585] GtC (1890 [1630 to 2150] GtCO₂) was already emitted by 2011." For this analysis we select the >66 percent probability budget: 1000 GtC adjusted to 790 GtC for non-CO₂ forcings, minus historic emissions of 515 GtC equals a remaining carbon budget of 275 GtC. This has *not* been reduced by the anthropogenic emissions for 2012-2015, a conservatism of ~40 GtC, nor for land-use emissions that averaged 0.89 GtC/yr over the ten-year period from 2004 to 2013 (Boden et al. 2013).



Fig. SM-1. Major investor-owned, state-owned, and nation-states' emissions in proven reserves





Entity	Oil & NGL MtCO ₂	Natural Gas MtCO ₂	Coal MtCO ₂	Vented & Flared MtCO ₂	Methane MtCO ₂ e	Total MtCO ₂ e
Abu Dhabi NOC	34,246	10,687		1,001	3,600	49,533
Alpha Natural Resources	107	402	10,474	24	887	11,361
Anglo American	40/	492	5 656	24	121 479	6,136
Apache	566	392	10,000	23	104	1,086
Arch Coal Babrain Petroleum	46	174	10,603	6	898	11,501
BG Group	175	290		12	67	544
BHP Billiton	$^{325}_{2740}$	541	14,097	23	1,320	16,306
Canadian Natural Resources	3,740 1.642	2,437		148	114	2,025
Chevron	2,357	1,557		<u>94</u>	418	4,426
China National Offshore Oil Co	1,137	338	32 203	33	2 736	1,623
ConocoPhillips	2,051	1,089	52,295	74	309	3,523
Consol Energy, Inc.	510	213	9,422	$^{6}_{25}$	843	10,485
Ecopetrol	510	505 120		25 15	120 47	740
Egyptian General Petroleum	1,634	4,125		157	922	6,838
EnCana	78	470		16	101	664 2 168
ExxonMobil	4,917	3,840		213	995	9,966
Gazprom	3,013	35,836	0 201	1,144	7,556	47,549
Hess	412	106	9,381	11	39	10,176
Husky Energy	261	126		9	37	433
Iraq National Oil Company	52,111	5,929	718	1,211	3,341	62,622
Kuwait Petroleum Corp	37,700	3,366	/10	847	2,221	44,135
Libya National Oil Corp.	18,003	2,923		445	1,334	22,704
Luminant	4,970	1,255	863	130	401	0,822
Marathon	641	143	005	17	56	856
Murphy Oil Murray Energy	184	62	1 882	6	20	271
National Iranian Oil Company	58,426	63,741	1,005	3,085	15,583	140,835
Nigerian National Petroleum	13,795	9,657	2647	565	2,561	26,578
Occidental Petroleum	949	297	2,047	28	$\frac{224}{100}$	1.374
Oil & Gas Corp. India	1,960	1,076		71	302	3,409
OMV Group Peabody Energy	236	148	18 074	9	1531	433
Pemex	3,644	884	10,071	99	331	4,958
Pertamina Petrobras	3 9 5 9	42 603		97	287	92 4 944
PetroChina	4,019	3,702		192	9 31	8,845
Petroleos de Venezuela	110,589	10,425		2,503	6,630	130,146
Petronas	4,130	5,130		237	1.231	10,728
Polish Oil & Gas	32			3	19	138
Qatar Petroleum Rensol	9,375	47,556		1,625	10,244	68,800 490
Rio Tinto	109	200	1,844	11	156	2,000
Rosneft Royal Dutch Shall	11,433	3,523		333	1,193	16,482
RWE	2,737	2,209	3,730	11/	316	4,046
Sasol	08 744	84	3,331	2 422	$\frac{300}{7212}$	3,721
Singareni Collieries	70,/44	15,559	17.601	2,423	1.491	123,919
Sinopec	1,058	358	.,	32	117	1,565
Sonangoi Sonatrach	3,365 4,531	519 8 499		82 347	244 1 946	4,210
Statoil				47	239	2,131
Suncor Syrian Petroleum	2,860	151		57	116	3,032
Talisman	107	261		10^{32}	59	437
Total SA	2,011	1,765	110	93	447	4,316
Westmoreland Mining			583		9 49	632
Total (MtCO ₂)	514,609	257,535	143,312	17,973	86,354	1,019,782
Total (GtC)	140.44	70.28	39.11	4.91	23.57	278.31

Table SM-1. Investor-owned & state-owned companies: potential emissions from reserves, alphabetized

All calculations by Richard Heede, Climate Accountability Institute.

Entity	Oil & NGL	Natural Gas	Coal MtCO	Vented & Flared	Methane MtCO a	Total MtCO o
National Ingrise Oil Company	59.42C	(2, 74)	MICO ₂	2.095	15 592	140.925
Petroleos de Venezuela	58,420 110,589	10 425		2,503	6 630	140,835
Saudi Aramco	98,744	15,539		2,423	7,212	123,919
Qatar Petroleum	9,375	47,556		1,625	10,244	68,800
Abu Dhabi NOC	34,246	10,687		1,211	3,600	49,533
Gazprom	3,013	35,836		1,144	7,556	47,549
Kuwait Petroleum Corp	37,700	3,366	22 202	847	2,221	44,135
Nigerian National Petroleum	13,795	9.657	32,293	565	2,561	26.578
Libya National Oil Corp.	18,003	2,923		445	1,334	22,704
Peabody Energy			18,074		1,531	19,606
Rosneft	11 433	3 523	17,001	333	1,491	16,482
BHP Billiton	325	541	14,097	23	1,320	16,306
Sonatrach Arab Cool	4,531	8,499	10 602	347	1,946	15,323
Alpha Natural Resources			10,003		898 887	11,361
Petronas	4,130	5,130		237	1,231	10,728
Consol Energy, Inc.		213	9,422	6	843	10,485
ExxonMobil	4,917	3.840	9,581	213	995	9,966
PetroChina	4,019	3,702		192	931	8,845
BP Equation General Patroleum	3,740	2,457		148	661	7,006
Lukoil	4 970	1,255		136	461	6,822
Anglo American	•,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1,200	5,656	120	479	6,136
Royal Dutch Shell	2,459	2,269		117	570	5,416
Petrobras	3,959	603		99 97	287	4,938
Chevron	2,357	1,557		94	418	4,426
Total SA	2,011	1,765		93	447	4,316
Petroleum Development Oman	2,043	1 603		82 89	415	4,210
RWE	2,015	1,005	3,730		316	4,046
Sasol	2.051	84	3,331	3	300	3,721
Oil & Gas Corn India	2,051	1,089		/4 71	309	3,523
Suncor	2,860	1,070		57	116	3,032
North American Coal	1 1 4 4	770	2,647	16	224	2,871
Statoil	1,144	984		46 47	239	$\frac{2,108}{2,131}$
Murray Energy	001	201	1,883	• /	160	2,042
Canadian Natural Resources	1,642	230	1 0 1 1	39	114	2,025
China National Offshore Oil Co	1 1 3 7	338	1,844	33	130	1,623
Sinopec	1,058	358		32	117	1,565
Syriân Petroleum	929	454		32	132	1,547
Devon Energy	949 516	505		28	126	1,374
Anadarko	467	492		24	121	1,104
Apache	566	392	962	23	104	1,086
Marathon	641	143	803	17	56	856
Kiewit Mining	011	115	718	1,	61	779
Ecopetrol	558	120		15	47	740
Westmoreland Mining	/8	470	583	10	49	632
Hess_	412	106	202	11	39	567
BG Group	175	290		12	67	544
Talisman	107	260		10	60 59	490 437
Husky Energy	261	126		9	37	433
OMV Group	236	148		9	40	433
Bahrain Petroleum	184 46	174 174		6 6	20	271 264
Polish Oil & Gas	32	84		ž	19	138
UK Coal Partamina	20	10	110	n	9	119
Total (MtCO)	<u> </u>	42	1/2 212	<u> </u>	86 354	92
Total (GtC)	140.44	237,333 70.28	39.11	4.91	23.57	278.31
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Table SM-2. Investor-owned & state-owned companies: potential emissions from reserves, ranked

All calculations by Richard Heede, Climate Accountability Institute.