Disclaimers

This presentation contains forward-looking statements made by Valero Energy Corporation (“VLO” or “Valero”) within the meaning of federal securities laws. These statements discuss future expectations, contain projections of results of operations or of financial condition or state other forward-looking information. You can identify forward-looking statements by words such as “believe,” “estimate,” “expect,” “forecast,” “could,” “may,” “will,” “targeting,” “illustrative” or other similar expressions that convey the uncertainty of future events or outcomes. These forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are beyond the control of Valero and are difficult to predict including, but not limited to, the effect, impact, potential duration or other implications of the COVID-19 pandemic. These statements are often based upon various assumptions, many of which are based, in turn, upon further assumptions, including examination of historical operating trends made by the management of Valero. Although Valero believes that the assumptions were reasonable when made, because assumptions are inherently subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies, which are difficult or impossible to predict and are beyond its control, Valero can not give assurance that it will achieve or accomplish its expectations, beliefs or intentions. When considering these forward-looking statements, you should keep in mind the risk factors and other cautionary statements contained in Valero’s filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including Valero’s annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, and other reports available on Valero’s website at www.valero.com. These risks could cause the actual results of Valero to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement. Results for any period ending in the first half of 2020, or for any period ending prior to January 1, 2020, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2020.

This presentation includes non-GAAP financial measures. Our reconciliations of GAAP financial measures to non-GAAP financial measures are located at the end of this presentation. These non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered as an alternative to GAAP financial measures.
Who We Are (NYSE: VLO)

**Refining**
- Premier assets and lowest cost producer
- 15 refineries, 3.2 million barrels per day (BPD) of high-complexity capacity
- Logistics assets, including approximately 3,100 miles of active pipelines, 130 million barrels of storage and over 50 docks
- Fuels marketing and distribution through bulk and wholesale channels

**Renewable Diesel**
- Advantaged feedstock and operating costs
- World’s 2\textsuperscript{nd} largest renewable diesel producer
  - Operator and 50% owner of Diamond Green Diesel (DGD) joint venture
  - 275 million gallons per year production capacity
- Expanding to 675 million gallons of annual production capacity
- Renewable diesel placed into premium low carbon markets

**Ethanol**
- Premier plants and low cost operations
- 14 plants with 1.73 billion gallons per year of ethanol production capacity
- Plants convert corn into ethanol and distillers grains
- Existing logistics assets well-positioned to support export growth

The largest global independent refiner and the largest renewable fuels producer in North America.
Strong Presence in Advantaged U.S. Gulf Coast and Mid-Continent

Majority of refineries designated as VPP Star Sites by OSHA, recognizing exemplary occupational safety and health programs.

See slide 31 for capacities.
Demonstrated Strategy for Value Creation

**Demonstrated commitment to stockholders:**
- Disciplined capital allocation with solid free cash flow and returns to stockholders
- Delivered on our target payout ratio of 40% to 50% every year under current management

**Visibility to earnings growth:**
- Steady pipeline of high return projects focused on operating cost control, market expansion and margin improvement
- 25% after-tax IRR hurdle rate for projects

**Proven history of operations excellence:**
- Safe, reliable, environmentally responsible operations have driven higher profitability and lower volatility through multiple commodity cycles
- The lowest cash operating costs among peer group
Disciplined Capital Management is a Constant in Our Strategy

Maintain Strong Balance Sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustaining Capex</th>
<th>Dividend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Target approximately $1.5 billion annually</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Key to safe and reliable operations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Commitment to stockholders</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Targeting a sustainable and growing dividend, with a payout that is at the high end of our peer group&lt;sup&gt;(2)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Non-Discretionary

- **Target approximately $1.5 billion annually**
- **Key to safe and reliable operations**

Discretionary

**Growth Capex**

- 25% after-tax IRR hurdle rate for projects
- Focused on operating cost control, market expansion and margin improvement

**Acquisitions**

- Evaluate versus alternative uses of cash

**Cash Returns**

- Targeting an annual payout ratio<sup>(3)</sup> between 40% and 50% of adjusted net cash provided by operating activities
- Stock buyback program consists of ratable and opportunistic purchases

1. Maintain investment grade credit rating
2. Target 20% to 30% debt-to-cap ratio<sup>(1)</sup>

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Targeted debt-to-cap ratio based on total debt reduced by balance sheet cash.

<sup>(2)</sup> Peer group includes PSX, MPC, HFC, and PBF.

<sup>(3)</sup> Payout ratio is the sum of dividends and stock buybacks divided by adjusted net cash provided by operating activities. Adjusted net cash provided by operating activities excludes changes in working capital and 50% of DGD’s operating cash flow (excluding the change in its working capital) attributable to our joint venture partner.
Demonstrated Discipline in Capital Allocation

**Capital Allocation**

- Dividend
- Sustaining
- Growth
- Buybacks

**Estimated Total Capex**

- $2.1 Billion for 2020

**Steady investments to maintain asset base and enhance margin capability of portfolio.**

Sustaining capex includes costs for turnarounds and catalysts and regulatory compliance. Growth capex includes joint-venture investments but excludes acquisitions. Sustaining and growth capex excludes 50% of DGD’s sustaining and growth capex attributable to our joint venture partner.
Delivering on our Commitment of Cash Returns to Stockholders

Annual Dividend Per Share and Weighted Average Shares Outstanding as a Percentage Relative to 2011

- Dividend/share
- WASO

570 million shares: 98%, 96%, 93%, 88%, 81%, 78%, 75%, 73%
408 million shares: 72%

Annual Dividend Yield

- 6.0%
- 6.3%
- 3.7%
- 2.0%
- 2.9%
- 2.4%
- 2.2%
- 1.8%
- 1.3%
- 1.2%
- 1.0%


Dividend yield for sectors reflects the Index Yield of the respective SPDR exchange-traded fund (ETF).

Delivering cash returns through sustainable annual dividend growth and discretionary buybacks.

(1) 2020 weighted average shares outstanding through March 31, 2020. Dividend per share annualized based on most recent quarterly dividend.
Safety and Reliability are Imperative for Profitability

Improvement Versus Industry Benchmarks Leads to Greater Margin Capture, Lower Operating Expenses and Better Efficiency

Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR)

Personnel Safety

- Employees
- Contractors
- Industry

Tier 1 Process Safety
(Three-year rolling averages)

- Process Safety Event Rate

Employee Safety

- Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR)
- Process Safety Event Rate

1st Quartile
2nd Quartile
3rd Quartile
4th Quartile

Personnel Index
Maintenance Index
Non-Energy Cash Opex
Energy Intensity Index

Investments in reliability have contributed to operations excellence. In 2019, we delivered our best year ever on employee safety performance and had the lowest number of environmental events in company history.

See slide 21 for notes regarding this slide.
Increased Refinery Availability Has Driven Valero to be the Lowest Cost Producer

**Improvement in Mechanical Availability Versus Industry Benchmarks**

1st Quartile

2nd Quartile

3rd Quartile

4th Quartile

Mechanical Availability

**Refining Cash Operating Expenses Per Barrel of Throughput**
(Excludes Turnaround and D&A Expenses)

2010

2012

2014

2016

2018

2020

$3.00

$6.55

Peer Range

See slide 21 for notes regarding this slide.

(1) 2020 refining cash operating expenses per barrel of throughput through March 31. Peer group includes PSX, MPC, HFC, and PBF.
Advantaged Crude Supply in the U.S. Gulf Coast

Valero’s refineries have operational flexibility to process a wide range of feedstocks and access to a deep pool of skilled labor in the U.S. Gulf Coast.

### Gulf Coast Refining Capacity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feedstock</th>
<th>Capacity (MBPD)</th>
<th>% of Overall Crude Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VLO</td>
<td>1,484</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPC</td>
<td>1,149</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSX</td>
<td>779</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBF</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HFC</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Valero Gulf Coast Feedstock Ranges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feedstock</th>
<th>2012 - 2018</th>
<th>2012 - 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heavy Sour</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium / Light Sour</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residuals</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

(1) CDU capacity from EIA data and company presentations. See slide 31 for Valero's capacity and Nelson complexity by refinery.

(2) 2020 feedstock ranges through March 31. Ranges represent average quarterly minimums and maximums of each feedstock category as a % of total feedstock. Ranges for monthly averages are wider.
Our Portfolio Facilitates Global Optimization of Product Exports

Distillate volumes include diesel, jet fuel and ULSK.

Product shortages in Latin America, Eastern Canada, Europe, and Africa expected to drive import demand growth.
Visibility to Growth with a Steady Pipeline of High Return Projects

- Target approximately $1 billion annually on growth investments
- Approximately $350 MM of incremental EBITDA in 2019 from completed projects
  - Diamond Green Diesel expansion, Houston alkylation unit, Sunrise Pipeline and other optimization projects
- Pasadena terminal project completed in 1Q20, $410 MM cost (1)
- Projects in execution phase (by expected completion date)
  - St. Charles alkylation unit (4Q20), $400 MM cost
  - Pembroke cogeneration unit (2021), $170 MM cost
  - Diamond pipeline expansion (2021), $100 MM cost (1)
  - Diamond Green Diesel train II (2021), $550 MM cost (1)(2)
  - Port Arthur coker (2023), $975 MM cost
- Other projects in development phases
  - Renewable fuels business growth
  - Product supply chain expansion in Latin America
  - Product value upgrade and octane enhancement
  - Logistics for feedstock and product flexibility

Illustrative Annual EBITDA Contribution from Projects ($1.2 - $1.5 billion)

Projects in Execution

$300 - $400 MM

Projects in Development

$900 - $1,100 MM

(1) Represents Valero’s share of total project cost.
(2) Timing of project subject to COVID-19 related delays.

See slide 21 for notes regarding this slide. EBITDA estimates are illustrative. Excludes potential M&A.
Investing to Improve Margins and Light Product Yields

Port Arthur Coker

- $975 MM anticipated cost for 55 MBPD delayed coker and sulfur recovery unit, with expected startup in 2023
- Creates two independent CDU-VDU-coker trains, which should improve turnaround efficiency and reduce maintenance-related lost margin opportunity
- Design enables full utilization of existing CDU capacity, reduces VGO purchases, and increases heavy sour crude and resid processing capability and light products yield
- Estimated $420 MM annual EBITDA contribution at 2018 average prices ($325 MM at mid-cycle prices)

Incremental Volumes (MBPD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feeds</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude</td>
<td></td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resid</td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VGO</td>
<td></td>
<td>(47)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Naphtha</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diesel</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Investing to Increase Premium Renewable Fuels Production

World’s 2nd Largest Renewable Diesel Producer

Diamond Green Diesel Expansion

- Independent parallel renewable diesel plant and renewable naphtha finishing facility adjacent to existing St. Charles plant is expected to be completed in 2021
  - Expected to increase annual renewable diesel production capacity by 400 million gallons per year and enables recovery of renewable naphtha
  - Combined total production capacity is expected to be 675 million gallons per year after successful completion
- Valero’s $550 million portion of the expansion is expected to be funded from cash generated by DGD’s operations
- Valero’s 50% share of estimated annual EBITDA contribution is approximately $250 MM at $1.26/gallon historical average EBITDA\(^{(1)}\)
  - Margins expected to be supported by increasing renewable fuel mandates and carbon pricing
- DGD is in the process of an advanced engineering review for a potential new 400 million gallons per year renewable diesel plant in Port Arthur, Texas which, if approved, would be operational in 2024

\(^{(1)}\) Historical average EBITDA includes the Blenders Tax Credit. Projected pro forma EBITDA estimate of $1.26/gallon excludes the Blenders Tax Credit.
Operations

- 14 plants with 1.73 billion gallons annual production capacity
  - Dry mill production process, where corn is ground into flour and mixed with water before fermentation
  - Efficient plants with scale, located in corn belt
  - Operational best practices transferred from refining
- Cost advantaged versus the industry

Outlook

- Domestically, ethanol is expected to remain in the U.S. gasoline pool
  - Expect to see incremental demand as a result of fuel efficiency standards and year-round E-15 sales
- Ultimately, global renewable fuel mandates should drive export growth
  - U.S. corn-based ethanol is the most economic choice for export into global markets
  - Existing logistics assets well-positioned to support export growth

U.S. Fuel Ethanol Exports (MBPD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rest of Industry</th>
<th>Valero</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Delivered Solid Earnings and Free Cash Flow Even in a Low Margin Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Refining EBITDA Per Barrel of Throughput</th>
<th>Adjusted Earnings Per Share</th>
<th>Free Cash Flow (FCF)</th>
<th>Average Free Cash Flow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$4.62</td>
<td>$3.72</td>
<td>($1,844)</td>
<td>($2,607)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3.37</td>
<td>($0.34)</td>
<td>($353)</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>($0)</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2016 Peer Range  1Q 2020 Peer Range

17

Prior results are not a representation of management’s expectations for 2020. See slide 21 for notes regarding this slide. Peer group includes PSX, MPC, HFC, and PBF. See slides 34 – 38 for non-GAAP disclosures. Source: Bloomberg and company reports.
Demonstrated Lower Volatility in Earnings and Free Cash Flow

Valero has demonstrated lower volatility in earnings and free cash flow than refining and diversified peers, while delivering higher total stockholder return.

See slide 21 for notes regarding this slide. Peer group includes PSX, MPC, HFC, and PBF. Source: Bloomberg and company reports. See slides 34 – 38 for non-GAAP disclosures.
We Believe Valero is a Compelling Investment

VLO Versus S&P 500 Constituents

- Premier asset portfolio and operations
  - Managed risks
    - Proven operations excellence with the lowest cash operating costs among peer group
    - Strong financial position
    - Demonstrated lower volatility in earnings and free cash flow than refining and diversified peers, while delivering higher total stockholder return.
  - Disciplined growth strategy
    - Invest in high return projects focused on operating cost control, market expansion and margin improvement
    - 25% after-tax IRR hurdle rate for projects
    - Generate solid cash flow across margin cycles
- Delivered on our target payout ratio of 40% to 50% every year under current management
  - Sustainable annual dividend growth
  - Discretionary buybacks

## Appendix Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Slide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guidance</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics Investments to Improve Feedstock Flexibility, Cost &amp; Crude Quality</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valero Logistics Assets</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investing to Grow Product Placement into Higher Netback Markets</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Price Set Assumptions</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projects in Execution Phase or Recently Completed</td>
<td>28-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refining Capacity and Nelson Complexity</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Stockholder Return</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Shift In Refining Valuation</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-GAAP Disclosures</td>
<td>34 – 38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Slide 9
Contractor total recordable incident rate from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Tier 1 three-year rolling averages of process safety events per 200,000 work hours. Tier 1 defined within API Recommended Practice 754. Industry benchmarking and Valero’s performance statistics from Solomon Associates and Valero.

Slide 10
Industry benchmarking and Valero’s performance statistics from Solomon Associates and Valero. Valero’s refining operations typically consume approximately 920,000 MMBtu/day of natural gas, of which 63% is operating expense and the balance is cost of goods sold.

Slide 12
Valero’s actual U.S. gasoline and distillate export volumes and current and potential future gasoline and distillate export capacities are shown in the chart. Current capacity includes the recently completed Pasadena terminal. Potential future gasoline and distillate export capacities are based upon expansion opportunities identified at the St. Charles (gasoline and distillate) refinery. Map shows destinations for products exported from Valero’s refineries in the U.S., Canada and the U.K.

Slide 13
Amounts shown represent targeted EBITDA growth. We are unable to provide a reconciliation of such forward-looking targets because certain information needed to make a reasonable forward-looking estimate is difficult to estimate and dependent on future events, which are uncertain or outside of our control, including with respect to unknown financing terms, project timing and costs, and other potential variables. Accordingly, a reconciliation is not available without unreasonable effort.

Slide 17
Refining EBITDA per barrel of throughput is defined as refining margin less operating expenses (excluding depreciation and amortization expenses) divided by total throughput volumes. VLO defines refining margin as refining operating income excluding operating expenses (excluding depreciation and amortization expense), depreciation and amortization expense, lower cost or market inventory valuation adjustment, and asset impairment loss. Earnings per share are adjusted to exclude special or nonrecurring items further described on slide 35. Free cash flow is defined as net cash provided by operating activities less capital expenditures, deferred turnaround and catalyst cost expenditures, investments in joint ventures, and changes in current assets and liabilities. Average free cash flow reflects 2012 through the most recent annual filing. Average free cash flow for PBF reflects years 2013 to 2019 due to its December 2012 IPO.

Slide 18
Volatility expressed as coefficient of variance, or the standard deviation divided by the mean, of the respective metric on a quarterly basis from the first quarter of 2012 through the most recent filing. EBITDA is defined as net income plus income tax, net interest and depreciation and amortization. Total Stockholder Return (TSR) from December 31, 2012 through May 22, 2020. TSR includes stock price appreciation and dividends paid.
VLO Guidance

2Q20

- Throughput (MBPD)
  - U.S. Gulf Coast: 1,325 to 1,375
  - U.S. Mid-Continent: 315 to 335
  - North Atlantic: 315 to 335
  - U.S. West Coast: 215 to 235
- Refining cash operating expense per barrel of throughput: $4.50
- Ethanol
  - Production (millions of gallons per day): 2.0
  - Operating expense per gallon of production
    - Cash opex: $0.49
    - Non-cash opex: $0.12
- Depreciation and amortization expense ($MM): $580
- Net interest expense ($MM): $145

2020

- Renewable Diesel
  - Sales volume (thousands of gallons per day): 750
  - Operating expense per gallon of production
    - Cash opex: $0.30
    - Non-cash opex: $0.20
- Payout ratio(2) of adjusted net cash provided by operating activities: 40 to 50%
- General and administrative expense ($MM): $825
- RINs expense ($MM): $300 to $400
- Capital expenditures ($MM): $2,100
  - Sustaining: 60%
  - Growth: 40%

(1) Unless otherwise stated, guidance as provided on the 1Q20 earnings call and is included here for informational purposes only.
(2) Payout ratio is the sum of dividends and stock buybacks divided by adjusted net cash provided by operating activities. Adjusted net cash provided by operating activities excludes changes in working capital and 50% of DGD’s operating cash flow (excluding the change in its working capital) attributable to our joint venture partner.
Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)

Environmental
• Largest renewable fuels producer in North America
• Significant investment in renewable fuels of $2.7 billion\(^1\)
• 2019 was Valero’s best year ever for:
  – Refinery employee safety
  – Lowest environmental events
  – Lowest energy consumption
  – Lowest greenhouse gas emissions per barrel of throughput
  – Lowest air emissions intensity
• Robust environmental management systems

Social
• Safe, healthy and rewarding work environment
  – As part of COVID-19 response, expanded family leave and health benefits
• Focus on diversity, inclusion and professional development
• Recognized as one of World’s Best Employers, America’s Best Large Employers and Best Employers for Women by Forbes magazine
• Record charitable donations in 2019 surpassed $64 million
• Employees serve on over 450 nonprofit and civic boards and volunteered 150,000 hours in 2019

Governance
• Independent and diverse Board of Directors
  – 5 of 11 members represent diversity of race or gender
• Robust governance, regulatory compliance and high ethical standards
• Alignment of executive pay to company performance
• Board Committee provides oversight of climate-related risks
• Committed to ESG engagement
• All-employee bonus program includes a strategic component using operational, financial and ESG initiatives

\(^1\) Total investment includes $1.7 billion in ethanol since 2009 and Valero’s renewable diesel investment estimated at $1 billion.
Logistics Investments to Improve Feedstock Flexibility, Cost and Crude Quality

Competitive Supply in the Mid-Continent

Crude Supply Flexibility for Quebec

Taking Advantage of Permian Production with Investments in Corpus Christi

Blue lines and terminals represent Valero ownership interest.
Valero Logistics Assets

Pipelines\(^{(1)}\)
- Approximately 3,100 miles of active pipelines
- Central Texas Pipeline started up in September 2019
- Sunrise Pipeline expansion in Permian started up in November 2018

Racks, Terminals and Storage\(^{(1)}\)
- Approximately 130 million barrels of active shell capacity for crude oil and products
- Over 200 truck rack bays
- Pasadena terminal completed in the first quarter of 2020

Rail
- Approximately 5,200 railcars
- Expected to serve long-term needs of ethanol, asphalt, aromatics, and other products

Marine\(^{(1)}\)
- Over 50 docks
- Two Panamax class vessels (joint venture)

\(^{(1)}\) Includes assets that have other joint venture or minority interests. Does not include ethanol assets.
Investing to Grow Product Placement into Higher Netback Markets

Expansion of supply chain to high demand growth markets provides a ratable product outlet and improves margin capture.

U.S. Product Exports
12 Month Moving Average (MBPD)

Advantaged Refineries and Logistics

Valero Refineries
Terminals
 Pipelines
 Railcars
 Ships


(1) Includes terminals owned or leased by Valero.

(2) Gasoline represents all finished gasoline plus all blendstocks (including ethanol, MTBE and other oxygenates).

Total Gasoline & Diesel

Other
Europe
Canada
Other Latin America
Mexico

81%
# Project Price Set Assumptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Arthur Coker Project</th>
<th>2018 Average&lt;sup&gt;(1)&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Driver ($/bbl)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICE Brent</td>
<td>71.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICE Brent – WCS Houston</td>
<td>9.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSVGO – ICE Brent</td>
<td>6.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5%S Fuel Oil – ICE Brent</td>
<td>(10.39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USGC CBOB – ICE Brent</td>
<td>4.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USGC ULSD – ICE Brent</td>
<td>14.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphtha – ICE Brent</td>
<td>(1.38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG – ICE Brent</td>
<td>(34.77)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diamond Green Diesel Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LCFS Credit Average Prices&lt;sup&gt;(2)&lt;/sup&gt; $(/MT)$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At $200 per ton carbon price, the carbon value of a 25 CI renewable diesel fuel in California is $1.76 per gallon.

<sup>(1)</sup> Source: 2018 average prices from ICE, Argus, Platts, and OPIS.

<sup>(2)</sup> Source: Monthly average prices from California Air Resources Board as of April 2020.
Investing to Improve Margins

Houston and St. Charles Alkylation Units

• Octane demand expected to grow due to Tier 3 sulfur regulations and CAFE standards

• Abundant, low cost North American NGL supply provides advantage for Gulf Coast capacity additions

• Both units upgrade low value isobutane and amylene into high value alkylate
  – High octane, low vapor pressure component enables the blending of incremental butane and low octane naphtha

• 13 MBPD capacity at Houston refinery ($300 MM cost) started up in June 2019

• 17 MBPD capacity at St. Charles refinery ($400 MM cost) expected to start up in 4Q20
Investing to Improve Access to North American Crude and Refinery Operating Cost Structure

Diamond and Sunrise Pipelines

- Diamond 200 MBPD capacity connecting Memphis to Cushing ($460 MM cost\(^{(1)}\)), and Sunrise 100 MBPD undivided interest connecting Midland to Wichita Falls ($135 MM cost\(^{(1)}\))
- 200 MBPD expansion and extension of Diamond ($100 MM cost\(^{(1)}\)) expected to be completed in 2021
- Provides additional Mid-Continent crude access to our McKee, Ardmore and Memphis refineries
- Improves crude oil supply flexibility, efficiency and blend quality

Cogeneration Plants

- Wilmington facility ($110 MM cost) started up in November 2017
- Pembroke plant (£130 MM or $170 MM cost) scheduled to be completed in 2021
- Expect to reduce costs and improve supply reliability for power and steam

\(^{(1)}\) Project cost for Valero’s 50% share of Diamond and 20% undivided interest in Sunrise.
Investing to Improve Margins, Product Export Capability and Biofuels Blending

Extending Product Supply Chain in Central Texas and the U.S. Gulf Coast

- Central Texas pipelines and terminals to supply high-growth refined products market
  - Started up in September 2019
  - Approximately 205 miles of pipe\(^{(1)}\), 960 thousand barrels of total storage capacity, and a truck rack
- Pasadena refined products terminal joint venture with Magellan Midstream Partners, L.P.
  - Completed in the first quarter of 2020 at a cost of approximately $410 MM
  - 5 MM barrels of storage capacity with butane blending, two ship docks and a three-bay truck rack
- Projects expected to improve product margins, reduce secondary costs, provide opportunity for third-party revenues, and increase capability for biofuels blending

\(^{(1)}\) Valero owns ~70 mile pipeline from Hearne to Williamson County and 40% undivided interest in 135 mile pipeline from Houston to Hearne.
## Our Refining Capacity and Nelson Complexity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Refinery</th>
<th>Throughput</th>
<th>Crude</th>
<th>Nelson Complexity Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corpus Christi(2)</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meraux</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Arthur</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Charles</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas City</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three Rivers</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U.S. Gulf Coast</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,855</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,484</strong></td>
<td><strong>12.4</strong>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ardmore</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKee</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memphis</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U.S. Mid-Continent</strong></td>
<td><strong>485</strong></td>
<td><strong>461</strong></td>
<td><strong>8.9</strong>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pembroke</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec City</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>North Atlantic</strong></td>
<td><strong>505</strong></td>
<td><strong>440</strong></td>
<td><strong>8.8</strong>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benicia</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilmington</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U.S. West Coast</strong></td>
<td><strong>305</strong></td>
<td><strong>230</strong></td>
<td><strong>16.0</strong>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,150</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,615</strong></td>
<td><strong>11.5</strong>(3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Represents the combined capacities of two refineries—Corpus Christi East and Corpus Christi West.
(3) Weighted average.
Outperformed the Dow Jones Index, the S&P 500 Index and all Companies in the XLE Index\(^{(1)}\) on TSR Since 2014

**Total Stockholder Return\(^{(2)}\)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>VLO</th>
<th>S&amp;P 500 Index</th>
<th>Dow Jones Index</th>
<th>XLE</th>
<th>XLE Constituents Min</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+64%</td>
<td>+60%</td>
<td>+57%</td>
<td>-40%</td>
<td>-84%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

History of energy sector and broader market outperformance under current leadership team.

\(^{(1)}\) XLE includes refining peers PSX, MPC, HFC, and 23 other energy companies such as XOM, CVX, SLB, COP, EOG, OXY, and KMI.

\(^{(2)}\) TSR from December 31, 2014 through May 22, 2020. TSR includes stock price appreciation and dividends paid.
# Now vs. Then – A Shift In Refining Valuation

## In the Past

### INDUSTRY/MACRO
- Majority of the U.S. refining capacity operated by large integrated oil companies
- Range bound industry wide EV/EBITDA multiple +/- 4.5x
- Peer group fragmented with smaller scale, less efficient refiners
- U.S. importing crude and products to meet domestic shortage
- Stock prices driven by seasonal refining trading cycles
- Higher interest rates (10-yr Treasury ~5%)

### VALERO
- Marginal operations (+/- 85% utilization)
  - Third quartile operating performance impacted by M&A integration
  - Disadvantaged East Coast and Caribbean operations
- Less disciplined M&A and capital project execution
  - Frequent acquisitions
  - Focused on volume growth
  - Approximately $3.5 billion annual capex
- Volatile cash flow profile and lower stockholder returns
  - 1% to 2% dividend yield ($0.32/share annually)
  - Approximately $5 billion of liquidity
  - >570 million shares outstanding
- Volatile stock price

## New Paradigm

### INDUSTRY/MACRO
- Majority of the U.S. refining capacity operated by independent refiners
- EV/EBITDA multiple expansion and dispersion by company
- Peer group of larger scale, efficient and complex refiners
- Abundant supply of domestic crude oil and natural gas providing feedstock advantage
- U.S. exporting products to higher growth markets
- Lower interest rates (10-yr Treasury <1%)

### VALERO
- Premier operations (+/- 95% utilization)
  - First quartile operating performance amid stable, upgraded portfolio with the lowest cash operating expense
  - Advantaged operations and scale
- Disciplined capital investment and growth strategy
  - Rigorous M&A targeting and screening process
  - 25% after-tax IRR hurdle rate for projects focused on market expansion, margin enhancement and operating cost reduction
  - Approximately $2.5 billion annual capex
- Distinctive free cash flow and higher stockholder returns
  - Annualized dividend of $3.92/share
  - Over $6 billion of liquidity as of March 31, 2020
  - Approximately 408 million shares outstanding as of April 2020
- Higher lows and less volatility in stock price with support from dividend and long-only investors
Non-GAAP Disclosures

Adjusted EBITDA and Net Debt-to-Adjusted EBITDA
VLO defines EBITDA as net income before income tax expense, interest and debt expense, net of capitalized interest, and depreciation and amortization expense. VLO defines net debt-to-adjusted EBITDA as the ratio of total debt, net of cash, divided by adjusted EBITDA, which is defined as EBITDA further adjusted for deferred turnaround and catalyst cost expenditures, blender’s tax credit and loss on early redemption of debt. VLO believes that the presentation of adjusted EBITDA provides useful information to investors to assess our ongoing financial performance because, when reconciled to net income, it provides improved comparability between periods through the exclusion of certain items that VLO believes are not indicative of our core operating performance and that may obscure our underlying business results and trends. VLO believes that the presentation of net debt-to-adjusted EBITDA provides useful information to investors to assess VLO’s ability to incur and service debt. The GAAP measures most directly comparable to adjusted EBITDA are net income and net cash provided by operating activities. Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered an alternative to net income or net cash provided by operating activities. Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Adjusted EBITDA has important limitations as an analytical tool because it excludes some, but not all, items that affect net income or net cash provided by operating activities. Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Additionally, because adjusted EBITDA may be defined differently by other companies in our industry, VLO’s definition of adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies, thereby diminishing its utility.

Refining EBITDA Per Barrel of Throughput
VLO defines refining EBITDA per barrel of throughput as refining margin less operating expenses (excluding depreciation and amortization expenses) divided by total throughput volumes. VLO defines refining margin as refining operating income excluding operating expenses (excluding depreciation and amortization expense), depreciation and amortization expense, lower cost or market inventory valuation adjustment, asset impairment loss, and other operating expenses. VLO believes refining EBITDA provides useful information to investors to assess our ongoing financial performance because, when reconciled to refining operating income, it provides improved comparability between periods through the exclusion of certain items that VLO believes are not indicative of our core operating performance and that may obscure our underlying business results and trends. The GAAP measure most directly comparable to refining EBITDA is refining operating income. Refining EBITDA should not be considered an alternative to refining operating income presented in accordance with GAAP. Refining EBITDA has important limitations as an analytical tool because it excludes some, but not all, items that affect refining operating income. Refining EBITDA should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Additionally, because refining EBITDA may be defined differently by other companies in our industry, VLO’s definition of refining EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies, thereby diminishing its utility. Refining results for the year ended December 31, 2016 have not been restated to include the operations of VLP segment and to exclude the results of the renewable diesel segment. Effective January 1, 2019 we revised the refining segment to align with certain changes in how our chief operating decision maker manages and allocates resources to our business.
Non-GAAP Disclosures (continued)

Adjusted Earnings Per Common Share – assuming dilution
VLO defines adjusted earnings per common share – assuming dilution as earnings per common share – assuming dilution excluding the lower of cost or market inventory valuation adjustment and its related income tax effect, asset impairment losses and the income tax benefit from the Aruba disposition. VLO believes this measure is useful to assess our ongoing financial performance because, when reconciled to earnings per common share – assuming dilution, it provides improved comparability between periods through the exclusion of certain items that VLO believes are not indicative of our core operating performance and that their exclusion results in an important measure of our ongoing financial performance to better assess our underlying business results and trends. The GAAP measures most directly comparable to adjusted earnings per common share – assuming dilution are earnings per common share – assuming dilution. Adjusted earnings per common share – assuming dilution should not be considered an alternative to earnings per common share – assuming dilution. Adjusted earnings per common share – assuming dilution has important limitations as an analytical tool because it excludes some, but not all, items that affect earnings per common share – assuming dilution. Adjusted earnings per common share – assuming dilution should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Additionally, because adjusted earnings per common share – assuming dilution may be defined differently by other companies in our industry, VLO’s definition of adjusted earnings per common share – assuming dilution may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies, thereby diminishing its utility.

Free Cash Flow
VLO defines free cash flow as net cash provided by operating activities less capital expenditures, deferred turnaround and catalyst cost expenditures, investments in joint ventures, and changes in current assets and liabilities. VLO believes that the presentation of free cash flow provides useful information to investors in assessing our ability to cover ongoing costs and our ability to generate cash returns to stockholders. The GAAP measures most directly comparable to free cash flow are net cash provided by operating activities and net cash used in investing activities. Free cash flow should not be considered an alternative to net cash provided by operating activities or net cash used in investing activities presented in accordance with GAAP. Free cash flow has important limitations as an analytical tool because it excludes some, but not all, items that affect net cash provided by operating activities or net cash used in investing activities. Free cash flow should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Additionally, because free cash flow may be defined differently by other companies in our industry, VLO’s definition of free cash flow may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies, thereby diminishing its utility.
Non-GAAP Disclosures:
Adjusted EBITDA and Net Debt-to-Adjusted EBITDA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECONCILIATION OF NET INCOME TO ADJUSTED EBITDA AND NET DEBT-TO-ADJUSTED EBITDA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Unaudited, in Millions, Except Ratio Amount)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three Months Ended March 31, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Deferred turnaround and catalyst cost expenditures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Blender’s tax credit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plus: LCM inventory adjustment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plus: Loss on early redemption of debt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plus: Depreciation and amortization expense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plus: Interest and debt expense, net of capitalized interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plus: Income tax expense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted EBITDA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TTM adjusted EBITDA = $5,279 + $566 - $739

TTM adjusted EBITDA = $5,106

Debt and finance lease obligations, less current portion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>March 31, 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$ 10,574</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Current portion of debt and finance lease obligations

| $ 886 |

Cash and cash equivalents

| (1,515) |

Total debt net of cash

| $ 9,945 |

Net Debt-to-Adjusted EBITDA = $9,945 / $5,106: 1.9x
Non-GAAP Disclosures: 
Refining EBITDA Per Barrel of Throughput

**RECONCILIATION OF REFINING EBITDA PER BARREL OF THROUGHPUT**  
(Unaudited, in Millions, Except Per Barrel Amount)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Year Ended December 31, 2016</th>
<th>Three Months Ended March 31, 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refining operating income</td>
<td>$3,730</td>
<td>$(2,087)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plus: Operating expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(excluding depreciation and amortization expense reflected below)</td>
<td>3,740</td>
<td>995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plus: Depreciation and amortization expense</td>
<td>1,734</td>
<td>536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plus: Lower of cost or market inventory valuation adjustment</td>
<td>(697)</td>
<td>2,414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plus: Asset impairment loss</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plus: Other operating expenses</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refining margin</td>
<td>$8,563</td>
<td>$1,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Operating expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(excluding depreciation and amortization expense)</td>
<td>3,740</td>
<td>995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refining EBITDA</td>
<td>$4,823</td>
<td>$865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total throughput volumes</td>
<td>2,855</td>
<td>2,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(thousand barrels per day)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refining EBITDA per barrel</td>
<td>$4.62</td>
<td>$3.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of throughput</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Non-GAAP Disclosures: Adjusted Earnings Per Share and Free Cash Flow

RECONCILIATION OF EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE – ASSUMING DILUTION, TO ADJUSTED EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE – ASSUMING DILUTION
(Unaudited)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Ended December 31, 2016</th>
<th>Three Months Ended March 31, 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earnings per common share – assuming dilution</td>
<td>$ 4.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclude adjustments:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower of cost or market inventory valuation adjustment, net of taxes</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset impairment loss</td>
<td>(0.12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income tax benefit on Aruba Disposition</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total adjustments</td>
<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted earnings per common share – assuming dilution</td>
<td>$ 3.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RECONCILIATION OF NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES UNDER GAAP TO FREE CASH FLOW
(Unaudited, in Millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Ended December 31, 2016</th>
<th>Three Months Ended March 31, 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net cash provided by operating activities</td>
<td>$ 5,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Capital expenditures</td>
<td>2,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Deferred turnaround and catalyst cost expenditures</td>
<td>479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Investments in joint ventures</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Changes in current assets and current liabilities</td>
<td>(302)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free cash flow</td>
<td>$ 2,105</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total free cash flow, 2012 – 2019 | $20,859 |
Number of years | 8 |
Average free cash flow, 2012 – 2019 | $2,607 |
For more information, please contact:

**Homer Bhullar**
Vice President, Investor Relations
210.345.1982
Homer.Bhullar@Valero.com

**Eric Herbort**
Senior Manager, Investor Relations
210.345.3331
Eric.Herbort@Valero.com

**Gautam Srivastava**
Manager, Investor Relations
210.345.3992
Gautam.Srivastava@Valero.com