

ENERGY FORWARD

PPL CORPORATION 2022 EEI-AGA ESG/SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

September 1, 2023



Qualitative Section

PPL Corporation, headquartered in Allentown, Pennsylvania, is the parent company to four regulated utility companies. Our regulated utility subsidiaries – Kentucky Utilities, Louisville Gas and Electric, PPL Electric Utilities and Rhode Island Energy – deliver electricity to customers in Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Virginia. We also deliver natural gas in Kentucky and Rhode Island and generate power in Kentucky.

The qualitative and quantitative data in this report primarily reflects the 2022 calendar year, with relevant 2023 data noted where applicable.

GOVERNANCE

Strong leadership and well-managed operations are the cornerstones of a successful business. PPL's corporate governance practices are designed to help ensure long-term value for our shareowners, customers and the communities in which we operate.

Sustainability management and oversight

PPL's management approach to sustainability engages all levels of the company from the Board of Directors to our employees. PPL's Board of Directors has designated its Governance, Nominating and Sustainability Committee with responsibility for overseeing PPL's practices and positions to further ESG performance and sustainability. The committee receives updates, which include climate-related issues, at regularly scheduled meetings.

Governance, Nominating and Sustainability Committee, Board of Directors	Oversees the company's practices and positions to further its sustainability strategy and corporate governance, including specific environmental and corporate social responsibility initiatives.
Corporate Leadership Council	Reviews, provides strategic input on and approves the company's sustainability strategy and priorities. Executive leadership (CEO, COO, CFO, CLO, CHRO), business segment presidents, the chief sustainability officer, chief security officer and chief information and digital officer guide the development of the sustainability strategy and enable the integration of sustainability across the enterprise and in the corporate strategy.
Corporate Sustainability Committee	Establishes and provides oversight of the priorities and performance metrics. This committee includes senior leadership membership from operating companies, human resources, compliance, risk, investor relations, controller, legal, supply chain and corporate audit.
Sustainability Core Team	Cross-functional and enterprise-wide team of subject matter experts who conduct analyses of sustainability priority issues and environmental, social and governance trends, and is responsible for developing environmental, social and governance disclosures.

Enterprise risk management

PPL maintains a robust enterprise risk management process that provides a business portfolio view of material risks that may impact achievement of PPL's business strategy. As part of the enterprise risk management (ERM) process, representatives from PPL's operating companies and service groups identify, assess, monitor and report on ongoing and emerging risks, including broader environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks. The company's Risk Management group oversees this process and reports quarterly to the Audit Committee. Key risks areas, such as climate and cybersecurity, are incorporated into PPL's ERM and business strategy process and are communicated to PPL's Board and senior management.

Climate-related risks and opportunities

As part of the ERM process, representatives from PPL's business lines and corporate support groups identify, assess, prioritize, monitor and report on both ongoing and emerging risks. In addition to assessing risks through our ERM processes, PPL's operating companies assess and manage risks through the ongoing business planning process.

Across our enterprise, PPL's operating companies conduct energy system planning each year to maintain compliance with federal, state and industry standards; enable us to deliver energy safely and reliably; and position PPL to support the clean energy transition.

PPL's system planning focuses on strengthening grid resilience, adaptation and hardening to address both physical and transition risks. This includes investments to reduce damage and speed recovery from severe weather impacts that could result from climate change. PPL is a member of the Electric Power Research Institute's Climate READi initiative, a multi-year initiative focused on advanced physical risk assessment, resilience and adaptation in response to more frequent and severe weather events. Our strategy also incorporates smart grid technology on the transmission and distribution grid to reliably and efficiently integrate increased DERs, including renewable generation and energy storage.

In Rhode Island, the Public Utilities Commission is undertaking a regulatory proceeding to investigate the future of gas use and infrastructure in the state, a response to the 2021 Act on Climate, which requires economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions reductions to net-zero by 2050. The investigation into the gas distribution business will look at changes, such as moratoriums on new hookups, incentives for renewable natural gas, and transitioning customers to alternative heating sources like electricity. As part of the proceeding, Rhode Island Energy is conducting a technical analysis to evaluate options that will achieve the emissions goals of the Act on Climate and identify investments in the natural gas infrastructure that are needed to maintain safety, reliability and affordability for customers. It is expected that the PUC will issue a report with final recommendations in Spring 2024.

PPL's 2021 [Climate Assessment Report](#) contains a comprehensive analysis of our climate risks and opportunities, including generation transition scenario analysis and clean energy strategy. In 2022, PPL published a [Generation Study](#) expanding analysis of the Fast Transition Future Policy Scenario included in the company's generation scenario analysis. The Fast Transition scenario was one of three scenarios analyzed in the 2021 report. This scenario assumed a future federal policy that requires 100% clean electricity by 2035, which is the expected contribution pathway from the power sector under the U.S. Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) to the Paris Agreement. The 2022 study further assessed the financial implications and strategic feasibility of meeting an interim requirement of 80% clean electricity by 2030.

Cybersecurity

PPL's strategy for managing cyber-related risks is risk-based and, where appropriate, integrated within PPL's enterprise risk management processes.

PPL continually invests in security strategies and practices from industry-accepted security control frameworks. Our cybersecurity strategy includes:

- Actively monitoring company systems.
- Regularly reviewing and updating security standards and policies and procedures based upon the threat landscape and industry best practices.
- Conducting incident response and tabletop exercises for cyber resiliency.
- Security awareness and training to improve user behavior and security hygiene.
- Leveraging industry-leading experts to perform risk assessments to learn and improve our protections.
- Routinely participating in industry-wide programs to further information sharing, intelligence gathering and unity of effort in responding to potential or actual attacks.
- A Corporate Security Council that meets quarterly to review and understand risks and direct actions to continually improve PPL's security posture and mitigate cyber risks.

PPL's chief security officer, who reports directly to the chief executive officer, leads a dedicated cybersecurity team and is responsible for the design, implementation and execution of the cyber-risk management strategy.

Cybersecurity and the effectiveness of PPL's cybersecurity strategy are integral and regular topics of discussion at board meetings. In 2022, one of PPL's directors obtained certification in cyber risk oversight from the National Association of Corporate Directors.

For more details about how PPL ensures the physical and cyber security of the grid, please see page 51 of the [2022 Corporate Sustainability Report](#).

Public policy engagement

PPL actively encourages public policy that furthers our ability to safely provide reliable and affordable electricity to our customers and supports our growth and innovation in ways that benefit our company and our stakeholders. Our active participation in the public policy arena helps to ensure that public officials are kept informed of key issues that affect the interests of our stakeholders.

PPL's Public Affairs department is in regular communication with executive leadership and provides an annual report to the board on key issues and advocacy positions. Additionally, on an annual basis, the Board's Governance, Nominating and Sustainability Committee receives a report of corporate political contributions.

Details regarding PPL's approach to public policy engagement, including our corporate climate principles and federal policy views, compliance, trade association membership, political action committees and contributions to certain tax-exempt organizations are available online on [the company's website](#).

The company's transparent reporting has earned a trendsetter ranking by the CPA-Zicklin Index, which benchmarks the political disclosure and accountability policies and practices of leading U.S. public companies.

Safety and integrity of natural gas operations

LG&E and RIE leadership have overall responsibility for the oversight of natural gas operations. Both companies have integrated industry-leading standards and practices set by the American Petroleum Institute. The companies maintain integrity management plans, including those for transmission, distribution, LNG and storage.

Comprehensive natural gas safety measures include 24/7 monitoring by a central gas control room at each company; conducting leak surveys; operating a Pipeline Integrity Management Program that identifies and minimizes potential pipeline risks; and educating community partners and the general public about natural gas safety.

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

PPL's ESG commitments related to social responsibility include exceeding customer expectations, fostering an exceptional workplace and strengthening the communities we serve.

Achievements in 2022 include:

- Supporting diverse businesses – those owned by minorities, women and veterans (covering tier 1 and 2 suppliers). In 2022, the company spent \$358 million with diverse businesses. Additionally, 44% of goods and services are procured from locally based suppliers, providing economic development support to communities in our jurisdiction.
- Strengthening communities with charitable funding of more than \$13 million in 2022 and partnering with our communities for economic development, disaster readiness and emergency preparedness.

- Educating customers on energy efficiency programs to help them reduce energy consumption and keep costs down. Energy efficiency programs across PPL's utilities helped customers save more than 439,000 megawatt-hours of electricity and reduced peak demand by nearly 67 megawatts.
- Contributing nearly \$9 million to various customer assistance programs to help vulnerable residential customers pay their energy bills.
- Being recognized for outstanding 2022 performance in several areas including receiving a perfect score of 100 on the Human Rights Campaign Foundation's Corporate Equality Index for its Pennsylvania operations.

Diversity, equity and inclusion

We continue to work together to achieve greater diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI) in our workplaces and communities. PPL views this as a strategic imperative that enhances our customer insight and fuels innovation and growth. The company rewards positive performance, enables professional development and encourages employee engagement while developing a culture of belonging, empowerment and empathy. We are dedicated to making a long-lasting impact through enterprise-wide DEI commitments and created a chief diversity officer position in 2022 to lead these efforts.

Progress toward these commitments in 2022 includes:

- Increased the number of women in leadership positions to 35%, up from 23.8% in 2020.
- Increased the number of ethnically and racially diverse employees in leadership positions to 16%, up from 8.6% in 2020.
- Identified and partnered with influential community leaders to reach a diverse demographic for candidate sourcing and recruiting purposes.
- Conducted annual pay-equity reviews.
- Continued participation in the Energy Impact Partners' Elevate Council, focused on funding for diverse businesses advancing clean energy technologies.
- Engaged with minority-owned and diverse financial firms that provide advisory services and participate in financing transactions for PPL and its operating companies.

For more information on DEI activities, please see page 42 of the [2022 Corporate Sustainability Report](#).

CLEAN ENERGY TRANSITION STRATEGY

PPL's corporate governance and management practices are designed to help ensure long-term value for our shareowners, customers and the communities in which we operate. We have adopted a goal to reduce our carbon emissions to net-zero by 2050 and linked executive incentive compensation to several goals aimed at climate-related and ESG performance.

PPL has developed a strategic framework with the goal of positioning the company to help advance a clean energy future within our service territories and across the broader U.S. Our transition strategy is centered around four key areas that we believe will enable us to advance new opportunities for the company and help deliver a net-zero economy by 2050:

- Decarbonizing our generation.
- Decarbonizing our non-generation operations.
- Driving digital innovation and research and development to enable new technologies.
- Positioning the grid as an enabler for clean energy resources.

Decarbonize our generation

PPL has set an ambitious goal to achieve net-zero carbon emissions by 2050. In addition, we are targeting a 70% reduction from 2010 levels by 2035 and an 80% reduction by 2040, and we have committed to not burn unabated coal by 2050.

We continue to make progress toward our goal, and we are on track to achieve our interim targets. Through 2022, we reduced carbon emissions nearly 57% from 2010 levels.

The company has submitted to the Kentucky Public Service Commission a plan to retire and replace nearly 1,500 MW of aging coal generation with a combination of natural gas, solar, energy storage and demand management. It is expected that the PSC will issue a final order in November 2023.

Positioning the grid as an enabler for clean energy resources and driving energy efficiency and demand side management

PPL expects to invest more than \$12 billion from 2023-2026 on grid modernization and resiliency, digital transformation and generation replacement. PPL's utilities are actively monitoring and maintaining their systems, updating aging power lines and substations, building new ones, and incorporating advanced technology to keep power flowing to our customers.

Advanced technology enables us to monitor and address the constantly changing conditions on the grid. We're installing sensors and relays across the system to send back information in real time, allowing us to isolate problems and re-route power so the fewest people are affected for the shortest amount of time.

We are also enabling third-party decarbonization by providing our customers and communities the tools they need to transition to a cleaner energy future, including:

- LG&E and KU completed a fifth section of their Solar Share facility. The subscription-based Solar Share program is a cost-effective option available to residential, business and industrial customers who want to support solar energy for as little as 20 cents per day. More than 2,800 LG&E and KU customers across Kentucky have enrolled in the program that helps them reach their own renewable energy goals. Upon completion, the Solar Share facility will have eight sections and a total capacity of 4 megawatts.

- The Renewable Choice Calculator helps LG&E and KU customers explore their sustainability options. Based upon a few details – including customer type and average monthly bill – the calculator uses the utilities' Solar Share Program and Green Energy Program to provide a solution that enables most customers to support renewables at a level that is equal to 100% of their power consumption for either less than \$1 per day or about 5% more on their monthly energy bill.
- PPL Electric's user-friendly Renewable Energy Connection website makes it easier for customers to apply to connect solar panels and other generation systems to the grid. Since deploying the portal in 2018, the company has received 5,000 applications for connection, processing 90% of those within 24 hours.
- PPL Electric's Distributed Energy Resource Management System helps the company better integrate more distributed energy resources like private solar, while preserving network reliability and power quality. To date, PPL Electric has connected more than 257 megawatts of renewable energy to the grid through the program.
- RIE contributed \$2.5 million to support the Rhode Island Commerce Corporation's Renewable Energy Fund (REF), which provides grants for renewable energy projects that have the potential to produce electricity in a cleaner, more sustainable manner. These grants also help stimulate job growth in the green technology and energy sectors.
- RIE also offers two customer programs to encourage local renewable energy connections. RIE's feed-in-tariff program awarded 15.34 MW of nameplate capacity for renewable energy resources in 2022, while 40.54 MW of renewable energy resources went through its net metering program. Cumulatively, 5.13 MW/10.47 MWh of energy storage was connected by year-end 2022.

Decarbonizing our non-generation operations

PPL's carbon emissions goal and clean energy transition strategy include decarbonizing other areas of our business by reducing company energy use, increasing electrification of fleet vehicles and reducing emissions associated with transmission and distribution equipment and gas distribution. Our new fleet electrification and building energy use goals discussed below are linked to operational performance and executive compensation.

We have strengthened our commitment to fleet electrification by setting goals on electric vehicle adoption. PPL's operating companies are electrifying their light, medium and heavy-duty fleet vehicles and employing the use of electric lifts on bucket trucks. Our goals include electrifying 50% of medium/heavy duty vehicles by 2030; 100% of light-duty vehicles and indoor forklifts by 2030; and converting 80% of heavy-duty vehicles with electric lift technology by 2025 (PPL Electric) and 2030 (LG&E and KU, RIE).

In addition to electrification of our fleet vehicles, PPL has set energy use goals including reducing energy consumption by

20-28% in our buildings by 2030; and installing one solar array per company annually to help offset energy use.

In our natural gas operations, LG&E's asset replacement and modernization program has resulted in a significant decrease in below-ground leaks by more than 70% since 2010, which has driven reductions in scope 1 emissions from gas distribution operations. To continue to serve customers who will require non-electric service in a low-carbon future, we are exploring renewable fuel options and alternative heating options.

Comprehensive, system-wide planning will remain critical to providing resilient energy to our customers at the lowest cost. We are assessing our gas LDC assets to inform future decarbonization goals and best practices across these operations, and we believe that our experience will translate into substantial benefits in Rhode Island. Additionally, as previously noted, RIE is undertaking an analysis of its natural gas system as part of the Future of Gas regulatory proceeding and considering Rhode Island's Act on Climate and decarbonization goals. RIE also received approval from the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission to begin gas network updates necessary to continue to maintain a safe and reliable gas delivery system, including replacing 60.5 miles of leak-prone pipe.

Driving digital innovation and R&D to enable new technologies

PPL is actively involved in industry and public sector partnerships focused on advancing research in several key technology areas: advanced dispatchable renewables and power electronics; long-duration energy storage and advanced demand efficiency; zero-carbon fuels (e.g., hydrogen); advanced nuclear energy; and carbon capture, utilization and storage.

It is through a collective commitment to research and development that PPL's operating utilities are able to improve reliability, resiliency and flexibility of the power grid while helping to usher in a new era of sustainable energy. We're engaged in more than 150 active research projects, with more than \$20 million in active federal funding, steering key industry partnerships and collaborating with industry and academia to enable decarbonization.

For information on key partnerships, please see page 18 of the [2022 Corporate Sustainability Report](#).

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

PPL provides transparent, voluntary disclosure of sustainability issues through several reporting mechanisms. We are pleased to provide investors and other interested stakeholders with our 2022 EEI-AGA report using a common set of key environmental, social and governance (ESG) metrics across the utility sector. Topics highlighted in this report are those that the industry and investors have identified to be of particular interest through our regular engagement and targeted surveys.

We will continue to consult stakeholders and monitor relevant global frameworks as we work to continually improve our reporting and disclosure.

See PPL's [sustainability disclosures website](#) for a complete listing of ESG metrics and sustainability strategy disclosures. Links to specific topics of interest can be found in the following publicly available resources:

Climate Goals and Related Analysis

- [Climate Action](#)
- [Climate Assessment Report](#)
- [Generation Study – Addendum to 2021 Climate Assessment Report](#)
- [Sustainability disclosures including:](#)
 - CDP climate questionnaire
 - SASB mapping
 - TCFD mapping

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion

- [DEI strategy](#)
- [2022 Corporate Sustainability Report \(pages 41-42\)](#)

General ESG Disclosure

- [2022 Corporate Sustainability Report \(GRI Index, page 59\)](#)

Human Capital Management

- [2022 Corporate Sustainability Report \(pages 41-46\)](#)

Public Policy

- [Public Policy Disclosures](#)

Research and Development

- [2022 Corporate Sustainability Report \(page 18\)](#)
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Cautionary statement regarding forward-looking information: Any statements made in this document about future operating results or other future events are forward-looking statements under the Safe Harbor Provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Although based on current beliefs and expectations, forward-looking statements involve various risks and uncertainties, including those that PPL Corporation describes in its Form 10-K and other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Actual results may differ materially from the forward-looking statements.

Electric Company ESG/Sustainability Quantitative Section

PPL Corporation | Quantitative Information | Electric

Parent Company:	PPL Corporation
Operating Company(s):	PPL Electric Utilities (PPL Electric), Louisville Gas & Electric and Kentucky Utilities (LG&E and KU), and Rhode Island Energy (RIE)
Business Type(s):	Fully regulated utilities; T&D (Pennsylvania, Rhode Island) and T&D plus regulated generation (Kentucky)
State(s) of Operation:	Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Virginia, and Rhode Island
State(s) with RPS Programs:	Pennsylvania (mandatory), Rhode Island (mandatory)
Regulatory Environment:	Regulated
Report Date:	9/1/2023

PORTFOLIO

Ref. No.		Last Year - 2021	Current Year - 2022 ¹
1	Owned Nameplate Generation Capacity at end of year (MW)	7,535	7,535
1.1	Coal	4,715	4,715
1.2	Natural Gas	2,716	2,716
1.3	Nuclear		
1.4	Petroleum		
1.5	Total Renewable Energy Resources	104	104
1.5.1	Biomass/Biogas		
1.5.2	Geothermal		
1.5.3	Hydroelectric	96	96
1.5.4	Solar	8	8
1.5.5	Wind		
1.6	Other		

2	Net Generation for the data year (MWh)	31,579,370	31,865,850
2.1	Coal	25,233,579	24,648,191
2.2	Natural Gas	5,801,026	6,855,809
2.3	Nuclear		
2.4	Petroleum	170	6,398
2.5	Total Renewable Energy Resources	544,595	355,452
2.5.1	Biomass/Biogas		
2.5.2	Geothermal		
2.5.3	Hydroelectric	351,696	338,410
2.5.4	Solar	192,899	17,042 ²
2.5.5	Wind		
2.6	Other		

2.i	Owned Net Generation for the data year (MWh)	31,336,074	31,585,910
2.1.i	Coal	25,014,595	24,368,251
2.2.i	Natural Gas	5,776,714	6,855,809
2.3.i	Nuclear		
2.4.i	Petroleum	170	6,398
2.5.i	Total Renewable Energy Resources	544,595	355,452
2.5.1.i	Biomass/Biogas		
2.5.2.i	Geothermal		
2.5.3.i	Hydroelectric	351,696	338,410
2.5.4.i	Solar	192,899	17,042 ²
2.5.5.i	Wind		
2.6.i	Other		

¹For 2022 reporting year, PPL is reporting individual business segment and aggregated data. On May 25, 2022, PPL and its subsidiary, PPL Rhode Island Holdings announced the completion of the acquisition of Narragansett Electric, which will continue to provide services under the name Rhode Island Energy (RIE). RIE data is noted as full year or partial year for specific metrics.

² Safari Energy LLC, which was sold in September 2022, is not included in this report.

Ref. No.	PPL Corporation	Last Year - 2021	Current Year - 2022
2.ii	Purchased Net Generation for the data year (MWh)	243,296	
2.1.ii	Coal	218,984 ³	279,940
2.2.ii	Natural Gas	24,312 ⁴	
2.3.ii	Nuclear		
2.4.ii	Petroleum		
2.5.ii	Total Renewable Energy Resources		
2.5.1.ii	Biomass/Biogas		
2.5.2.ii	Geothermal		
2.5.3.ii	Hydroelectric		
2.5.4.ii	Solar		
2.5.5.ii	Wind		
2.6.ii	Other		

3	Capital Expenditures and Energy Efficiency (EE)⁵		
3.1	Total Annual Capital Expenditures (nominal dollars)	\$1,930,000,000	\$2,074,000,000
3.2	Incremental Annual Electricity Savings from EE Measures (MWh)	279,053	439,055
3.3	Incremental Annual Investment in Electric EE Programs (nominal dollars)	\$53,946,490	\$108,943,441

4	Retail Electric Customer Count (at end of year)	2,464,236	2,985,975 ⁶
4.1	Commercial	335,425	399,333
4.2	Industrial	5,519	7,120
4.3	Residential	2,123,202	2,579,522

EMISSIONS

Ref. No.	PPL Corporation	Last Year - 2021	Current Year - 2022
5	GHG Emissions: Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) and Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO₂e)		
5.1	Owned Generation		
5.1.1	Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)		
5.1.1.1	Total Owned Generation CO ₂ Emissions (MT)		
5.1.1.2	Total Owned Generation CO ₂ Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)		
5.1.2	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO ₂ e)		
5.1.2.1	Total Owned Generation CO ₂ e Emissions (MT)	26,373,750	26,885,354
5.1.2.2	Total Owned Generation CO ₂ e Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	0.842	0.851
5.2	Purchased Power		
5.2.1	Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)		
5.2.1.1	Total Purchased Generation CO ₂ Emissions (MT)		
5.2.1.2	Total Purchased Generation CO ₂ Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)		
5.2.2	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO ₂ e)		
5.2.2.1	Total Purchased Generation CO ₂ e Emissions (MT)	4,275,989	6,901,883
5.2.2.2	Total Purchased Generation CO ₂ e Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	0.37	0.37

³ OVEC PPA (MWh)-LKE Wholesale Power Sales (MWh)

⁴ Spot Purchases (MWh)

⁵ 2022 Includes partial year data from RIE (June 1 to Dec 31)

⁶ Includes RIE data as of Dec 31

Ref. No.	PPL Corporation	Last Year - 2021	Current Year - 2022
5.3	Owned Generation + Purchased Power		
5.3.1	Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)		
5.3.1.1	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO ₂ Emissions (MT)		
5.3.1.2	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO ₂ Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)		
5.3.2	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO ₂ e)		
5.3.2.1	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO ₂ e Emissions (MT)	30,649,739	33,787,237
5.3.2.2	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO ₂ e Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	0.711	0.673
5.4	Non-Generation CO₂e Emissions of Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF₆)		
5.4.1	Total CO ₂ e emissions of SF ₆ (MT)	10,436	13,126
5.4.2	Leak rate of CO ₂ e emissions of SF ₆		0.00018

6	Nitrogen Oxide (NOx), Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂), Mercury (Hg)		
6.1	Generation basis for calculation		
6.2	Nitrogen Oxide (NOx)		
6.2.1	Total NOx Emissions (MT)	12,571	12,652
6.2.2	Total NOx Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	0.0004	0.0004
6.3	Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)		
6.3.1	Total SO ₂ Emissions (MT)	15,225	15,293
6.3.2	Total SO ₂ Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	0.00049	0.00048
6.4	Mercury (Hg)		
6.4.1	Total Hg Emissions (kg)	46.3	55.0
6.4.2	Total Hg Emissions Intensity (kg/Net MWh)	1.48E-06	1.74E-06

RESOURCES

7	Human Resources		
7.1	Total Number of Employees	5,607	6,527
7.2	Percentage of Women in Total Workforce	28.2%	26%
7.3	Percentage of Minorities in Total Workforce	12.1%	12%
7.4	Total Number on Board of Directors/Trustees	10	10
7.5	Percentage of Women on Board of Directors/Trustees	30%	40%
7.6	Percentage of Minorities on Board of Directors/Trustees	30%	30%
7.7	Employee Safety Metrics		
7.7.1	Recordable Incident Rate	1.24	1.31
7.7.2	Lost-time Case Rate	0.42	0.32
7.7.3	Days Away, Restricted, and Transfer (DART) Rate	0.57	0.73
7.7.4	Work-related Fatalities	0	0

8	Fresh Water Resources used in Thermal Power Generation Activities		
8.1	Water Withdrawals - Consumptive (Millions of Gallons)	19,007	15,252
8.2	Water Withdrawals - Non-Consumptive (Millions of Gallons)	107,803	90,207
8.3	Water Withdrawals - Consumptive Rate (Millions of Gallons/Net MWh)	0.00061	0.00048
8.4	Water Withdrawals - Non-Consumptive Rate (Millions of Gallons/Net MWh)	0.00344	0.00283

9	Waste Products		
9.1	Amount of Hazardous Waste Manifested for Disposal	6.50	78.31
9.2	Percent of Coal Combustion Products Beneficially Used ⁷	71.0%	72.3%

⁷ LG&E and KU only. PPL EU and RIE do not produce coal combustion products.

PPL Electric Utilities | Quantitative Information | Electric

Parent Company:	PPL Corporation
Operating Company(s):	PPL Electric Utilities (PPL Electric)
Business Type(s):	Fully regulated utilities; T&D (Pennsylvania)
State(s) of Operation:	Pennsylvania
State(s) with RPS Programs:	Pennsylvania (mandatory)
Regulatory Environment:	Regulated
Report Date:	9/1/2023

PORTFOLIO

Ref. No.		Last Year - 2021	Current Year - 2022
3	Capital Expenditures and Energy Efficiency (EE)		
3.1	Total Annual Capital Expenditures (nominal dollars)	\$904,000,000	\$889,000,000
3.2	Incremental Annual Electricity Savings from EE Measures (MWh)	187,891	290,291
3.3	Incremental Annual Investment in Electric EE Programs (nominal dollars)	\$39,776,098	\$46,652,745

4	Retail Electric Customer Count (at end of year)	1,469,133	1,473,075
4.1	Commercial	185,205	186,103
4.2	Industrial	3,219	3,133
4.3	Residential	1,280,709	1,283,839

EMISSIONS

Ref. No.		Last Year - 2021	Current Year - 2022
5	GHG Emissions: Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) and Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO₂e)		
5.2	Purchased Power		
5.2.1	Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)		
5.2.1.1	Total Purchased Generation CO ₂ Emissions (MT)		
5.2.1.2	Total Purchased Generation CO ₂ Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)		
5.2.2	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO ₂ e)		
5.2.2.1	Total Purchased Generation CO ₂ e Emissions (MT)	4,056,857	5,364,971
5.2.2.2	Total Purchased Generation CO ₂ e Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	0.359	0.382

Ref. No.	PPL Electric Utilities	Last Year - 2021	Current Year - 2022
5.4	Non-Generation CO₂e Emissions of Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF₆)		
5.4.1	Total CO ₂ e emissions of SF ₆ (MT)	4,585	6,754
5.4.2	Leak rate of CO ₂ e emissions of SF ₆		0.00048

RESOURCES			
7	Human Resources		
7.7	Employee Safety Metrics		
7.7.1	Recordable Incident Rate	1.18	0.90
7.7.2	Lost-time Case Rate	0.38	0.24
7.7.3	Days Away, Restricted, and Transfer (DART) Rate	0.54	0.54
7.7.4	Work-related Fatalities	0	0
9	Waste Products		
9.1	Amount of Hazardous Waste Manifested for Disposal	2.36	1.15
9.2	Percent of Coal Combustion Products Beneficially Used		

Louisville Gas & Electric and Kentucky Utilities | Quantitative Information | Electric

Parent Company: PPL Corporation
Operating Company(s): Louisville Gas & Electric and Kentucky Utilities (LG&E and KU)
Business Type(s): Fully regulated utilities; T&D plus regulated generation (Kentucky)
State(s) of Operation: Kentucky and Virginia
Regulatory Environment: Regulated
Report Date: 9/1/2023

PORTFOLIO			
Ref. No.		Last Year - 2021	Current Year - 2022
1	Owned Nameplate Generation Capacity at end of year (MW)	7,535	7,535
1.1	Coal	4,715	4,715
1.2	Natural Gas	2,716	2,716
1.3	Nuclear		
1.4	Petroleum		
1.5	Total Renewable Energy Resources	104	104
1.5.1	Biomass/Biogas		
1.5.2	Geothermal		
1.5.3	Hydroelectric	96	96
1.5.4	Solar	8	8
1.5.5	Wind		
1.6	Other		
2	Net Generation for the data year (MWh)	31,579,370	31,865,850
2.1	Coal	25,233,579	24,648,191
2.2	Natural Gas	5,801,026	6,855,809
2.3	Nuclear		
2.4	Petroleum	170	6,398
2.5	Total Renewable Energy Resources	544,595	355,452
2.5.1	Biomass/Biogas		
2.5.2	Geothermal		
2.5.3	Hydroelectric	351,696	338,410
2.5.4	Solar	192,899	17,042
2.5.5	Wind		
2.6	Other		

Ref. No.	Louisville Gas & Electric and Kentucky Utilities (LG&E and KU)	Last Year - 2021	Current Year - 2022
2.i	Owned Net Generation for the data year (MWh)	31,336,074	31,585,910
2.1.i	Coal	25,014,595	24,368,251
2.2.i	Natural Gas	5,776,714	6,855,809
2.3.i	Nuclear		
2.4.i	Petroleum	170	6,398
2.5.i	Total Renewable Energy Resources	544,595	355,452
2.5.1.i	Biomass/Biogas		
2.5.2.i	Geothermal		
2.5.3.i	Hydroelectric	351,696	338,410
2.5.4.i	Solar	192,899	17,042
2.5.5.i	Wind		
2.6.i	Other		

2.ii	Purchased Net Generation for the data year (MWh)	243,296	
2.1.ii	Coal	218,984	279,940
2.2.ii	Natural Gas	24,312	
2.3.ii	Nuclear		
2.4.ii	Petroleum		
2.5.ii	Total Renewable Energy Resources		
2.5.1.ii	Biomass/Biogas		
2.5.2.ii	Geothermal		
2.5.3.ii	Hydroelectric		
2.5.4.ii	Solar		
2.5.5.ii	Wind		
2.6.ii	Other		

3	Capital Expenditures and Energy Efficiency (EE)		
3.1	Total Annual Capital Expenditures (nominal dollars)	\$1,026,000,000	\$917,000,000
3.2	Incremental Annual Electricity Savings from EE Measures (MWh)	91,162	57,353
3.3	Incremental Annual Investment in Electric EE Programs (nominal dollars)	\$14,170,392	\$13,412,676

4	Retail Electric Customer Count (at end of year)	955,103	1,001,536
4.1	Commercial	150,220	150,359
4.2	Industrial	2,300	2,279
4.3	Residential	842,583	848,898

EMISSIONS			
Ref. No.	Louisville Gas & Electric and Kentucky Utilities (LG&E and KU)	Last Year - 2021	Current Year - 2022
5	GHG Emissions: Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) and Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO₂e)		
5.1	Owned Generation		
5.1.1	Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)		
5.1.1.1	Total Owned Generation CO ₂ Emissions (MT)		
5.1.1.2	Total Owned Generation CO ₂ Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)		
5.1.2	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO ₂ e)		
5.1.2.1	Total Owned Generation CO ₂ e Emissions (MT)	26,373,750	26,885,354
5.1.2.2	Total Owned Generation CO ₂ e Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	0.842	0.851
5.2	Purchased Power		
5.2.1	Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)		
5.2.1.1	Total Purchased Generation CO ₂ Emissions (MT)		
5.2.1.2	Total Purchased Generation CO ₂ Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)		
5.2.2	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO ₂ e)		
5.2.2.1	Total Purchased Generation CO ₂ e Emissions (MT)	219,132	246,078
5.2.2.2	Total Purchased Generation CO ₂ e Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	0.901	0.879
5.3	Owned Generation + Purchased Power		
5.3.1	Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)		
5.3.1.1	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO ₂ Emissions (MT)		
5.3.1.2	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO ₂ Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)		
5.3.2	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO ₂ e)		
5.3.2.1	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO ₂ e Emissions (MT)	26,592,882	27,131,432
5.3.2.2	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO ₂ e Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	0.842	0.851
5.4	Non-Generation CO₂e Emissions of Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF₆)		
5.4.1	Total CO ₂ e emissions of SF ₆ (MT)	5,851	4,382
5.4.2	Leak rate of CO ₂ e emissions of SF ₆		0.00014
6	Nitrogen Oxide (NOx), Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂), Mercury (Hg)		
6.1	Generation basis for calculation		
6.2	Nitrogen Oxide (NOx)		
6.2.1	Total NOx Emissions (MT)	12,571	12,652
6.2.2	Total NOx Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	0.0004	0.0004
6.3	Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)		
6.3.1	Total SO ₂ Emissions (MT)	15,225	15,293
6.3.2	Total SO ₂ Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	0.00049	0.00048
6.4	Mercury (Hg)		
6.4.1	Total Hg Emissions (kg)	46.3	55.0
6.4.2	Total Hg Emissions Intensity (kg/Net MWh)	1.48E-06	1.74E-06

RESOURCES

Ref. No.	Louisville Gas & Electric and Kentucky Utilities (LG&E and KU)	Last Year - 2021	Current Year - 2022
7	Human Resources		
7.7	Employee Safety Metrics		
7.7.1	Recordable Incident Rate	1.28	1.09
7.7.2	Lost-time Case Rate	0.45	0.19
7.7.3	Days Away, Restricted, and Transfer (DART) Rate	0.60	0.32
7.7.4	Work-related Fatalities	0	0

8	Fresh Water Resources used in Thermal Power Generation Activities		
8.1	Water Withdrawals - Consumptive (Millions of Gallons)	19,007	15,252
8.2	Water Withdrawals - Non-Consumptive (Millions of Gallons)	107,803	90,207
8.3	Water Withdrawals - Consumptive Rate (Millions of Gallons/Net MWh)	0.00061	0.00048
8.4	Water Withdrawals - Non-Consumptive Rate (Millions of Gallons/Net MWh)	0.00344	0.00283

9	Waste Products		
9.1	Amount of Hazardous Waste Manifested for Disposal	4.14	3.60
9.2	Percent of Coal Combustion Products Beneficially Used	71.0%	72.3%

Rhode Island Energy | Quantitative Information | Electric

Parent Company:	PPL Corporation
Operating Company(s):	Rhode Island Energy (RIE)
Business Type(s):	Fully regulated utilities; T&D
State(s) of Operation:	Rhode Island
State(s) with RPS Programs:	Rhode Island (mandatory)
Regulatory Environment:	Regulated
Report Date:	9/1/2023

PORTFOLIO			
Ref. No.		Last Year - 2021	Current Year - 2022
3	Capital Expenditures and Energy Efficiency (EE)		
3.1	Total Annual Capital Expenditures (nominal dollars)		\$268,000,000
3.2	Incremental Annual Electricity Savings from EE Measures (MWh)		91,411
3.3	Incremental Annual Investment in Electric EE Programs (nominal dollars)		\$48,878,020

4	Retail Electric Customer Count (at end of year)		511,364
4.1	Commercial		62,871
4.2	Industrial		1,708
4.3	Residential		446,785

EMISSIONS			
Ref. No.		Last Year - 2021	Current Year - 2022
5.2	Purchased Power		
5.2.1	Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)		
5.2.1.1	Total Purchased Generation CO ₂ Emissions (MT)		
5.2.1.2	Total Purchased Generation CO ₂ Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)		
5.2.2	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO ₂ e)		
5.2.2.1	Total Purchased Generation CO ₂ e Emissions (MT)		1,290,834
5.2.2.2	Total Purchased Generation CO ₂ e Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)		0.298

Ref. No.	Rhode Island Energy	Last Year - 2021	Current Year - 2022
5.3	Owned Generation + Purchased Power		
5.3.1	Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)		
5.3.1.1	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO ₂ Emissions (MT)		
5.3.1.2	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO ₂ Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)		
5.3.2	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO ₂ e)		
5.3.2.1	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO ₂ e Emissions (MT)		
5.3.2.2	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO ₂ e Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)		
5.4	Non-Generation CO₂e Emissions of Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF₆)		
5.4.1	Total CO ₂ e emissions of SF ₆ (MT)		1,990
5.4.2	Leak rate of CO ₂ e emissions of SF ₆		0.00046

RESOURCES			
7	Human Resources		
7.7	Employee Safety Metrics		
7.7.1	Recordable Incident Rate		2.52
7.7.2	Lost-time Case Rate		0.81
7.7.3	Days Away, Restricted, and Transfer (DART) Rate		2.16
7.7.4	Work-related Fatalities		0

9	Waste Products		
9.1	Amount of Hazardous Waste Manifested for Disposal		73.56
9.2	Percent of Coal Combustion Products Beneficially Used		

Emissions reduction goal

Goal Applicability	Baseline Year	Target Year	Reduction Goal Description (Short)	Source (URL)
LGE, KU, PPL Electric, RIE	2010	2035	PPL has set an interim goal of CO2e reductions of 70% from 2010 levels by 2035.	https://www.pplweb.com/sustainability/climate-action/
LGE, KU, PPL Electric, RIE	2010	2040	PPL has set an interim goal of CO2e reductions of 80% from 2010 levels by 2040.	https://www.pplweb.com/sustainability/climate-action/
LGE, KU, PPL Electric, RIE	2010	2050	PPL set a goal of achieving net zero CO2e emissions by 2050. Goal-related emissions include those from owned generation, LG&E and KU purchased power, fleet vehicles, fugitive emissions (SF6) and company facility energy use.	https://www.pplweb.com/sustainability/climate-action/
LGE, KU, PPL Electric, RIE	2019	2030	PPL established new fleet vehicle goals in 2021, which includes electrifying 50% of medium/heavy duty vehicles by 2030; 100% of light-duty vehicles and indoor forklifts by 2030; and converting 80% of heavy-duty vehicles with electric lift technology (ePTO) by 2025 (PPL Electric) and 2030 (LG&E and KU and RIE).	https://www.pplweb.com/sustainability/climate-action/
LGE, KU, PPL Electric, RIE	2019	2030	PPL established a new building energy use reduction goal in 2021; to decrease energy use in buildings by 28% from 2019 levels by 2030	https://www.pplweb.com/sustainability/climate-action/

- Notes
1. Additional information on the emissions goals listed above, including how they will be achieved, can be found in the Qualitative section.
 2. Information on the type of emissions (e.g., carbon, methane, CO₂e, etc.) and which scope(s) of emissions apply – based on the WRI GHG Reporting Protocol, TCR Reporting Protocol(s), or other acceptable reporting procedures – should be included in the goal description. Emissions reported in the Quantitative section are not based on a Scope 1, 2 or 3 methodology.
 3. Goal Applicability refers to the entity to which the goal applies (e.g., parent company, operating company, eclectic or gas utility, etc.).

Gas Company ESG/Sustainability Quantitative Section

PPL Corporation | Quantitative Information | Gas

Parent Company:	PPL Corporation
Operating Company(s):	Louisville Gas & Electric (LG&E), and Rhode Island Energy (RIE)
Business Type(s):	Fully regulated utilities
State(s) of Operation:	Kentucky and Rhode Island
Regulatory Environment:	Regulated
Report Date:	9/1/23

NATURAL GAS DISTRIBUTION			
Ref. No.		Last Year - 2021	Current Year - 2022
1	Methane Emissions and Mitigation from Distribution Mains		
1.1	Number of Gas Distribution Customers	331,457	607,437
1.2	Distribution Mains in Service		
1.2.1	Plastic (miles)	2,222.00	4,005.34
1.2.2	Cathodically Protected Steel - Bare & Coated (miles)	2,196.00	2,775.33
1.2.3	Unprotected Steel - Bare & Coated (miles)		275.92
1.2.4	Cast Iron / Wrought Iron - without upgrades (miles)		590.12
1.3	Plan/Commitment to Replace / Upgrade Remaining Miles of Distribution Mains (# years to complete)		
1.3.1	Unprotected Steel (Bare & Coated) (# years to complete)		
1.3.2	Cast Iron / Wrought Iron (# years to complete)		

2	Distribution CO₂e Fugitive Emissions	2021	2022
2.1	CO ₂ e Fugitive Methane Emissions from Gas Distribution Operations (metric tons)	22,091.50	148,424.25
2.2	CH ₄ Fugitive Methane Emissions from Gas Distribution Operations (metric tons)	883.66	5,936.97
2.2.1	CH ₄ Fugitive Methane Emissions from Gas Distribution Operations (MMSCF/year)	46.02	309.22
2.3	Annual Natural Gas Throughput from Gas Distribution Operations in thousands of standard cubic feet (Mscf/year)	43,272,834	84,451,089
2.3.1	Annual Methane Gas Throughput from Gas Distribution Operations in millions of standard cubic feet (MMscf/year)	41,109.19	80,228.53
2.4	Fugitive Methane Emissions Rate (Percent MMscf of Methane Emissions per MMscf of Methane Throughput)	0.11%	0.39%

NATURAL GAS GATHERING AND BOOSTING			
1	Methane Emissions	2021	2022
1.1	Gathering and Boosting Pipelines, Blow Down Volumes, and Emissions		
1.1.1	Total Miles of Gathering Pipeline Operated by gas utility (miles)		
1.1.2	Volume of Gathering Pipeline Blow Down Emissions (scf)		
1.1.4	Gathering Pipeline Blow-Down Emissions outside storage and compression facilities (metric tons CO ₂ e)		

2	CO₂e Combustion Emissions for Gathering & Boosting Compression		
2.1	CO ₂ e Emissions for Gathering & Boosting Compression Stations (metric tons)		

3	Conventional Combustion Emissions from Gathering & Boosting Compression		
3.1	Emissions reported for all permitted sources (minor or major)		
3.1.1	NOx (metric tons per year)	2.00	TK
3.1.2	VOC (metric tons per year)	4.96	TK

Louisville Gas & Electric | Quantitative Information | Gas

Parent Company: PPL Corporation
Operating Company(s): Louisville Gas & Electric
Business Type(s): Fully regulated utilities
State(s) of Operation: Kentucky
Regulatory Environment: Regulated
Report Date: 9/1/23

NATURAL GAS DISTRIBUTION			
Ref. No.		Last Year - 2021	Current Year - 2022
1	Methane Emissions and Mitigation from Distribution Mains		
1.1	Number of Gas Distribution Customers	331,457	333,941
1.2	Distribution Mains in Service		
1.2.1	Plastic (miles)	2,222.0	2,246.2
1.2.2	Cathodically Protected Steel - Bare & Coated (miles)	2,196.00	2,192.87
1.2.3	Unprotected Steel - Bare & Coated (miles)		
1.2.4	Cast Iron / Wrought Iron - without upgrades (miles)		
1.3	Plan/Commitment to Replace / Upgrade Remaining Miles of Distribution Mains (# years to complete)		
1.3.1	Unprotected Steel (Bare & Coated) (# years to complete)		
1.3.2	Cast Iron / Wrought Iron (# years to complete)		

2	Distribution CO₂e Fugitive Emissions	2021	2022
2.1	CO ₂ e Fugitive Methane Emissions from Gas Distribution Operations (metric tons)	22,091.5	22,031.0
2.2	CH ₄ Fugitive Methane Emissions from Gas Distribution Operations (metric tons)	883.66	881.24
2.2.1	CH ₄ Fugitive Methane Emissions from Gas Distribution Operations (MMSCF/year)	46.02	45.90
2.3	Annual Natural Gas Throughput from Gas Distribution Operations in thousands of standard cubic feet (Mscf/year)	43,272,834	46,730,596
2.3.1	Annual Methane Gas Throughput from Gas Distribution Operations in millions of standard cubic feet (MMscf/year)	41,109.19	44,394.07
2.4	Fugitive Methane Emissions Rate (Percent MMscf of Methane Emissions per MMscf of Methane Throughput)	0.11%	0.10%

NATURAL GAS GATHERING AND BOOSTING			
Ref. No.	Louisville Gas & Electric	2021	2022
1	Methane Emissions		
1.1	Gathering and Boosting Pipelines, Blow Down Volumes, and Emissions		
1.1.1	Total Miles of Gathering Pipeline Operated by gas utility (miles)		
1.1.2	Volume of Gathering Pipeline Blow Down Emissions (scf)		
1.1.4	Gathering Pipeline Blow-Down Emissions outside storage and compression facilities (metric tons CO ₂ e)		

2	CO₂e Combustion Emissions for Gathering & Boosting Compression		
2.1	CO ₂ e Emissions for Gathering & Boosting Compression Stations (metric tons)		

3	Conventional Combustion Emissions from Gathering & Boosting Compression		
3.1	Emissions reported for all permitted sources (minor or major)		
3.1.1	NOx (metric tons per year)	2.00	.87
3.1.2	VOC (metric tons per year)	4.96	4.16

Rhode Island Energy | Quantitative Information | Gas

Parent Company:	PPL Corporation
Operating Company(s):	Rhode Island Energy (RIE)
Business Type(s):	Fully regulated utility
State(s) of Operation:	Rhode Island
Regulatory Environment:	Regulated
Report Date:	9/1/23

NATURAL GAS DISTRIBUTION

Ref. No.		Last Year - 2021	Current Year - 2022
1	Methane Emissions and Mitigation from Distribution Mains		
1.1	Number of Gas Distribution Customers		273,496
1.2	Distribution Mains in Service		
1.2.1	Plastic (miles)		1,759.14
1.2.2	Cathodically Protected Steel - Bare & Coated (miles)		582.46
1.2.3	Unprotected Steel - Bare & Coated (miles)		275.92
1.2.4	Cast Iron / Wrought Iron - without upgrades (miles)		590.12
1.3	Plan/Commitment to Replace / Upgrade Remaining Miles of Distribution Mains (# years to complete)		
1.3.1	Unprotected Steel (Bare & Coated) (# years to complete)		
1.3.2	Cast Iron / Wrought Iron (# years to complete)		

2	Distribution CO₂e Fugitive Emissions	2021	2022
2.1	CO ₂ e Fugitive Methane Emissions from Gas Distribution Operations (metric tons)		126,393.25
2.2	CH ₄ Fugitive Methane Emissions from Gas Distribution Operations (metric tons)		5,055.73
2.2.1	CH ₄ Fugitive Methane Emissions from Gas Distribution Operations (MMSCF/year)		263.32
2.3	Annual Natural Gas Throughput from Gas Distribution Operations in thousands of standard cubic feet (Mscf/year)		37720493
2.3.1	Annual Methane Gas Throughput from Gas Distribution Operations in millions of standard cubic feet (MMscf/year)		35,834.47
2.4	Fugitive Methane Emissions Rate (Percent MMscf of Methane Emissions per MMscf of Methane Throughput)		0.73%

NATURAL GAS GATHERING AND BOOSTING

1	Methane Emissions	2021	2022
1.1	Gathering and Boosting Pipelines, Blow Down Volumes, and Emissions		
1.1.1	Total Miles of Gathering Pipeline Operated by gas utility (miles)		
1.1.2	Volume of Gathering Pipeline Blow Down Emissions (scf)		
1.1.4	Gathering Pipeline Blow-Down Emissions outside storage and compression facilities (metric tons CO ₂ e)		

2	CO₂e Combustion Emissions for Gathering & Boosting Compression		
2.1	CO ₂ e Emissions for Gathering & Boosting Compression Stations (metric tons)		

3	Conventional Combustion Emissions from Gathering & Boosting Compression		
3.1	Emissions reported for all permitted sources (minor or major)		
3.1.1	NOx (metric tons per year)		TK
3.1.2	VOC (metric tons per year)		TK