PPL Corporation | 2024 CDP Summary

Introduction

1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4.1 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.12 | 1.16.1 | 1.24

PPL Corporation (NYSE: PPL), headquartered in Allentown, Pennsylvania, is a leading U.S. energy company focused on providing electricity and natural gas safely, reliably and affordably to more than 3.6 million customers in the U.S.

PPL's high-performing, award-winning utilities are addressing energy challenges head-on by building smarter, more resilient and more dynamic power grids and advancing sustainable energy solutions. Louisville Gas and Electric Company (LG&E) and Kentucky Utilities Company (KU) provide essential energy services to more than 1.3 million customers throughout Kentucky and parts of Virginia. LG&E and KU also operate over 7,500 megawatts of power generation.

PPL Electric Utilities Corporation (PPL Electric) provides electricity distribution and transmission services to about 1.5 million customers in Pennsylvania and consistently ranks among the best companies in the U.S. for customer service.

Rhode Island Energy (RIE) provides essential energy services to over 800,000 homes and Our performance data is measured on a calendar year basis, 1/1/2024-12/31/2024. Our reporting boundary follows that used in our financial statements. PPL follows federal regulations related to purchasing from restricted countries.

Nameplate capacity for electricity generation (consistent with SEC reporting (10-K)):

Technology	**Nameplate capacity (MWh)**	**Gross electricity generation (GWh)**	**Net electricity generation (GWh)**
Coal – Hard	4,721	26,934	24,322
Natural Gas	2,745	6,205	6,069
Hydropower	96	292	289
Solar	8	16	15
Total	7,570	33,447	30,695

Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.7 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5.1

PPL defines our time horizons as short term (0-2 years), medium term (3-5 years) and long term (6-26 years). Our operating companies' Integrated Resource and Transmission and Distribution planning horizon is typically a 15-year timeframe, while our climate assessment and emission reduction goals are more than 25 years from the date of this response (to 2050).

Environmental risks and opportunities affect both strategy and financial planning, mainly in in services, value chain, R&D and operations. PPL has several processes for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and opportunities. PPL defines substantive effect as risks or opportunities as both driven by factors such as shareowner and consumer preferences, market and regulatory changes that alone or in combination can drive a substantial change in the Company's business model, including its services, and portfolio of assets.

Integrated Resource Planning, Environmental Risk Management and Climate Assessment processes assess our business and sustainable strategy and clean energy transition, including calculations for all environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. These interconnected processes between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities are taken into account in business planning and resource management, as well as various risk types (acute and chronic physical), policy, market, reputation, technology, liability and stakeholders.

The company maintains a robust enterprise risk management process that provides a business portfolio view of material risks that may impact achievement of the company's business strategy. As part of the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process, representatives from the company's operating companies and service groups identify, assess, monitor and report on ongoing and emerging risks, including climate-related and broader ESG risks. The ERM process is overseen by the Chief Financial Officer, with PPL Corporation's Board of Directors receiving quarterly updates. PPL's full board reviews overall strategy and risks, with the Audit Committee receiving ERM reports and the Board GNSC receiving regular sustainability reports with a discussion of key ESG risks and opportunities.

Across our enterprise, PPL's operating companies conduct robust transmission and distribution planning each year to maintain compliance with rigorous federal, state and industry standards, enable us to deliver energy safely and reliably, and position PPL to

support the clean energy transition. PPL's planning strengthens grid resilience to reduce damage and speed recovery from severe weather impacts that could result from climate change. It also incorporates smart grid technology to reliably and efficiently integrate increased Distributed Energy Resources (DERs), including renewable generation and energy storage.

LG&E and KU prepare an Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) every three years and submit the plan to the Kentucky Public Service Commission (KPSC). The planning horizon is 15 years. The primary focus of resource planning is risk management. Key categories of risk stem from uncertainties related to the way customers use electricity, the performance of generation units, the price of fuel and other commodities, and the future impact of new state and federal regulations. Through the IRP process, LG&E and KU model the most reliable and affordable way to meet current and future demand, including considering demand-side management, energy efficiency, renewable resources, environmental policies and carbon pricing.

We have assessed climate risk using a long-term view (2050 endpoint). We have conducted a comprehensive climate assessment, including a scenario analysis consistent with keeping global warming to no more than 1.5C, and we followed the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures. As a result of our actions over the past decade, PPL has reduced its risk associated with climate change. The company's portfolio is now heavily weighted toward electricity transmission and distribution. We believe there will be significant future investment opportunities in our electricity delivery infrastructure and cleaner energy resources. As PPL looks to the future, we will continue to take steps to identify, understand and manage risks and opportunities associated with climate change and the transition to a cleaner energy future. This includes evaluating different options to inform business strategy, using modelling and input from our internal experts and third parties, as needed, and reviewing assessments with senior management and our Board on an ongoing basis.

PPL has identified priority locations across direct operations that are areas important for biodiversity. Impacts on biodiversity are relevant in siting of our facilities. PPL's utilities have implemented habitat mitigation practices to prevent or reduce detrimental effects on biodiversity from company actions and ongoing operations, wherever possible. We use pollinator-supportive and native plants as part of construction, maintenance and restoration activities where practical. We have adopted a comprehensive Avian Protection Plan to protect birds from coming in contact with electrical equipment and power lines.

PPL follows state and federation regulations regarding effluent guidelines. Point sources are regulated under NPDES permitting. PPL monitors and reports pollutants with

reasonable potential for environmental impact. LG&E and KU are aware of the potential impacts of water pollutants and take care to follow all regulations by employing a variety of passive and active treatment options. LGE&KU uses a variety of wastewater pre-treatment options, including passive and active physical and biological treatments, before wastewater is released from the generation sites. We value water as a resource and, while zero percent of PPL facilities operate within a high-water stress area, we continue to improve our water consumption and recycling rate by investing in new technology.

Disclosure of risks and opportunities

3.1 | 3.1.1 | 3.1.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.6.1 | 3.6.2

We define substantive effects as risks or opportunities driven by factors such as shareowner and consumer preferences, market and regulatory changes that alone or in combination can drive a substantial change in the PPL's business model, including its services, and portfolio of assets.

Assessing climate risk using a long-term view (2050 endpoint), PPL has conducted a comprehensive climate assessment, including a scenario analysis consistent with keeping global warming to no more than 1.5 degrees Celsius, and we followed the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures.

As a result of our actions over the past decade, PPL has reduced its risk associated with climate change. The company's portfolio is now heavily weighted toward electricity transmission and distribution. We believe there will be significant future investment opportunities in our electricity delivery infrastructure and cleaner energy resources.

As PPL looks to the future, we will continue to take steps to identify, understand and manage risks and opportunities associated with climate impacts and the changing energy landscape. This includes evaluating different options to inform business strategy, using modelling and input from our internal experts and third parties, as needed, and reviewing assessments with senior management and our Board on an ongoing basis.

Our businesses are subject to physical, market and economic risks relating to potential effects of climate change. Climate change may produce changes in weather or other environmental conditions, including temperature or precipitation levels, and thus may impact consumer demand for electricity. In addition, the potential physical effects of climate change, such as increased frequency and severity of storms, floods, and other climatic events, could disrupt our operations and cause us to incur significant costs to prepare for or respond to these effects. Climate change may also contribute to heightened

risk or severity of wildfires, which could disrupt our operations and cause us to incur significant costs, though the annual FEMA National Risk Index for wildfires in the jurisdictions in which we provide service is very low to relatively moderate. These or other meteorological changes could lead to increased operating costs, capital expenses or power purchase costs.

Greenhouse gas regulation could increase the cost of electricity, particularly power generated by fossil fuels, and such increases could have a depressive effect on regional economies. Reduced economic and consumer activity in our service areas — both generally and specific to certain industries and consumers accustomed to previously lower cost power — could reduce demand for the power we generate, market and deliver. Demand for our energy-related services could be similarly lowered by consumers' preferences or market factors favoring energy efficiency, low-carbon power sources or reduced electricity usage.

Key categories of risk stem from uncertainties related to the way customers use electricity, the performance of generation units, the price of fuel and other commodities, and the future impact of new state and federal regulations. In Kentucky, LG&E and KU prepare an Integrated Resource Plan every three years and submit the plan to the Kentucky Public Service Commission. With a planning horizon of 15 years, the primary focus of resource planning is risk management. Through the IRP process, LG&E and KU model the most reliable and affordable way to meet current and future demand, including considering demand-side management, energy efficiency, renewable resources, environmental policies and carbon pricing.

Data centers' and other customers' stated preferences for cleaner generation provide new investment opportunities in the renewable and distributed energy space, including solar generation and energy storage solutions, driven by these preferences and supported by favorable policies and retirement of uneconomic fossil plants. Additional enhancements to the grid are necessary to make it stronger, more resilient and flexible to withstand increasingly frequent severe storm events, as well as to enable the connection of distributed renewable and low-carbon generation sources. Under current regulation, PPL's utilities earn a return on these types of investments, which supports long-term earnings growth.

Approximately 65% of PPL's planned capital investment between now and 2028 are focused on transmission and distribution updates to promote grid modernization and resiliency throughout our service territories. The remaining planned capital investment is focused on improvements to natural gas operations in Kentucky and Rhode Island and transitioning the generation fleet in Kentucky. As is typical for regulated utilities, we expect

these prudent capital expenditures to produce a return on equity consistent with commission approvals in each jurisdiction.

In Rhode Island, the adoption of California's Advance Clean Cars II regulation will phase out sales of new internal combustion engine light-duty vehicles fully by 2035. This policy will drive the market predominantly toward electric vehicles, causing an increase in electricity demand.

Additionally, PPL is projecting strong load growth expectations related to a surge in electricity demand from data centers and an increase in domestic manufacturing within our service territories. PPL continues to support load growth through its grid modernization and other transmission and distribution investments in new or additional infrastructure required to support the increase in electricity demand.

The magnitude of financial impact is a proxy reflecting the expected return on investments needed to enhance and modernize the grid, including transmission and distribution enhancements.

As regulated utilities, we look to regulated return on investments we make. A number of our transmission and distribution expenditures are recovered in near real time through rate mechanisms in PA and RI. Zero PPL operations or activities are regulated by a carbon pricing system.

Governance

4.1 | 4.1.1 | 4.1.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.3.1 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5.1 | 4.6 | 4.6.1 | 4.10 | 4.11 | 4.11.1 | 4.12 | 4.12.1

Systemic risk oversight of environmental performance, including strategic, operational, legal and regulatory aspects, is a function of PPL's Board of Directors, which meets quarterly. Climate-related risks have been delegated to the Committees. In addition, the full Board receives sustainability updates as issues arise.

The Board's Governance, Nominating and Sustainability Committee (GNSC) oversees the company's sustainability-related policies and practices; reviews key corporate sustainability disclosures and receives regular sustainability and environmental, social and governance (ESG) reports, including discussion of key climate and clean energy trends, risks and opportunities.

The full Board receives reports from the GNSC after each GNSC meeting. Management also provides the full Board with periodic updates on climate and other ESG matters, including in conjunction with the publication of the Corporate Sustainability Report. The

Board periodically reviews climate and ESG-related issues as part of strategy discussions, including carbon emissions-related goals. The GNSC receives an annual report on corporate political engagement, and the full Board receives a report of public policy engagement on key policy issues on an annual basis, with periodic updates as important matters arise.

PPL's Board maintains competency on environmental issues through consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group, regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards, and at least one board member with experience related to oversight of climate risk and clean energy strategy. Directors may participate in external training programs at the Company's expense, including education environmental issues, climate goals, and regulations and policies. The Board's Audit Committee receives quarterly reports on enterprise risk management. The Audit Committee regularly reviews risk management activities related to the company's financial statements and disclosures, certain legal and compliance matters, transition of the utility sector, and other key areas including but not limited to sustainability and climate-related issues.

The full Board is also updated as important matters arise and receives reports from the Audit Committee after each Audit Committee meeting.

The Board's Finance Committee annually reviews and approves the business plan, typically three years, and capital expenditure plan, typically five years. The Finance Committee also approves major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures, risk management policies and potential borrowing at PPL and operating companies. Climate-related issues are addressed in the business and capital plans.

The full Board is also updated as important matters arise and receives reports from the Finance Committee after each Finance Committee meeting.

The Board's People and Compensation Committee annually reviews and approves the compensation structure, including ESG goals and objectives, for the Company's executive officers.

The full Board is also updated as important matters arise and receives reports from the Compensation Committee after each Compensation Committee meeting.

Long-Term Sustainability performance units align executive compensation with PPL's focus on safety and building energy efficiency. PPL is committed to the health, safety and welfare of its employees and of those with whom we do business. Because safety is an integral part of our values and culture, beginning in 2024, employee and contractor safety was included in the LTS-based performance unit awards for NEOs. Safety indicators include number of

observations by first-line supervisors and other management, dedicated all-hands meetings, and contractor safety audits. As recommended by OSHA, the leading safety indicators portion of the performance-based LTI awards were not based on OSHA recordable injury rate, which could inhibit reporting of injuries. Instead, the PCC chose to include leading safety indicators that measure proactive behaviors designed to help enhance our safety culture.

Payout of the LTS performance units will be based on (1) employee and contractor safety as measured by leading safety indicators and (2) reductions in building energy use in Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Rhode Island over the three-year performance period.

The Corporate Leadership Council (CEO, COO, CFO, CL, CHRO, and CITO, collectively "CLC") provides management and oversight of the company's overall risk management practices and business strategy, including the company's clean energy transition plans, targets and metrics. Guided by PPL's Investor Relations, CLC and other company leaders inform our investors of the company's business strategy, clean energy transition plans and progress toward climate goals. Given the materiality to our business of climate change, water and biodiversity are included as subsets of climate change assessment and management.

The Vice President – Public Affairs and Sustainability chairs the corporate sustainability committee, to ensure that PPL is effectively managing, monitoring and disclosing key sustainability risk areas. CLC and operating company presidents review all corporate sustainability disclosures and receive updates and reports from Enterprise Risk Management and sustainability management throughout the year and as important matters arise.

The Vice President – Public Affairs and Sustainability provides updated information and reports to the Governance, Nominating and Sustainability Committee at each regularly scheduled committee meeting. Given the materiality to our business of climate change, water and biodiversity are included as subsets of climate change assessment and management.

Each president of PPL's operating companies is responsible for assessing climate-related risks and opportunities and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

PPL's Standards of Integrity and Supplier Code of Conduct provide a framework for operations that reflect PPL's values and principles, not only for our own operating companies but for vendors and suppliers as well, including striving to uphold human and workplace rights in all operations, and treating workers fairly and without discrimination based on protected characteristics. PPL is an equal opportunity employer.

PPL maintains a robust enterprise risk management (ERM) process that provides a business portfolio view of material risks that may impact achievement of the company's business strategy. As part of the ERM process, operating company leadership and service groups identify, assess, monitor and report on ongoing and emerging risks, including climate-related and broader ESG risks. This Risk Management department reports to the executive vice president and chief financial officer and oversees the ERM process. Given the materiality to our business of climate change, water and biodiversity are included as subsets of climate change assessment and management.

In addition to board oversight, PPL provides monetary incentives for the management of sustainability issues, including attainment of targets. In 2024, these long-term sustainability metrics focused on employee and contractor leading safety indicators and building energy efficiency over the three-year performance period.

PPL engages with policies, laws, and regulations that impact our organization has on the environment. These include the items below.

PPL is committed to our mission to provide safe, affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy to our customers as we pursue our ambitious goal to achieve net-zero carbon emissions by 2050. The company measures all proposed climate policies against the core principles of sustainability, customer focus, and effectiveness detailed in our Climate Policy Principles.

PPL carefully manages the water it uses and monitors the impact of wastewater discharged into waterways. PPL's utilities support programs that protect waterways and the ecosystems that depend on them in the service areas where the utilities operate. In addition, the companies collaborate with a variety of stakeholders and state agencies to ensure that watersheds and reservoirs meet both the needs of the utilities and other stakeholders, including the public. PPL has zero operations in any high-water stress areas.

PPL's public and external affairs leadership meets regularly to discuss legislative and policy issues important to the company, our customers and stakeholders. Executive leadership considers policy positions on key issues during scheduled meetings and is informed of significant policy developments through written reports and verbal communications.

PPL's Board of Directors receives an annual report on key issues and advocacy positions as well as periodic updates as appropriate. PPL's public and external affairs professionals present major political and policy developments during board and executive leadership meetings as needed.

It is our goal to avoid even the appearance of improperly influencing others. We offer no gifts or entertainment to government employees within or outside the United States

without approval from a company attorney. We comply with applicable laws, and several PPL policies guide our practices related to political activities, public official interactions, and anti-bribery/anti-corruption. Details regarding PPL's approach to public policy engagement, including compliance, trade association membership (including details of indirect engagement, position consistency, publicly promote position, funding figure, and alignment), political action committees and contributions to certain tax-exempt organizations are available online on the company's website.

Business strategy

5.1 | 5.1.1 | 5.1.2 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.3.1 | 5.3.2 | 5.4 | 5.4.1 | 5.4.3 | 5.5 | 5.5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7.1 | 5.9 | 5.10 | 5.10.1 | 5.10.2 | 5.11 | 5.11.1 | 5.11.2 | 5.11.5 | 5.11.6 | 5.11.7 | 5.11.9

PPL's 2021 climate assessment report takes a company-wide view of transition scenarios including a scenario consistent with limiting global temperature to 1.5 C. As emissions from generation resources that we own represent the largest component of PPL's carbon emissions footprint and corporate-wide CO2e reduction goal, much of the 2021 analysis was focused on three distinct future generation-related transition scenarios that consider PPL's owned generation emissions and future resource mix:

- A Current Policies Scenario establishing PPL's future carbon emissions trajectory and potential range of reductions assuming no new regulatory requirements.
- A 1.5C Scenario benchmarking the range of reductions against an Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) global climate mitigation pathway.
- A Fast Transition Future Policy Scenario benchmarking the range of reductions and forecasted resource mix against the expected contribution pathway for the power sector under the U.S. Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) to the Paris Agreement.

These scenarios are designed to describe possible future states and potential implications for PPL within those future states. While grounded in plausible assumptions, PPL's scenarios and forecasts are not specific predictors of the future and do not constitute future business plans. The results of our climate scenario analysis and assessment are shown in the section of 2021 Climate Assessment titled, "Results and Implications for Our Business."

We plan to update our Climate Assessment Report in 2025 to incorporate updated forecasts, analyses, and ongoing business planning to reflect the rapidly evolving energy landscape.

In Kentucky, LG&E and KU routinely evaluate the best ways to serve customers under a wide range of scenarios. The integrated resources planning (IRP) process begins with 30-year forecasts of customers' energy needs.

LG&E and KU use information from a variety of sources to develop reasonable long-term forecasts that reflect not only the quantity of electricity required, but also the hour-by-hour demand. The companies' load forecast models consider such factors as weather conditions, daily usage patterns, future economic activity, population, and potential adoption rates of demand-side management programs, electric vehicles, private solar generation, energy efficiency measures and more. Seasonal and daily variability of customers' energy needs drive the development of a generation portfolio that can reliably meet customers' needs in every hour of the year and under a broad range of weather conditions. For example, over the course of the year, approximately 50% of customers' energy needs occur at night when solar power is not generating electricity, with up to 65% occurring at night during the winter months.

Considering all the above factors, LG&E and KU submit an IRP to the Kentucky Public Service Commission (KPSC) once every three years, as required. However, the companies annually review and update their plans to reflect the latest information and forecasts and must affirm the adequacy of their resources annually in filings with the KPSC. As a result of LG&E and KU's attention to planning and maintenance, the companies have demonstrated sustained excellence in generation reliability in recent years, reflecting top-quartile performance in its equivalent forced outage rates that are well below industry averages as tracked by ReliabilityFirst Corporation. Seasonal and daily variability of customers' energy needs drive the development of a generation portfolio that can reliably meet customers' needs in every hour of the year and under a broad range of weather conditions.

Across our enterprise, PPL's operating companies conduct transmission and distribution (T&D) 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 planning focuses on strengthening grid resilience to reduce damage and speed recovery from severe weather impacts that could result from climate change. It also incorporates smart grid technology to reliably and efficiently integrate increased distributed energy resources (DERs), including renewable generation and energy storage.

PPL Electric, RIE, and LG&E and KU use a five-year asset planning model to prioritize T&D capital allocation, as well as operation and maintenance activities. PPL Electric also projects a 10-year plan that is submitted to the PJM Interconnection, the regional

transmission operator, for inclusion in PJM's annual Regional Transmission Expansion Plan (RTEP) process. RTEP identifies system additions and improvements needed to keep power flowing reliably throughout the PJM region.

LG&E and KU develop a 10-year Transmission Expansion Plan, coordinating closely with their independent operator, TranServ International Incorporated; their Stakeholder Planning Committee; and their reliability coordinator, the TVA, to ensure the companies' ability to meet existing and future requirements. In addition, they actively participate in the Southeast Regional Transmission Planning process. Planning approach focused on requirements for Kentucky IRP - identification of future scenarios to reliably meet load at the lowest cost.

While not directly assessed against a transition pathway as part of the IRP process, the scenario planning was an input to PPL's Climate Assessment Report scenario analysis. T&D planning considers a wide variety of factors, including load forecasts, facility ratings, expected generation, data received from customers regarding their load growth, inputs from severe weather events, and insights gained from analyzing the increasing amount of data we can collect to monitor changing conditions on the energy grid and assess the adequacy of our systems and equipment.

RIE incorporates a plan which undergoes yearly revisions to align with actual customer technology adoption and with existing and emerging state programs, including climate related programs and recently proposed a grid modernization plan which proposes a number of visibility and control investments to handle a variety of possible climate scenarios.

PPL is investing in innovation to advance new technologies to improve reliability, resiliency and flexibility of the power grid while helping to usher in a new era of sustainable energy.

Partnering with industry and research institutions focused on 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.

We're engaged in more than 175 active research projects, with more than $150 million in active federally funded projects, steering key industry partnerships and collaborating with industry and academia to enable decarbonization.

Examples of key research and development projects are available in PPL's corporate sustainability report (CSR link to initiatives).

PPL's planning strengthens grid resilience to reduce damage and speed recovery from severe weather impacts that could result from climate change. It also incorporates smart grid technology to reliably and efficiently integrate increased distributed energy resources, including renewable generation and energy storage.

PPL capital investment plan includes investing $20 billion between 2025-2028 over the following areas:

- 33% - Electric transmission
- 30% - Electric distribution
- 20% - electric generation (non-coal)
- 7% - Gas operations (LDC)
- 6% - Electric generation (coal-fired)
- 4% - Other

Carbon Pricing

PPL is not regulated by a carbon pricing system, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years. We have moved from using explicit carbon pricing to modeling physical compliance in scenarios that include the EPA's 111 b and d regulations.

Stakeholder engagement

PPL engages with our stakeholders regularly and values the insights they provide as we work to deliver results for today and set strategic goals for the future. PPL stakeholders include communities, customers, government, industry associations, employees, shareowners, and suppliers.

Supply Chain Management

PPL's operating companies require suppliers to observe our high standards of business ethics and professional and personal integrity when bidding or providing materials or services to PPL.

The company's enterprise-wide *Supplier Code of Conduct*, which applies to anyone supplying goods or services to PPL, includes guidelines on a variety of topics including corruption, ethics and cybersecurity. We also expect our suppliers to extend these standards to their own supply chains with respect to goods and services provided to us.

Accordingly, PPL reviews the safety and environmental performance of its business partners and incorporates compliance requirements in purchase orders and contracts. The value PPL places on diversity carries over to the people from whom the company purchases goods and services.

PPL is a member of the Sustainable Supply Chain Alliance (SSCA), an organization of utilities and suppliers working together to advance sustainability best practices in utility supply chain activities and supplier networks. We utilize SSCA's sustainability project supplier survey to gather data from our suppliers.

To expand and fortify our diversified network of qualified suppliers and vendors, PPL and its operating companies host and participate in supplier networking events and serve as active members of various business development councils.

Alternative Energy

PPL Electric complies with Pennsylvania's Alternative Energy Portfolio Standards Act. From June 2023 to May 2024, alternative power sources comprised 18% of the power purchased by PPL Electric for its default service customers. This included 8% from solar, wind and hydropower energy sources.

RIE supports the state of Rhode Island's Renewable Energy Standard (RES), which requires companies to supply a specific percentage of their retail electricity from renewable resources in the electric generation they sell to Rhode Island customers. In 2024, the required percentage was 28%.PPL's operating utilities in Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island provide programs open to all customers to help them reduce their own energy consumption and to increase awareness among all stakeholders regarding PPL's sustainability efforts, carbon goals and energy efficiency programs. Engagement across all levels of customer class – from residential to industrial – ensures all customers have the information they need regarding energy efficiency, PPL's carbon goals and how we can help customers achieve their own sustainability goals. The scope of the engagement is broad and includes a variety of rebate programs, energy efficiency workshops, video and social media profiles highlighting customers' energy savings and in-school curricula that teach students the importance of energy, natural resources and environmental issues. In addition to direct customer engagement programs, the companies also conduct community outreach programs such as tree planting programs, sponsorships of environmental programs with community partners and collaboration with industry and academic partners.

LG&E and KU offer a Green Tariff to support the growth of renewable energy and economic development in Kentucky. New or existing businesses can choose from several options to meet their renewable energy goals, including purchasing renewable energy certificates through the Green Energy Program, building a solar array or purchasing solar, hydro or wind power through the utility's renewable power agreement. The utility implemented a Renewable Power Agreement for customers interested in purchasing renewable power.

LG&E and KU's Solar Share program gives residential, business and industrial customers the opportunity to share in local solar energy and receive credits on their monthly bills. Five of the eight 500-kilowatt sections of LG&E and KU's Solar Share Program are fully subscribed.

PPL Electric's Distributed Energy Resource Management System helps PPL Electric integrate more distributed energy resources like private solar while preserving network reliability and power quality. To date, PPL Electric has connected more than 460 megawatts of renewable energy to the grid.

Environmental Performance

6.1 | 7.1.1 | 7.1.2 | 7.1.3 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.4.1 | 7.45 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.8.1 | 7.9 | 7.9.1 | 7.9.2 | 7.9.3 | 7.10 | 7.10.1 | 7.10.2 | 7.12 | 7.12.1 | 7.15 | 7.15.1 | 7.15.3 | 7.16 | 7.17 | 7.17.1 | 7.17.1 | 7.17.2 | 7.17.3 | 7.19 | 7.22 | 7.23 | 7.23.1 | 7.29 | 7.30 | 7.30.1 | 7.30.6 | 7.30.7 | 7.30.16 | 7.33 | 7.33.1 | 7.45 | 7.46 | 7.52 | 7.53 | 7.53.1 | 7.53.2 | 7.53.3 | 7.54 | 7.54.1 | 7.54.2 | 7.54.3 | 7.55 | 7.55.1 | 7.55.2 | 7.55.3 | 7.55.4 | 7.58 | 7.74 | 7.74.1 | 7.79 | 7.79.1

PPL environmental disclosures follow the same consolidation approach as our financial reporting. PPL has not undergone any structural changes in the reporting year that would affect the disclosure of emissions data. The company uses the Greenhouse Gas Accounting Protocol, EPA eGRID, and direct measurements data to calculate emissions. All emissions occur within the United States of America.

PPL's target includes Scope 1 (Gross MWh of Owned Generation, Fleet Vehicles, Small Plant Stationary Fuel Combustion Sources not included in Stack Emissions, Plant Mobile Equipment, Fugitive SF6, and Gas Use in Facilities (stationary fuel combustion); Scope 2 (Electricity Use in Facilities); and Scope 3 (LG&E and KU) Electricity Purchased for End Use Customers.

In August 2021, PPL set a goal to achieve net-zero carbon emissions by 2050 and from a 2010 baseline. Regarding calculation of Scope 2 emissions, LG&E and KU's emissions are calculated using a hybrid of location- based and market-based factors. LG&E and KU have access to location-based factors for power procured from specific contracted units. LG&E and KU also purchase a small amount of power in the wholesale market. Emissions associated with all electric and gas use in buildings across all PPL operations are calculated based on market-based factors.

Our broad-based clean energy transition strategy ensures we can achieve our emissions reduction targets and deliver an affordable, reliable and resilient clean energy future for our customers and communities.

Our clean energy strategy ensures we can achieve our net-zero by 2050 carbon reduction goals through the following:

- Reduction of generation and non-generation carbon intensity
- Innovation and R&D to enable new technologies
- Modernization of the grid

PPL is working to reduce emissions associated with operations of our electric and natural gas delivery networks. In 2024, revenue intensity was 0.0032 and generation intensity was 0.861.

We are assessing opportunities for efficiency and renewable self-generation to reduce energy usage at our owned buildings by up to 30% by 2030.

We're making system enhancements necessary to meet electricity demand over the long term to support electrification efforts by our customers, including the adoption of electricity-fueled transportation.

We are also working to reduce our own carbon footprint, taking a common-sense approach to electrification of our fleet vehicles through the following efforts:

- **Right-sizing** – Eliminating under-utilized vehicles in our fleet to reduce support costs and emissions.
- **Anti-idling** – Adding automated anti-idle systems and vehicle shut off for select vehicles
- **ePTOs** – Replacing diesel-powered hydraulic aerial lift on 100% of bucket trucks with electric-powered lifts by 2035
- **Electrify where possible** – Electrifying 35% of light-duty vehicles and forklifts, which make up about 55% of our fleet.
- **Annual analysis** – Committing to annual assessment of technology maturity and electrification targets.

Through these efforts, PPL expects to reduce fleet emissions by 41% by 2035 (compared to a 2021 baseline) without negatively impacting customer costs.

PPL drives investment in emissions reduction activities through compliance with regulated requirements, dedicated budget for energy efficiency and other emission reduction activities, financial optimization calculations, and partnering with governments on technology development.

PPL's operating companies are working to balance the needs of customers and policy makers in the states in which we operate. We provide resources that give our customers the choice to support cleaner energy options.

LG&E and KU is currently accepting enrollments in the sixth 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 2,700 LG&E and KU customers across Kentucky have enrolled in the program. 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. By inserting 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 less than $1 per day or about 5% more on their monthly energy bill.

PPL Electric's Distributed Energy Resource Management System helps PPL Electric integrate more distributed energy resources like private solar while preserving network reliability and power quality. To date, PPL Electric has connected more than 460 megawatts of renewable energy to the grid.

The user-friendly Renewable Energy Connection website makes it easier for PPL Electric customers to apply to connect solar panels and other generation systems to the grid.

RIE also offers two customer programs to encourage local renewable energy connections. About 760 megawatts of renewable energy have been connected by year-end 2024.

PPL's energy-efficiency programs helped customers save more than 434,000 megawatt-hours of electricity and reduced peak demand by more than 77.57 megawatts. Programs to support natural gas energy efficiency saved 241,400 MMBtu throughout 2024. These programs resulted in CO2e savings of over 148,000 in 2024. Programs offered include:

- Online resources to make it easier to connect renewable energy resources
- Smartphone apps that allow customers to trace their carbon footprint
- Conservation/home energy performance monitoring
- Low-income weatherization
- High-efficiency lighting
- HVAC testing and tune-ups
- New construction advisory services
- Education resources on electric vehicles
- Load management options with financial incentives to reduce demand during peak hours
- Appliance removal with incentives for replacement with EnergyStar® appliances
- Smart energy profiles and dashboards for monitoring usage and performance
- Energy-efficiency education

Scope 1 Net-Zero Goal-Related Emissions (2010 Baseline)

	2010	2023	2024
Scope 1: Gross MWh of Owned Generation (metric tonnes of CO2e)	60,736,086[1]	25,085,718	26,443,629
Scope 1: Fleet Vehicles (metric tonnes of CO2e)[3]	48,343	30,885	32,331
Scope 1: Small Plant Stationary Fuel Combustion Sources (metric tonnes of CO2e)	2,515	2,384	5,539
Scope 1: Plant Mobile Equipment (metric tonnes of CO2e)	4,893	5,373	5,668
Scope 1: Fugitive SF6 Emissions (metric tonnes of CO2e)	114,727	12,324	16,533
Scope 1: Gas Used in Facilities (stationary fuel combustion) (metric tonnes of CO2e)	18,250	14,395	13,913
Scope 2: Electricity Use in Facilities (metric tonnes of CO2e)[2, 3]	89,732	19,915	18,611
Scope 3: Electricity Purchased for End Use Customers - LG&E and KU (MWh)	1,906,442	666,724	634,813
Scope 3: Electricity Purchased for End Use Customers - LG&E and KU (metric tonnes of CO2e)[3]	1,597,157	624,245	558,171
Total Goal-Related Emissions (metric tonnes of CO2e)[4]	62,577,296	25,795,238	27,094,395

[1]2010 Scope 1 Plant Emissions is the only data point that includes former PPL affiliate, PPL Energy Supply, LLC.
[2]Emissions for facilities served by LG&E and KU are included in scope 1 generation emissions.
[3]Recalculated in 2025 to include additional related Kyoto Protocol gases.
[4] No third-party verification or assurance is currently sought.

Reducing emissions across our operations: Fleet vehicles

35% fleet to be electrified by 2035 (forklifts and light-duty vehicles), 25% anti-idle policy to be enforced on all fleet vehicles, 100% bucket trucks fitted with electric lift technology by 2035.

Operating Company	Base Year	Base Year (metric tonnes CO2e)[1]	Target Year	Reporting Year (metric tonnes CO2e)
RIE	2022	6,262	2030	7,265
PPL EU	2019	11,377	2030	12,037
LG&E and KU	2019	14,654	2030	13,029

[1] Baseline metric tonnes CO2e recalculated to follow current more inclusive calculations to include additional related Kyoto Protocol gases. EPA and GHG Protocol data used for CO2, CH4, and N2O calculations.

Reduce energy usage at PPL-owned buildings by up to 28% by 2030: Electricity

Operating Company	Base Year	Base Year (metric tonnes CO2e)[1]	Target Year	Reporting Year (metric tonnes CO2e)
RIE	2022	4,035	2030	3,029
PPL EU	2019	22,941	2030	15,216
LG&E and KU	2019	29,774	2030	29,190

[1] Baseline metric tonnes CO2e recalculated to follow current more inclusive calculations to include additional related Kyoto Protocol gases. EPA eGRID data used for CO2, CH4, and N2O calculations.

Reduce energy usage at PPL-owned buildings by up to 28% by 2030: Gas

Operating Company	Base Year	Base Year (metric tonnes CO2e)	Target Year	Reporting Year (metric tonnes CO2e)
RIE	2022	10,913	2030	8,823
LG&E and KU	2019	8,349	2030	5,090

Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)

Emissions directly from owned or controlled sources such as power generation, energy use within generation territory and fleet vehicles.

	Base Year 2010	**Reporting Year 2024**			
	TOTAL	RIE	PPL EU	LG&E and KU	**TOTAL**
Gross MWh of Owned Generation (includes CO2, N2O, and CH4)[1]	60,836,086			26,443,629	26,443,629
Fleet Vehicles	48,343	7,265	12,037	13,029	32,331
Small Plant Stationary Fuel Combustion Sources, not included in stack emissions[1]	2,515			5,539	5,539
Plant Mobile Equipment[1]	4,893			5,668	5,668
Gas operations		133,017		12,051	145,527
Fugitive SF6	114,727	2,697	10,475	3,361	16,533
Gas Used in Facilities (stationary fuel combustion)	18,250	8,823		5,090	13,913

[1]Gross Scope 1 emissions by electric utilities production activity sector.

Scope 2 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased and used by the organization; emissions are created during the production of energy and eventually used by the organization. Emissions associated with all electric use in buildings across all operations (PPL Electric, RIE, and LG&E and KU building outside of our utility service territory) are calculated based on market-based factors.

Electricity use in facilities (metric tonnes CO2e)

	Base Year 2010	Reporting Year 2024
RIE		3,029
PPL EU		15,216
LG&E and KU[1]		28,824
LG&E and KU – Other utility[1]		366
Total	**89,732**	**18,611**

[1] 'LG&E and KU – Other utility' refers to LG&E and KU service center locations that fall outside of LG&E and KU service territory. All locations within the service territory are counted under Scope 1 emissions, 'Gross MWh of Owned Generation'.

Scope 3 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)

All other indirect emissions from upstream and downstream activities across the supply chain of a company, including any caused by customers' use of those products. These can include emissions associated with business travel, procurement, waste and water. In 2024, PPL completed an assessment of Scope 3 emissions to determine relevant categories.

	Base Year 2010	Reporting Year 2024			
	TOTAL	RIE	PPL EU	LG&E and KU	**TOTAL**
Category 3: Electricity Purchased for End-Use Customers (MWh)	17,886,782	3,293,257	10,412,107	634,813	14,340,177
Category 3: Electricity Purchased for End-Use Customers	8,860,289	811,430	3,388,780	558,171	4,758,381
Category 6: Employee Commuting		1,291	3,053	3,077	7,421
Category 7: Business Travel		244	673	266	1,183
Category 11: Gas Purchased for End-Use Customers (MMCUFT)	44,546	36,392		41,568	77,960
Category 11: Gas Purchased for End-Use Customers	2,389,400	2,008,583		2,007,143	4,015,726

Excluded categories are not core business activities and are material to all or most sectors. The most relevant categories to PPL are calculated to the best of our ability.

Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services	Category 2: Capital Goods and Services	Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations	Category 8: Upstream leased assets	Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution	Category 10: Processing of sold product	Category 12: End-of-life-treatment of sold products
Relevant, full inventory not yet complete.	Not relevant at this time	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	N/A, the electricity and natural gas that we deliver to end users is not further processed.	Not relevant

Total Gross Scope 1 Emissions by greenhouse gas type

	2024
Gross Scope 1 carbon dioxide emissions (metric tonnes CO2)	26,294,002
Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	226,091
Gross Scope 1 nitrous oxide emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	116,208
Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	16,533

Scope 1 Emissions from electric utilities value chain activities by greenhouse gas type

	2024
Fugitives	
Gross Scope 1 carbon dioxide emissions (metric tonnes CO2)	156.8
Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tonnes CH4)	5,196.9
Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tonnes SF6)	0.704
Total gross Scope 1 GHG emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	162,966
Combustion (electric utilities)	
Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tonnes CO2)	26,255,178
Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tonnes CH4)	2,834.8
Total Gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	26,443,223
Combustion (other)	
Total Gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	13,913
Emissions not classified elsewhere	
Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tonnes CO2)	24,754
Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tonnes CH4)	42.98
Total Gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	25,957

Scope 1 emissions relating to total power plant capacity and generation by source (net metric tonnes CO2e)

	Absolute Scope 1 emissions	
Power Generation technology	**2023**	**2024**
Coal – hard	22,966,308	23,803,693
Gas	2,116,722	2,634,001
Hydropower	0	0
Solar	0	0

Energy consumption totals in MWh

	2024			
	MWh from renewable sources	Percentage from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Percentage from non-renewable sources
Consumption of fuel	0	0%	184,497	100%
Consumption of purchased electricity	11,857	19.7%	48,310	80.3%
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	2,512	100%	0	0%
Consumption of self-generated non-renewable electricity	0	0%	2,749,470	100%
Total energy consumption	14,369	0.5%	2,982,277	99.5%

Transmission and Distribution

Voltage level	Annual load (GWh)	Annual energy losses (% of annual load)	Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for	Length of network (km)	Number of connections	Area covered (km2)	Comment
Transmission (high voltage)	74,091	Average line loss of 5% across the KY and PA system, average ISO-NE line loss is 8%; emissions associated with owned net generation and purchased power.	Scope 2 (Market-based)	17,850	1,376	49,727.77	Defined as voltage exceeding 69 kV. Line loss emissions are not reported separately.
Distribution (low voltage)	74,091	Average line loss of 5% across the KY and PA system, average ISO-NE line loss is 8%; emissions associated with owned net generation and purchased power.	Scope 2 (Market-based)	121,642	3,027,228	49,727.77	Defined as voltage not exceeding 69 kV. Line loss emissions are not reported separately.

Water Security

9.1 | 9.1.1 | 9.2 | 9.2.1 | 9.2.2 | 9.2.4 | 9.2.7 | 9.2.8 | 9.2.9 | 9.2.10 | 9.3 | 9.3.1 | 9.3.2 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 9.7.1 | 9.13 | 9.13.1 | 9.14 | 9.15 | 9.15.1 | 9.15.2 | 9.15.3

Exclusions to water details include non-generation facilities including call centers, office buildings and administration sites, unmanned facilities (i.e. substations), and other sites unrelated to direct energy generation (approximately 1-5% of gross water consumption). Company water consumption occurs mainly in generation facilities. Non-generation facilities' water consumption is *de minimis* at this time.

Zero PPL operations are located in areas of high-water stress.

Generation facilities continuously monitor and measure 100% volume by source: withdrawal, discharge, consumption, recycled/reused, fulfilment of downstream environmental flow, and sediment loading. All water is discharged into the Ohio River Valley, which is not adversely affected by drought.

We have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. The utilities follow best management practice processes where water-related risks of operations are mitigated and controlled. While we are unable to predict the outcome of current or future litigation or regulatory proceedings, the company does not expect risks related to water management to have a material impact on operations. LG&E and KU generation facilities monitor and comply with all state and local water quality standards when the water leaves our facilities. Information on this can be found in the state report on the Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet website.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration predicts the Ohio River's water levels daily and has never required LG&E and KU to reduce non-hydro generation due to river temperature or water volume issues. There is only one power plant, the Ohio Falls hydroelectric plant, which could be impacted by water volume because it is a run-of-river dam. However, that plant accounts for only about 1% of the company's power generation.

In 2024, over 69.6% of the coal combustion residuals generated by LG&E and KU were recycled for manufacturing wallboard and cement. LG&E and KU have closed 18 coal combustion residuals wet storage impoundments. Only three facilities remain, with construction for closure expected to be complete in 2025. Complying with the coal combustion residuals rule, no sluiced materials are sent for treatment to any of our utilities' wet coal combustion residuals storage impoundments.

Water withdrawal intensity is 13.9 (m3/MWh generated).

No third-party verification or assurance is currently sought.

2024 Water Sources Affected by Withdrawal of Water

Plant	**2024 Withdrawal** (megaliters/ year)	**% Impact** (water withdrawn compared to waterbody size)	**2024 Discharge** [1] (megaliters/year)	**Water Body**	**Waterbody Size** (lake-megaliters or river-megaliters/ day)	**Consumption** (megaliters/ year) (withdrawal - discharge)	**Total Volume of Water Recycled and Reused as a Percentage of Total Water Withdrawal**
KU-Brown	16,083	0.014%	6,855	Herrington Lake (created by Dix River Dam)	324,405[2]	9,228	42.62%
KU-Ghent	99,898	0.247%	103,021	Ohio River	110,829[3]	-3,123[4]	103.13%
LG&E-Cane Run	4,663	0.011%	1,245	Ohio River	119,882[3]	3,418	26.70%
LG&E-Mill Creek	263,976	0.603%	252,301	Ohio River	119,882[3]	11,675	95.58%
LG&E-Trimble County	43,467	0.107%	20,663	Ohio River	110,829[3]	22,804	47.54%
Totals	**428,087**		**384,085**			**44,002**	**89.72%**

[1]These numbers were calculated from annual averages of the NPDES-KPDES reported values for the Discharge Monthly Reports (DMR) or using process-specific flow information. Flows include discharges from ash ponds, cooling tower blowdown streams, once-through cooling flows and accumulated stormwaters within impoundments or collected/drainage process areas. These flows were returned to the same water bodies from which they were withdrawn; there are a number of other users located downstream and upstream of plant locations.

[2]Volume of lake during low-flow conditions (10Q7).

[3]Flow at relevant locations during 10Q7 low-flow conditions.

[4]Discharge exceeds withdrawal due to rainfall captured in metered impoundments.

Environmental Performance – Biodiversity

11.2 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 11.4.1

PPL's operating companies have a strong commitment to compliance, transparency and continuous improvement.

All facets of the daily operations of electric power and natural gas companies can have an impact on the environment and as such are subject to various federal statutes including but not limited to the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and the Endangered Species Act.

PPL works throughout all phases of its projects to avoid and minimize impacts to the environment, especially in sensitive resource areas. We routinely ensure structures and access roads are located to avoid impacting sensitive areas like wetlands, waterways, as well as critical habitat for rare, threatened, or endangered flora and fauna.

Our Environmental Policy provides a framework to ensure we conduct business in an environmentally responsible manner.

In addition to ensuring compliance with all state and federal environmental regulations, we have a longstanding commitment to carry out all business activities in ways that preserve and promote a clean, safe and healthy environment.

The companies share best practices and provide regular performance reports to senior leadership, and external reporting of environmental performance is reflected in annual external reports available to the public.

PPL's environmental management system and procedures provide a systematic approach to managing activities that could impact the environment and ensure that we meet or exceed environmental laws and regulations. Senior managers oversee environmental compliance and management and report to the chief operating officer. Risks related to environmental management are included in the Enterprise Risk Management process and reported quarterly to the Audit Committee of the board of directors. Procedures and plans include:

- Air Emissions Compliance
- Water Discharge Compliance
- Waste and Byproduct Compliance
- Groundwater Protection Planning
- Spill Prevention and Response Procedures
- Environmental Audits and Assessments
- Permitting, Monitoring, Recordkeeping, and Reporting
- Avian Protection

• Biodiversity and Habitat
• Construction

Biodiversity is an essential component of a healthy environment and PPL is committed to developing solutions to preserve biodiversity and restore ecosystems across the areas where we operate and neighboring communities.

PPL's biodiversity practices comply with state, federal and local regulations. In addition, our operating companies work extensively to ensure the environment is protected while work is being done on the electrical and natural gas delivery systems, especially in sensitive resource areas.

Our biodiversity strategy includes:

- Ensuring compliance with all state and federal regulatory requirements related to habitat management, watershed management, biodiversity preservation and ecosystem restoration.
- Adopting comprehensive Avian Protection Plans to protect birds from coming in contact with electrical equipment and power lines.
- Using pollinator-supportive and native plants as part of construction, maintenance and restoration activities where practical.
- Screening for High Quality and Exceptional Value watersheds and streams.
- Implementing habitat mitigation practices to prevent or reduce detrimental effects on biodiversity from company actions and ongoing operations, wherever possible.
- Engaging with stakeholders when planning, building and operating infrastructure.
- Conducting rigorous invasive monitoring, treatment and eradication on our Rights-of-Way that cross state-owned and federally owned lands.
- Partnering with state and non-governmental agencies to identify and protect species of concern in proposed work areas before work is executed and permits are requested.
- Supporting community initiatives to protect the environment through charitable contributions, volunteering and direct engagement on restoration efforts.

Assurance

13.1 | 13.1.1

PPL does not currently go through a third party for data verification and/or assurance. An internal assurance and audit process is followed.