

# PPL Corporation

## 2025 Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management Plan

Boiler Feed  
Pump 201  
LGE

LGE  
PPL Corporation



# Table of Contents

- Introduction and Strategy** ..... 3
  - Reporting Protocol ..... 3
  - Reporting Entity Information ..... 3
  - Boundary Conditions ..... 4
    - Organizational Boundaries ..... 4
    - List of GHGs Included ..... 4
    - Activities Not Within the Reporting Boundary ..... 4
    - Materiality Threshold ..... 4
  
- Inventory Management Plan**
  - Emissions Sources ..... 5
  - Quantification and Emissions Factors ..... 7
  - Data Management ..... 10
  - Management Tools ..... 11
  - Auditing and Verification ..... 11

## INTRODUCTION AND STRATEGY

Measuring and reporting our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions provides valuable information that is used to manage our operations in an environmentally responsible manner. We continue to identify ways to reduce our carbon intensity by:

- Advancing a cleaner energy mix and increase use of energy efficient products across our operations.
- Driving innovation and R&D to enable new technologies.
- Modernizing our grid to support efficient energy delivery and enable more distributed energy.

Our primary focus remains delivering safe, reliable, and affordable service to our customers as we take steps to advance a cleaner energy future.

## 2025 GHG Inventory Management Plan

### Reporting Protocol

This inventory management plan provides a framework for the management of GHG emissions associated with PPL Corporation and its operating utilities. It is updated annually to reflect regulatory changes such as new emission factors and any changes to the strategy, emission inventory and procedures.

PPL follows the World Resources Institute (WRI) and World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD's) *The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standards* for inventory development over the operations for which we maintain operational control. Consistent with best practices, we routinely evaluate for potential improvements including the periodic update of emission factors as appropriate.

Emission sources in PPL's 2024 GHG Inventory include:

- Direct GHG Emissions from PPL's electric and natural gas utility operations (Scope 1)
  - Fuel combustion in stationary and mobile equipment (i.e. generation fleet)
  - Fuel combustion in fleet vehicles (owned and/or leased)
  - Fugitive emissions associated with natural gas and electricity distribution
- Indirect Emissions (Scope 2)
  - Electricity and gas use in PPL's facilities
- Other Indirect Emissions (Scope 3)
  - Emissions associated with purchased fuels and energy
  - Emissions associated with the use of goods and services sold by the company
  - Emissions associated with employee commuting and business travel

PPL tracks the following GHG emissions that are quantified in each scope's inventory as applicable:

- Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)
- Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>)
- Nitrous Oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O)
- Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>)

The basic unit of measure used throughout the GHG inventory is metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (mtCO<sub>2</sub>e).

### Reporting Entity Information

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 and Kentucky Utilities Company (LG&E and 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 8,300 megawatts of power generation.

**PPL Electric Utilities Corporation (PPL Electric)** provides electricity distribution and transmission services to about 1.5 million customers in Pennsylvania.

**Rhode Island Energy (RIE)** provides essential energy services to approximately 800,000 homes and businesses across Rhode Island through the delivery of electricity and natural gas.

Additional company information can be located at [www.pplweb.com](http://www.pplweb.com).

## Boundary Conditions

### Consolidated Approach for Emissions Reporting

PPL has elected to include all company-owned assets and those under a capital lease, consistent with “equity share” reporting under WRI’s GHG reporting protocol, the international framework for corporate accounting and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions. Where partial ownership share of an asset exists, only PPL’s owned portion of the asset/ emissions is included in the inventory.<sup>1</sup>

PPL has opted to include emissions associated with the electricity and natural gas purchased to support grid operations (Scope 2) and meet customer demand (Scope 3).

Other emission sources that have emissions estimated to be less than 1% of the total inventory are considered *de minimis* unless they are anticipated to change dramatically and grow above this threshold. Emissions of each GHG from facilities/assets that are *de minimis* are estimated and included in the inventory for each greenhouse gas and/or source. *De minimis* source data may be updated annually or may be used as estimates in future years unless one of the categories of emissions changes significantly. These estimates will be recalculated approximately every five years (or as updated data becomes available), after major equipment changes, asset acquisition and/or asset divestiture to reconfirm *de minimis* status.

Some emission sources require reporting under the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) Mandatory GHG Reporting Rule. These emissions are included for the previous calendar year due to the timing of the reporting requirement. The methodology for calculation of these categories is the same as is required under this EPA reporting program.

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<sup>1</sup> One exception to this reporting approach is for emissions by Ohio Valley Electric Corporation (OVEC). PPL owns approximately 8.13% of OVEC, which operates two power plants. PPL has a right to purchase a proportionate amount of the electricity generated by OVEC based on its ownership. This generation is reported under Scope 3 as power purchased for customer demand.

## Facility list

More than 90% of PPL's emissions are from fossil-fueled electricity generation facilities. Other sources include small sources at other company facilities. This list identifies PPL's fossil-fueled electricity generation assets and ownership share. All other GHG emissions-producing assets are assumed to be 100% owned by PPL.

**TABLE 1: FACILITY LIST**

Facility	Location	Percent Ownership
<b>Generating Stations</b>		
Cane Run Generating Station	Louisville, Ky.	100%
E.W. Brown Generating Station	Harrodsburg, Ky.	100%
Ghent Generating Station	Ghent, Ky.	100%
Mill Creek Generating Station	Louisville, Ky.	100%
Trimble County Generating Station	Bedford, Ky.	75% coal and 100% Gas
Paddy's Run Generating Station	Louisville, Ky.	100%
Haefling Generating Station	Lexington, Ky	100%
<b>Natural Gas Compressor Stations</b>		
Magnolia Compressor Station	Magnolia, Ky.	100%
Muldraugh Compressor Station	Muldraugh, Ky.	100%
<b>Liquid Natural Gas Facilities</b>		
Portsmouth	Portsmouth, RI	100%
Cumberland (Storage Only)	Cumberland, RI	100%
Exeter (Storage Only)	Exeter, RI	100%
<b>Natural Gas Transmission-Distribution Transfer Stations</b>		
LGE/KU	12 Stations	100%
RIE	12 Stations	100%

## Emission Sources

### Process for identifying emission sources

PPL's operating utility companies have developed GHG Monitoring Plans to comply with annual reporting obligations under the EPA's Mandatory GHG Reporting Rule. The GHG Monitoring Plans contain, at a minimum:

- Identification of positions of responsibility for collection of the emissions data.
- Explanation of the processes and methods used to collect the necessary data for the GHG calculations.
- Description of the procedures and methods that are used for quality assurance, maintenance, and repair of all continuous monitoring systems, flow meters, and other instrumentation used to provide data for the GHGs reported.

Publicly available data, previous equipment inventories, internal company data, and existing air permit information are used to identify GHG emission sources at company locations.

The GHG emissions to be calculated and reported from these sources include carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>), as well as total carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e).

PPL's **Generating Stations** must report emissions, if applicable, from the following source types:

1. Stack emissions are monitored via Continuous Emissions Monitors (CEMS) and collected with a data acquisition system.
2. Mobile and stationary equipment fuel consumption, which is used to calculate emissions.

PPL's **Natural Gas Local Distribution Companies (LDC)** must report emissions, if applicable, from the following source types:

1. Meters, regulators, and associated equipment at above grade transmission-distribution transfer stations, including equipment leaks from connectors, block valves, control valves, pressure relief valves, orifice meters, regulators, and open-ended lines. Customer meters are excluded.
2. Equipment leaks from vaults at below grade transmission-distribution transfer stations. Customer meters are excluded.
3. Meters, regulators, and associated equipment at above grade metering-regulating station. Customer meters are excluded.
4. Equipment leaks from vaults at below grade metering-regulating stations. Customer meters are excluded.
5. Pipeline main equipment leaks.
6. Service line equipment leaks.
7. Stationary fuel combustion sources.

PPL's **Transmission and Distribution** operations in Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island are subject to Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>) gas monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting for electrical transmission and distribution equipment, as specified in Subpart A and Subpart DD of the GHG reporting regulations.

### Scope 1 – Direct Sources

Emissions directly from owned or controlled sources such as power generation and fleet vehicles are included in the following categories.

- **Stationary combustion:** PPL's direct sources of GHGs include emissions from the direct combustion of fossil-fuels at electrical power generating facilities including boilers, combustion turbines, and small plant stationary and mobile equipment (see Table 1).
- **Mobile Combustion:** Fossil fuels combusted in company fleet vehicles.
- **Fugitive Emissions:** Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) from natural gas distribution systems and SF<sub>6</sub> from power transmission and distribution equipment.

### Scope 2 – Indirect Sources

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased and used by the organization include:

- **Electricity and gas use in facilities:** Emissions associated with all electric use in buildings across all operations (Corporate functions, PPL Electric, RIE, and LG&E and KU). Emissions associated with electric use in buildings used by PPL operations but that are located outside of our utility service territory are calculated from market-based factors.

### Scope 3 – Other Indirect Sources

PPL reports other indirect emissions associated with power purchased to meet customer demand and support grid operations.

The categories currently included in PPL's GHG inventory include:

- **Fuel and Energy-Related Activities:** Upstream emissions from the extraction, production and transportation of fuels and energy acquired (or purchased) and consumed (that are not already reported in Scopes 1 and 2).
- **Use of Sold Product:** Emissions that occur from the use of goods and services sold by the reporting company.
- **Employee Commuting:** Emissions associated with the transportation of employees between their homes and their workplace
- **Business Travel:** Upstream emission source that allocates emissions from the transportation of employees for business-related activities in vehicles owned or operated by third parties

In 2024, PPL completed a materiality assessment of Scope 3 emissions to determine reportable categories. PPL defined the threshold of 1% of total emissions (CY23 totals) to be material.

**TABLE 2: SCOPE 3 MATERIAL CATEGORIES**

Category	Category Name	Percent of total reported emissions
1	Purchased Goods and Services	9.87% <sup>1</sup>
2	Capital Goods	0.6%
3	Fuel and Energy-Related Activities	16.1%
4	Upstream Transportation	0.04%
5	Waste Generated in Operations	0.07%
6	Employee Commuting	0.03%
7	Business Travel	0.03%
8	Upstream Leased Assets	0.03%
9	Downstream Transportation	0.55%
10	Processing of Sold Product	N/A
11	Use of Sold Product	11.1%
12	End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products	0.02%
13	Downstream Leased Assets	N/A
14	Franchises	N/A
15	Investments	N/A

<sup>1</sup> Purchased goods and services emissions is above the materiality threshold. PPL is currently working on establishing calculations for disclosures but it is not currently included in PPL's GHG Inventory management plan.

### Methodology and Emission Factors

PPL follows common quantification methods, most often defined by EPA. Some measurements are direct, such as from a continuous emissions monitoring system, or calculated through fuel use or other relevant data with the appropriate emission factors.

Emissions factors PPL follows are determined by EPA and GHG Protocol and updated as new factors are available.

The quantification method and data source for each major category of direct GHG sources are detailed below:

#### SCOPE 1

Direct emissions are heavily monitored by regulatory agencies and PPL's operating utilities are required to report emissions on a periodic basis.

Category:	Owned Generation
Quantification Method:	PPL's generating stations are heavily regulated by state and federal agencies and are required to report emissions on a periodic basis. A continuous emission monitoring (CEM) system is used at most plants to directly monitor emissions. CO <sub>2</sub> is directly monitored in these systems and other GHGs, such as CH <sub>4</sub> and N <sub>2</sub> O, are calculated based on the data collected by these systems. However, in some cases, CO <sub>2</sub> is calculated based on fuel throughput and heat rate data. Whatever method is used to derive the CO <sub>2</sub> number, it is reported to the EPA as required under various regulatory programs.
Percent of total reported emissions (CY24):	74.53%
Source:	EPA Electronic Greenhouse Gas Reporting Tool (eGGRT) subpart D

Category:	Small Plant Stationary Fuel Combustion Sources
Quantification Method:	This category includes equipment such as emergency generators, house service boilers, natural gas-fired comfort heaters, and other small combustion/emission sources not monitored by CEM systems at company facilities. PPL reports small sources at generating stations to the EPA under the mandatory GHG reporting rule Subpart C.
Percent of total reported emissions (CY24):	0.02%
Source:	EPA Electronic Greenhouse Gas Reporting Tool (eGGRT) subpart C

Category:	Fleet Vehicles
Quantification Method:	PPL's Fleet Transportation Department maintains a detailed inventory of vehicles owned and/or leased throughout the company. This group also tracks information regarding the fleet's fuel usage and miles traveled.
Percent of total reported emissions (CY24):	0.09%
Source:	Internal Records: fuel usage is tracked through fleet transportation department(s) via contract obligations of supplier.

Category:	Plant Mobile Equipment
Quantification Method:	PPL's generating stations maintain inventory of large vehicles owned and/or leased. The plants track fleet's fuel usage from which related emissions from these sources are determined. Equipment includes coal yard dozers, large dump trucks, etc.
Percent of total reported emissions (CY24):	0.02%
Source:	LKE Procurement Data

Category:	Gas Operations
Quantification Method:	PPL's two local distribution companies (LDC) own and operate natural gas pipeline network to deliver natural gas to customers. Emissions from the LDCs is limited to fugitive emissions resulting from leaks and vents.
Percent of total reported emissions (CY24):	0.44%
Source:	LKE and RIE gas distribution operations

Category:	Fugitive Emissions: Methane
Quantification Method:	This category of emissions includes losses of methane from PPL's natural gas distribution systems and natural gas storage facilities. Losses of methane from the distribution system were estimated using the Gas Research Institute's protocol. This protocol uses input data such as miles of pipe and number of services (steel, coated, and plastic), number of meters (commercial and residential), and gas vented to estimate methane emissions from these types of distribution systems. The emissions from the storage facility were estimated, using Tier 1 factors for natural gas storage for both vented and fugitive natural gas.
Percent of total reported emissions (CY24):	<0.01%
Source:	LKE and RIE gas distribution operations

Category:	Fugitive Emissions: SF <sub>6</sub>
Quantification Method:	This category of emissions includes operational and unintentional releases of SF <sub>6</sub> used in electricity transmission equipment. Emissions of this gas are reported using the methodology consistent with the EPA Mandatory GHG Reporting Rule.
Percent of total reported emissions (CY24):	0.05%
Source:	EPA eGGRT Subpart DD

Category:	Gas Used in Facilities
Quantification Method:	This category includes gases used in facilities for stationary fuel combustion. These fuels are burned in equipment like boilers, turbines, engines and incinerators to produce heat, steam or electricity.
Percent of total reported emissions (CY24):	0.04%
Source:	Internal records on energy consumption in buildings

## SCOPE 2

Category:	Electricity Use in Facilities
Quantification Method:	This category includes electricity purchased from the grid for use in buildings and operations.
Percent of total reported emissions (CY24):	0.5%
Source:	Internal records on energy consumption in buildings.

## SCOPE 3

Category:	Fuel and Energy-Related Activities (Purchased electricity for end use customers)
Quantification Method:	This category of emissions includes electricity purchased by PPL's operating utilities to meet customer demand. PPL elects to include all purchased power in its GHG inventory.
Percent of total reported emissions (CY24):	13.4%
Source:	Procurement records on purchased power

Category:	Use of Sold Product (Gas purchased for end use customers)
Quantification Method:	This category of emissions includes natural gas purchased by PPL's natural gas operations in Kentucky and Rhode Island, where we distribute natural gas to retail customers. PPL includes these emissions in the inventory to be consistent with the EPA Mandatory GHG Reporting Rule.
Percent of total reported emissions (CY24):	11.3%
Source:	Data provided by Gas Operations, per EPA eGGRT Subpart NN

Category:	Business Travel
Quantification Method:	Data for this category is provided by Supply Chain and various travel partners (flight, rail, executive car travel, car rental, and self-reported car mileage). PPL uses the EPA's emissions factors, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air travel separated by short-, medium-, and long-haul flights.</li> <li>• Car emission factors taken from light-duty passenger vehicles.</li> <li>• Rail emissions taken from passenger rail factors.</li> </ul>
Percent of total reported emissions (CY24):	<0.01%
Source:	Data provided by Supply Chain

## DATA MANAGEMENT

### Activity Data

In all cases, the best available activity data was used to calculate or estimate emissions from a specific source. All collected data for each source is maintained by the data source identified in the previous section.

The calculated GHG emissions are published annually in PPL's Corporate Sustainability Report.

Operating company environmental teams and PPL's sustainability team collect and analyze GHG emissions data annually in the first quarter for use in the company's sustainability disclosures and compliance reporting with state and federal agencies. Compiled emissions and supporting data are reviewed by the environmental compliance department for completeness and accuracy.

The Corporate Sustainability Reporting (CSR) team – a collaborative group including the Senior Sustainability Analyst and subject matter experts from operating company environmental compliance – collect and analyze GHG emissions data annually in the first quarter for use in PPL's sustainability disclosures and compliance reporting with state and federal agencies.

This information is maintained in electronic files and calculation spreadsheets stored securely in a collaborative intranet site. The specific steps of the process are described further below:

- **DATA RECEIPT** – the data described above are transmitted in the form of spreadsheet files via a secure internal site. This transmittal method is secure and reliable. The spreadsheet files are saved to a shared Directory under the 'GHG Inventory' folder.
- **DATA REVIEW AND MANIPULATION** – spreadsheets are accessed and reviewed for the relevant information. In some cases, the data are sorted, totaled and formatted to facilitate entry into the inventory spreadsheet. The data also is reviewed during this step to evaluate the overall magnitude and identify any obvious errors or omissions.
- **DATA ENTRY** – data is entered into the draft working version of the GHG inventory. During this step, an additional review for data reasonableness and completeness is performed. Any obvious errors or omissions are addressed directly with the data manager by phone or email, as needed. All of the data sources are either (i) entered directly into the inventory or (ii) used for further calculation of the data points in the overall inventory. All supporting calculations and spreadsheets are housed on the shared directory noted above.
- **QUALITY ASSURANCE AND TECHNICAL REVIEW** – where data entry is required, a double check and a reverse double check is always performed. A double check review is simply another person's review of the numbers entered into the working draft version of the inventory, while a reverse double check is an evaluation of the data entered against the working draft version of the inventory to ensure all data points are accurate.

## Data Collection System Security and Integrated Tools

Data is typically stored in an intranet directory with access limited to team members. When file transmittal is required, files are transferred through PPL's e-mail system. Security of this system is the responsibility of the IT group. Security of the data once it is collected and consolidated is the responsibility of the CSR team. Every effort will be made to ensure the security of the inventory information, primarily by saving this information to the shared directory in the 'GHG Inventory' folder. The shared directory is only accessible by employees in the CSR group. [PPL's Sustainability Reports and Disclosures page](#) serves as the final publication repository for the GHG inventory.

## Adjustment for methodology changes

- Scope 3 materiality assessment was completed in 2024 with 2023 data.
- Emission factors and global warming potentials are updated in our calculations when they are found, but not retroactively.
  - Exception was updated 2023 data to include CH4 and N2O for the 2024 reporting season.

## Auditing and Verification

### Internal auditing

Corporate Audit conducts varied internal audits on sustainability disclosures and processes, including GHG Emissions data. Findings related to the GHG Inventory will be provided to the VP-Public Affairs and Sustainability who will determine the individual responsible for each finding's corrective action.

### Management reviews

Environmental data, including GHG emissions data, is reviewed annually to identify outliers or discrepancies against previous years' disclosures.

### Corrective actions

For any corrective findings identified through internal auditing, the Senior Sustainability Analyst will work with the appropriate subject matter expert. If the discrepancy exceeds a 5% difference in the reported GHG inventory, it will be documented in the Inventory Management Plan Revision Log.

## Contact

Additional company information can be found at [www.pplweb.com](http://www.pplweb.com)

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